

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1920/1921

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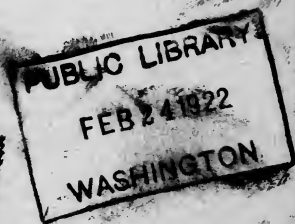
67TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ DOCUMENT
No. 236 }

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921

Vol. I
MISCELLANEOUS
REPORTS



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

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1922

1937

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1921.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia transmit herewith their report of the transactions of the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, as required by law.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

On September 15, 1920, Commissioner Louis Brownlow, who held the office of Commissioner of the District of Columbia continuously from January 26, 1915, tendered his resignation.

The vacancies due to the resignation of Commissioner Brownlow and the resignation of Commissioner W. Gwynn Gardiner, which took effect November 22, 1919, were filled by the recess appointments of J. Thilman Hendrick and Mabel Thorp Boardman. Mr. Hendrick took the oath of office September 16, 1920, and Miss Boardman on September 23, 1920. They continued in office to and including March 4, 1921, when the terms of office for which they were appointed expired.

Cuno H. Rudolph and James F. Oyster were appointed Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and took the oath of office March 15, 1921.

Col. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was on October 6, 1921, relieved from the duty of Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Col. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was detailed to succeed him. Col. Keller took the oath of office on October 6, 1921.

On November 30, 1920, Capt. John E. Wood, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was detailed as assistant to the Engineer Commissioner.

FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The cash receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, amounted to \$22,505,086.89, made up as follows: Revenue of the District of Columbia from taxes and miscellaneous sources, \$13,286,993.92; amount paid by the United States on account of its proportion of appropriations, \$9,218,092.97.

The collections from taxes on real estate for the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$8,081,871.95; collections from taxes on personal property, including taxes on gross earnings of public utilities, banks, and building associations and on gross receipts of street railway companies, \$2,851,629.67; and collections from taxes on intangible personal property, \$920,479.71. Collections from miscellaneous sources amounting to \$1,433,012.59, made up the balance of the District's revenue.

There was transferred from the revenues of the District of Columbia the sum of \$161,000 to meet the payment of policemen's and firemen's pensions during the fiscal year 1921.

The cash expenditures for the fiscal year 1921 from appropriations amounted to \$21,953,499.61, classified as follows:

General government.....	\$1,028,888.33
Protection of life and property.....	3,532,489.23
Health and sanitation.....	2,219,691.89
Highways.....	2,736,118.76
Charities and corrections.....	2,999,127.02
Education.....	5,676,457.74
Recreation.....	1,021,524.12
Miscellaneous.....	1,756,507.34
Public-service enterprises.....	7,287.18
Interest and debt.....	975,408.00

TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

The collections on account of trust and special funds for the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$2,442,337.75, water revenues representing \$1,070,339.49 of this total; policemen's and firemen's relief fund, \$161,168.67; miscellaneous trust fund deposits, \$822,353.94; fund for redemption of real estate from tax sales, \$147,224.53; teachers' retirement fund, \$212,761.79; and the balance being collections for a number of miscellaneous trust and special funds.

The net expenditures on account of trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$2,315,176.31. Included in this amount were expenditures for the water department, \$1,025,660.53; for the policemen's and firemen's relief fund, \$169,945.33; miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, \$776,465.48; Washington redemption fund, \$155,164.78; and teachers' retirement fund, \$166,343.72.

CASH BALANCES JUNE 30, 1921.

The cash balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$7,569,871.39, and to the credit of trust and special funds, \$451,920.30. In addition to these amounts balances as shown by the accompanying statements were held to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.

The difference between the general fund balance of \$7,569,871.39, stated above, and the surplus of revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury, referred to in the following paragraphs, is accounted for by the unexpended balances of appropriations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1921. Provision is made from the revenues for the District's proportion of these appropriation balances, so that the surplus revenues represent moneys belonging to the District in the Treasury over and above all charges.

SURPLUS REVENUES.

On July 1, 1920, the surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, in excess of all appropriation and other charges against such revenues to that date, amounted to \$4,648,666.69.

The revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921, including credits arising from lapsed appropriations, available to meet appropriation charges of that year, amounted to \$14,056,676.09, from which the sum of \$161,000 was transferred to the credit of the policemen's and firemen's relief fund. This left \$13,895,676.09 to meet the District's proportion of appropriation charges for the fiscal year 1921.

The appropriation of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921, payable by the United States and the District of Columbia, amounted to \$22,295,960.55. The charge against the District of Columbia under these appropriations totaled \$13,383,504.23. The appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia amounted to \$273,436.25.

The revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921, available to meet its charges under appropriations, was \$13,895,676.09, against which the total appropriation charges were \$13,383,504.23, leaving a balance of revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921 over and above all charges against said revenues for that year of \$512,171.86. This amount added to the surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States on July 1, 1920, namely, \$4,648,666.69, increased the total of surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury on June 30, 1921, to \$5,160,838.55. This is merely a temporary increase, however, as the surplus revenues for the fiscal year 1921 have been carried forward and included as a part of the revenue for the fiscal year 1922 and used as an element in fixing the tax rate of \$1.82 for that fiscal year.

Under the act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, by the terms of which the present form of Government of the District of Columbia was created, Congress provided that 50 per cent of approved appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia should be paid by the United States, and the remaining 50 per cent levied and assessed upon taxable property and privileges in the District. This arrangement, known as the half-and-half system, continued until June 30, 1920. At that date the District of Columbia had to its credit in the Treasury of the United States surplus revenues amounting to \$4,648,666.69, which amount accumulated under the half-and-half system, and still remains to the credit of the District in the United States Treasury as shown by the books of the District, as well as by the records of the Treasury Department. Under the provisions of the District of Columbia appropriation act, which became effective on July 1, 1920, the half-and-half system was departed from, and for the fiscal year 1921 as well as 1922, Congress provided that appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia should be paid 40 per cent from the Treasury of the United States and 60 per cent from the revenues of the District of Columbia. To raise the additional amount required under the District's increased share of appropriations the commissioners were authorized to fix such tax rate not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, nor more than 2 per cent as would be

necessary to raise the additional revenue. For the fiscal year 1921, the commissioners fixed a tax rate of \$1.95 on each \$100 of assessed valuation of real estate and tangible personal property, and under the operation of this rate the District collected, during the fiscal year 1921, revenue beyond its needs of more than \$500,000. While this amount is shown in the report for 1921, as augmenting the surplus revenues of the District in the Treasury, this may be considered to be but a temporary condition as the tax rate of \$1.82 for the fiscal year 1922 is estimated to produce approximately \$500,000 less than the amount which the District will require under its appropriation charges for that year, thus offsetting the excess collected in the fiscal year 1921.

BONDED DEBT.

On June 30, 1920, the outstanding 3.65 District of Columbia bonds amounted to \$5,481,450. During the fiscal year \$565,700 of these bonds were purchased and canceled, leaving the amount of bonds outstanding on June 30, 1921, \$4,915,750. The sinking fund assets amount to \$3,749,123.02, thus making the net indebtedness of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1921, \$1,166,626.98. The District of Columbia has no other form of indebtedness than that represented by its outstanding 3.65 bonds.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The act of Congress approved September 1, 1916, provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every two years. The assessment beginning July 1, 1920, i. e., for the fiscal year 1921, is as follows:

Assessed value of land, \$213,785,853; assessed value of improvements, \$221,008,933; or a total assessment on real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, of \$434,794,786. Against this assessment a rate of \$1.95 per hundred was levied, making a tax of \$8,478,498.33.

For the previous year the assessment amounted to \$426,623,630, which, at a rate of \$1.50 per hundred, yielded a tax of \$6,399,354.45.

Personal tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Assessment.	Tax.
Tangible personal property, at \$1.95 per \$100.....	\$83,844,796.25	\$1,634,973.53
Bonding and title companies, at 1½ per cent on their gross receipts.....	1,029,843.00	15,447.65
Building and loan associations, at 2 per cent on their gross earnings.....	1,594,350.26	31,887.01
Incorporated savings banks, at 4 per cent on their gross earnings less interest paid to depositors.....	1,079,482.64	43,179.29
Electric-light companies, at 4 per cent on their gross earnings.....	2,900,418.71	116,016.75
Telephone companies, at 4 per cent on their gross earnings.....	3,682,724.00	147,308.96
Gas-light companies, at 5 per cent on their gross earnings.....	2,087,904.00	104,395.20
Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., at 5 per cent on their gross earnings.....	9,000.00	450.00
National banks, at 6 per cent on their gross earnings.....	4,687,345.12	281,240.72
Trust companies, at 6 per cent on their gross earnings.....	4,578,954.52	274,737.27
Washington Market Co., at 4 per cent on their gross earnings from conduits.....	9,790.00	391.60
Street railway companies, at 4 per cent on their gross receipts.....	11,424,312.21	456,972.48
Total assessment of tangible personal property.....	116,928,920.71	.....
Total tangible tax for collection, 1921.....	.....	3,107,000.14
Increase in tangible tax, 1921 over 1920.....	.....	986,295.47
Intangible personal property, 1921, at 0.3 of 1 per cent.....	323,949,383.01	971,848.74
Increase of intangible tax, 1921 over 1920.....	.....	2,754.91
Grand total for collection, tangible and intangible tax, 1921.....	.....	4,078,849.18

Number of accounts, tangible property only.....	10,814
Number of accounts, intangible property only.....	7,611
Number of accounts having both tangible and intangible property.....	28,114
Total number of accounts, tangible and intangible 1921.....	46,539

Summary of new buildings and additions, improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1921 for assessment in the fiscal year 1922:

The assessment of new buildings amounts to \$7,681,975, and additions and improvements to old buildings aggregate \$1,822,700, which, together with new gas mains, conduits, railway, etc., assessed for \$445,838, make a total of \$9,950,513.

From this last total is to be taken amounts for property removed or destroyed \$197,200, leaving \$9,753,313, and from this last amount the sum of \$414,300 for property exempt, leaving as a net assessment (taxable) \$9,339,013.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT WORK.

The amount of special assessment work is set forth in the following statement of special assessments levied during the year ended June 30, 1921.

The assessments for sidewalks, curbing, and alleys are levied under the act of August 7, 1894; assessments for street extensions under various special acts and public act No. 435 approved March 4, 1913; assessments for alleys and minor streets under section 1608, *et seq.*, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and act of March 2, 1907; assessments for small parks under public act No. 435, approved March 4, 1913, act approved July 21, 1914, and the sundry civil act approved August 1, 1914. The assessments of roadways are levied under the act of July 21, 1914, and public act No. 250, approved September 1, 1916; and sewer assessments are levied under act of Congress approved April 22, 1904, and public act No. 245 approved June 5, 1920.

Assessment and permit work.....	\$163,527. 26
Paving roadways.....	420,323. 57
	583,850. 83
Assessments levied by juries for street extensions, opening minor streets.....	17,655. 08
	601,505. 91
Number of notices served during the year.....	8,429

Sewer assessments are levied under two acts—April 22, 1904, and June 5, 1920.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill approved June 5, 1920, provides, among other things, that

The rates of assessment for laying or constructing water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia under the provisions of the act entitled "An act authorizing the laying of water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia, the levying of assessments therefor, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1904, are hereby increased from \$1.25 to \$2 and \$1 to \$1.50, respectively, per linear front foot for any water mains and service sewers constructed or laid during the fiscal year 1921.

PERSONAL TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The personal tax levy for the fiscal year 1921 had a grand total of \$4,078,849.18, derived from three classes of assessment. First, an amount derived from a levy of 1.95 per cent on household fur-

niture (above \$1,000 value), merchandise, jewelry, boats, vehicles, horses, etc., or what is commonly known as tangible personal property; this equals \$1,634,973.53; second, from a tax on the gross earnings of banks, trust companies, and public service corporations, or an amount of \$1,472,026.91; third, from the tax on moneys and credits, including moneys loaned and invested, bonds and shares of stock, or what is generally known as intangible personal property; this amounts to \$971,848.74.

BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

The biennial assessment of real estate which was completed by the three assistant assessors by the 1st of January, 1921, was open to inspection and review from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in June.

YEARLY ASSESSMENT.

Under the act of 1894 (28 Stats., 282), the annual assessment of new structures and additions was completed in July, 1921, and added to the general assessment for the ensuing fiscal year, the total assessment of the new improvements being a little over \$9,339,000, as against about \$8,600,000 for the previous year.

NUMBER AND CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.

The United States census of 1920 gives the population of the District of Columbia as 437,571. The total area of the District is 69.245 square miles, or 44,316.8 acres. The land area is 39,200 acres and about one-fourth is highly improved.

The number of brick dwellings and stores is 56,000 and about 20,000 frame dwellings. There are 88 hotels, 70 theaters, and 1,000 apartments valued from \$20,000 to several million. There are about 3,000 apartments including two-family flats, and 12,000 stables and garages.

The total number of buildings of all classes is less than 90,000.

ESTIMATES.

The commissioners renew their recommendation heretofore made to Congress that the law which now prevents them from submitting estimates more than double the estimated revenues of the District be repealed and that they be permitted to submit estimates covering all the needs for the fiscal year for which such estimates are submitted.

INCREASED SALARIES.

In their estimates to Congress the commissioners have recommended an increase of salaries of District employees. In recommending these increases the object is to enable the municipal government to retain and obtain efficient service and to provide adequate compensation for the services rendered. The commissioners have included an increase in the salaries of the Commissioners of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, but in doing so they have no intention in urging that this increase apply during the term of office of present incumbents. They do, however, desire to place themselves on record as earnestly recommending the increase of the salaries of their successors in this office, in order that the city may secure the services of persons capable to fulfill the duties of a commissioner efficiently and without personal financial sacrifice.

LICENSE BUREAU.

During the year there was collected a grand total of \$142,350.17, from the following sources; during the same period last year \$402,-151.10, the net increase being \$10,199.07.

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.
Alcohol.....			\$800.00	
Apothecaries.....	\$1,493.50		12.50	207
Auctioneers.....	983.35		350.01	12
Auctioneer's permits.....	55.00		25.00	12
Auto storage.....	6,512.13	\$789.51		122
Banks and bankers.....	None.		1,333.34	
Bill posters.....	61.66	26.66		4
Billiard, pool, and other tables, shooting galleries.....	8,939.00		379.00	154
Boarding houses.....	66.67		4.58	2
Baths, medium, etc.....	2,008.39	110.45		91
Cattle dealers.....	90.00		210.00	6
Commission merchants.....	1,446.67	39.99		37
Cigar dealers.....	22,387.00	1,036.00		2,024
Contractors.....	1,501.60		501.80	71
Confectioners.....	2,390.00	775.00		230
Dealers in second-hand personal property.....	12,483.51	6.07		345
Dealers in markets.....	2,254.67		50.78	471
Drivers.....	2,130.00	382.00		2,130
Dealers in gasoline and kerosene.....	2,602.40	27.58		1,365
Employment agencies.....	734.95	176.60		39
Entertainments.....	2,897.00	201.00		361
Fuel hucksters.....	592.22	367.19		134
Florists.....	531.25		57.50	40
Gymnasiums.....			23.00	
Hotels.....	6,230.00	461.00		59
Investment companies.....	166.67	66.67		3
Livery stables.....	409.67	44.67		10
Laundries.....	1,934.16		72.50	178
Peddlers.....	1,108.52	170.95		111
Public halls.....	8,350.02	1,191.68		88
Public parks.....	75.01		41.67	2
Public vehicles.....	8,693.25	172.25		1,275
Public dealers.....	10,475.00	2,074.00		1,024
Restaurants.....	15,730.50	4,702.50		946
Real estate.....	15,852.11		860.42	364
Slot machines.....	280.00	46.50		64
Theaters.....	783.34		118.33	9
Transfer fees.....	195.00	56.50		390
Undertakers.....	1,747.93		231.27	73
Washington Stock Exchange.....			500.00	
Total.....	144,201.17	13,014.77	5,721.70	

Motor-vehicle tags and permits issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Number.	Tax.
Tags for which tax was paid:		
Automobiles—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$3.....	25,659	\$76,977.00
District of Columbia owners, at \$5.....	12,786	63,930.00
District of Columbia owners, at \$10.....	3,264	32,640.00
Nonresident, at \$3.....	10,340	31,020.00
Nonresident, at \$5.....	5,066	25,330.00
Nonresident, at \$10.....	1,483	14,830.00
Motor cycles—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$2.....	2,106	4,212.00
Nonresident, at \$2.....	381	762.00
Dealers—		
District of Columbia, at \$6.....	777	4,662.00
Nonresident, at \$6.....	234	1,404.00
	62,096	1 255,767.00
Duplicate tags.....		1,266.00
Tags for which no charge was made:		
Motor vehicles belonging to the District of Columbia.....	1,343	
Motor vehicles belonging to the State of Maryland.....	171	
	63,610	
Permits for motor-vehicle operators for which charge was made:		
District of Columbia, at \$2.....	11,740	23,480.00
Nonresident, at \$2.....	5,232	10,464.00
Duplicates, at \$2.....	3,508	7,016.00
Total.....	20,480	2 40,960.00
Permits to operators, free:		
Of vehicles owned by the United States or the District of Columbia.....	285	
Of vehicles owned by the State of Maryland.....	21	
	306	

¹ Which was an increase of \$32,179 over the tax received during 1920.

² Which was a decrease of \$348 from the amount received during 1920.

PURCHASING OFFICE.

Through this office are purchased all supplies, stores, materials, and equipment required by the various divisions of the government of the District of Columbia.

The total expended during the year amounted to \$3,202,065.56 embracing supplies and materials of every conceivable nature, which may be classified generally as follows:

Agriculture supplies.....	\$6,251.35
Automobile supplies.....	28,064.84
Books, school, blank, reference, binding, and binding materials.....	53,015.44
Construction materials, used in road, street, and sewer work.....	733,197.41
Drugs, chemicals, hospital, biological, and laboratory supplies.....	33,537.94
Dry goods, boots, and shoes.....	63,447.08
Electrical supplies, including cable.....	31,266.08
Fire-fighting apparatus and supplies.....	168,718.06
Flags and hunting.....	1,688.04
Food supplies:	
Eggs and milk.....	29,491.14
Groceries, poultry, meat and fish.....	192,870.45
Vegetables and fruit.....	6,922.46
Forage, livery, and horse shoeing.....	253,502.90
Fuel.....	517,315.18
Furniture, house furnishings and office equipment.....	37,813.96
Hardware, plumbing supplies, paints, oil and lumber.....	367,457.30
Heating apparatus, furnaces, ranges, stoves, radiators, etc.....	24,053.33
Horses and mules.....	8,670.00
Ice.....	10,307.35

Laundry equipment and laundry-----	\$899. 23
Lighting service, gas and electric buildings only-----	62, 313. 92
Machinery, engines, boilers, pumps, tanks, and repairs thereto-----	128, 151. 18
Pianos and tuning thereof-----	3, 827. 80
Playground, athletic and kindergarten supplies-----	14, 191. 48
Postage-----	14, 731. 00
Printing and engraving-----	60, 767. 07
Saddlery-----	11, 930. 38
Stationery-----	102, 431. 75
Tags, motor vehicles, dog, wagon and badges-----	15, 708. 55
Telegram and telephone service-----	28, 279. 94
Transportation, cars, freight; express and freight-----	51, 445. 08
Typewriters and repairs thereto-----	4, 664. 90
Vehicles, motor and horse, and repairs thereto-----	69, 416. 23
Miscellaneous-----	47, 620. 74
	<hr/> 3, 202, 065. 56

Inventory at close of business, June 30, 1921, disclosed the District at that time had stock of construction materials in the various property yards, to the value of \$328,828.89.

CADETS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The District of Columbia is represented at the United States Military Academy by four cadets, who were appointed to that institution upon the recommendation of the commissioners in accordance with the provision of Chapter XXII of section 1 of "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," approved July 9, 1918, and other laws.

These cadets are Frederick Stevens Lee, George Pierce Howell, jr., Charles Edward Hart, and Philip Robison Garges, for terms ending in June, 1922, 1923, and 1924, in the order named.

MIDSHIPMEN AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Five midshipmen from the District of Columbia are in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. They also were appointed upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

These midshipmen are Allan Richardson and Beverly Mosby Coleman, for terms to be completed in 1922, and Robert Westland Clark, Samuel Edwin Latimer, and Horace W. Blakeslee, for terms to be completed in June, 1924.

The last-named midshipmen were appointed pursuant to "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, which increases the number appointable from the District of Columbia from two, as provided in the act of February 15, 1916, to five.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Eight cases in which the District of Columbia was a party were on file in the Supreme Court of the United States. Of this number, 6 were decided in favor of the District and 2 are now pending.

In the Court of Appeals 16 new cases were filed in which the District is a party. Eleven cases were decided in favor of the District, 1 of which was appealed; 8 adversely, 1 of which had been taken to the United States Supreme Court; and 6 cases are now pending there.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in actions at law, 55 cases were instituted in which the District is a party; 9 cases resulted in favor of the District of Columbia; 2 being appealed; 2 were entered adversely, neither of which was appealed; 5 suits against the District were dismissed; 4 suits were settled and consent judgment entered against the District of Columbia; and 105 cases are now pending.

Seven new equity suits, in which the District was a party, were filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. One case was decided adversely, and was appealed; 2 were decided in favor of the District, both of which were taken to the Court of Appeals; 2 cases were dismissed by the District's adversary, and 20 cases are now pending.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District court, 36 petitions for condemnation of land for public use were filed, 21 verdicts of condemnation were finally ratified and confirmed, and 26 cases are now pending on the dockets of the court. Petitions have not been filed in 8 cases in which the commissioners have ordered condemnation proceedings to be instituted.

One admiralty case is pending in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and one case was disposed of.

Three habeas corpus cases were filed against the District, and the petitions in all three cases were dismissed.

Sixteen replevin suits were filed in the municipal court and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against officials of the Metropolitan police department, and the claimants were allowed to recover upon satisfying the court of their ownership of the goods.

In the municipal court, exclusive of actions in replevin, 12 new suits were filed in which the District was a party. Of this number four were decided in favor of the District, three adversely, three nonsuits were taken, and two cases are now pending.

One case was filed against an agent of the District of Columbia with the rent commission and it was dismissed.

Lunacy proceedings were instituted in the cases of 488 persons. Of this number, in inquiries before a judge and jury, 384 were found to be of unsound mind and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, 31 of sound mind and discharged, 8 died, and 48 were discharged before trial. 8 petitions were dismissed on motion of the assistant representing this office, and four cases are now pending.

Six cases were filed by the District in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to secure reimbursement for maintenance in the Washington Asylum and Jail of lunatics who had personal estates. The District was successful in four of these cases and the other two are now pending.

In the juvenile court, 2,064 informations were filed and \$58,727.38 collected through the court for deserted families. Perhaps as much as this was paid by nonsupport defendants direct to their families instead of through the court, as a result of proceedings suspended or continued subject to call by prosecuting officer without the case being taken into the court for trial.

Informations to the number of 39,989 were filed against offenders in the police court, and fines aggregating \$232,575.08 were collected.

The general work of the office consisted of the approval of 334 bonds, 234 contracts, 105 tax deeds, and the preparation of 210 written opinions. Claims for damages against the District num-

being 49 were investigated, and 262 reports of accidents from various departments of the District government were noted and investigated whenever thought advisable. A great many other opinions were given orally to the heads of departments and officials, and a large number of consultations had, of which no record is kept.

One hundred and ninety-eight claims for damage to lamp-posts were referred to this office for collection. Up to the present time, in 129 cases, \$2,665.21 has been collected.

The inspector of claims of this office conducts the business of the District of Columbia branch of the employees' compensation commission. Ninety-three claims were made by District employees, and a total of \$7,416.98 was paid out for the benefit of them, their widows and minor children.

A representative from this office presided at all of the hearings before the police and firemen's retiring and relief board and also at the trial board hearings of the police and fire departments.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

The report of the department of insurance is made for the calendar year 1920, as required by law, instead of for the fiscal year 1921, as required in case of reports of other departments of this municipality.

Three hundred and eighteen companies and associations were licensed to write insurance in the District during the year.

The premiums and losses paid in the District of Columbia for the year 1920 were as follows:

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
Life.....	\$9,988,809.78	\$3,412,144.49
Fire and marine.....	2,623,730.72	698,389.78
Miscellaneous.....	1,610,557.35	623,010.84
Total.....	14,223,097.85	4,733,545.11

The amount of insurance written, exclusive of casualty, was \$2,130,545,783.75.

The following shows the fire insurance premiums received and losses paid and the percentage of loss to premiums from the establishment of the department:

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage.
1902.....	\$691,568.49	\$107,198.99	15½
1903.....	755,906.30	146,195.20	19½
1904.....	792,405.16	232,659.03	29½
1905.....	808,452.20	139,080.40	17½
1906.....	788,186.74	142,379.20	19
1907.....	726,670.72	202,813.00	28
1908.....	695,788.73	211,637.98	30½
1909.....	657,642.53	203,121.89	31
1910.....	672,271.93	254,667.27	38
1911.....	650,645.07	437,874.54	67½
1912.....	636,542.50	388,169.31	61
1913.....	698,512.07	291,029.24	41½
1914.....	675,479.39	549,657.01	81½
1915.....	798,620.32	252,708.53	31
1916.....	871,944.81	348,684.45	39
1917.....	988,277.03	150,902.44	15½
1918.....	1,208,030.03	231,140.60	19½
1919.....	1,553,605.85	561,784.62	36½
1920.....	1,860,474.07	424,310.19	22½
Grand total.....	16,531,024.14	5,186,012.94	31½

The fire-loss ratio to premiums for the year 1920 is about $13\frac{3}{10}$ per cent lower than for the previous year; and the 19-year ratio $31\frac{3}{10}$ per cent is $1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent less than the average for the 18-year ratio.

INSURANCE LICENSE FEES AND TAXES COLLECTED IN 1920.

There was collected during 1920 for license fees and miscellaneous revenues, including reinsurance, \$24,147.67, and for taxes \$156,827.92, making a total of \$180,975.59.

TOTAL ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND SURPLUS.

The assets of all insurance companies and associations transacting business in the District of Columbia on December 31, 1920, amounted to \$8,473,211,681.65; liabilities \$7,120,736,038.96; surplus, including capital, \$1,352,475,642.73.

The report shows the remarkable increase in the amount of insurance placed in the District of Columbia during the past year.

The amount of insurance written in the District of Columbia for the year 1920 (exclusive of casualty) was \$2,130,545,783.75.

In the year 1919 there were licensed in the District of Columbia 290 insurance companies and associations and 318 in the year 1920; showing an increase of insurance companies and associations of 28 during the year.

Full details in support of the foregoing statements and of the transactions of the business of the department will be set forth in the annual report of the superintendent of insurance.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

Vigorous effort was made during the year to see that persons using weighing and measuring devices which come within the purview of the law maintained same in such condition as to give accurate results at all times. The department has made systematic inspections of business establishments at regular periods, and hucksters, peddlers, and other persons engaged in selling commodities to consumers have been kept under as close observation as possible. Every complaint which has reached the department has been carefully investigated, and while it was found that many complaints were based on mistake or misapprehension, the cooperation of the public, by calling attention to seeming irregularities, is appreciated and encouraged. Consumers are becoming more careful in making purchases than formerly, which fact accomplishes much in preventing fraud in the sale of the necessities of life. One of the difficult problems which has confronted weights and measures officials almost everywhere has been that of inducing consumers to use such diligence as will protect themselves against fraud. No matter how diligent those charged with enforcement of the law may be, vigilance on the part of the purchaser is essential to the maintenance of accurate weights and measures.

During the fiscal year 34,932 pieces of weighing and measuring apparatus were inspected. Of this number 1,908 were condemned, 1,169 were adjusted and 337 were confiscated. Those condemned but not confiscated were scales or other apparatus found out of order but

in such condition that they could be repaired, and it was deemed just to give the owners an opportunity to have necessary repairs made. All apparatus repaired after having been condemned is re-inspected before being placed in use again. There was received during the year 1,897 special requests for inspections of scales and other apparatus. These special requests in addition to the regular work, involved much labor and consumed much time of inspectors, but all such requests were taken care of promptly, in most instances within a few hours after being received. There were also made 2,164 inspections in the office of apparatus brought there for that purpose.

The present weights and measures law became operative on June 3, 1921. This law contains many features not contained in the old weights and measures law which was in force more than 20 years previous, and it is believed that the new law will be of much benefit to consumers and in its practical workings will facilitate and stabilize business generally and will thereby do much to prevent dissatisfaction and dispute between the buyer and seller. One of the most satisfactory features of the new law is the omission of the previous provision of law requiring the charging of fees for the testing of scales, which was an inequitable and discriminating tax against one class of business.

DISTRICT'S MARKETS.

The operation of the markets owned by the District has been reasonably satisfactory. While the demand for space has not been quite as pressing as during the preceding year, the stands in the Western Market have all been occupied and only a few stands in the Eastern Market have been vacant for short intervals of time. The Farmers' Produce Market was patronized by a larger number of farmers and truckers than ever before. Farmers from near by counties of Maryland and Virginia as well as those residing in the District find at this market ready sale for farm products with very little trouble and at very little expense. There were sold at the market during the year 51,406 vehicle loads of produce. A large proportion of produce was sold to retail merchants who go there each morning to buy supplies for the day. At the same time many consumers find it worth while to patronize the farmers direct, and the number of such persons who do so has shown a gradual and healthy increase. During the busy season it is not unusual for as many as 400 farmers to come to this market in a single day, and on some days the number has exceeded 500.

Conditions at the fish market have been gratifying. It is the principal distributing point for marine products that are retailed elsewhere in the District, but at the same time a large amount of retail business is done and the number of consumers who go there to make purchases has shown a steady increase. During the fiscal year more than 8,000,000 pounds of fish and fishery products were handled at this market.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have no administrative jurisdiction over this board, and further than that the board is required to subject its expenditures to their accounting and to

annually transmit an estimate in detail of the amount of money the schools require for the ensuing year, which the commissioners must transmit in their annual estimates, with such recommendations as they deem proper. (34 Stat., pt. 1, 316.)

The board of education is composed of nine members who shall have been for five years immediately preceding their appointment bona fide residents of the District of Columbia, and three of them shall be women. They are appointable by the Supreme Court judges of the District of Columbia.

The commissioners are indebted to the courtesy of the board of education for the following synopsis of public school conditions in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year embraced in this report:

DAY SCHOOLS.

The total enrollment of pupils for the year was:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	23,365	23,330	46,695
Colored.....	9,847	10,882	20,369
Total.....	32,852	34,212	67,064

The total enrollment of pupils was distributed as follows:

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.
Elementary ¹	28,547	28,866	39,498	17,915
Secondary.....	4,267	5,004	7,099	2,172
Normal.....	2	238	98	142
Vocational.....	36	104	(2)	140
Total.....	32,852	34,212	46,695	20,369

¹ Includes pupils in kindergartens, grades I to VIII and ungraded classes.

² Pupils who receive this instruction are enrolled in the elementary schools.

The total enrollment shows an increase of 1,766, or 2.70 per cent more than that of the previous year.

The average enrollment was 58,973.2.

The average daily attendance was 55,538.3.

The percentage of attendance was 94.2.

The day schools were in session 179 days.

Teachers, principals, directors, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
TEACHERS.							
Elementary (kindergarten, Grades VIII-1, and ungraded).....	3	1,019	47	426	50	1,445	1,495
Secondary (Grades XII-IX).....	87	225	54	49	141	274	415
Normal (Grades XIV-XIII).....		15	2	9	2	24	26
Vocational.....	5	3	7	10	12	13	25
Special.....	22	95	11	44	33	139	172
Total.....	117	1,357	121	538	238	1,895	2,133

Non-teaching principals and assistants and directors and assistant directors: White—male 13, female 28; colored—male 8, female 16; total, 65.

Night schools.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Whole number of pupils enrolled.....	9,563	3,484	13,047
Percentage of attendance.....	78.4	85.8	80.5
Number of teachers:			
Male.....	58	47	105
Female.....	115	54	169
Total.....	173	101	274

SUMMER OR VACATION SCHOOLS—JULY AND AUGUST, 1920.

There were 4,148 pupils enrolled in the summer vacation schools—white, 2,925; colored, 1,223.

The number of teaching centers was—white, 17; colored, 7. Of these centers 2 were of high-school grade—white, 1; colored, 1.

There were 16 school playgrounds in connection with the grade centers—white, 9; colored, 7.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The number of school buildings used was—

Owned by the District:	
Permanent.....	¹ 153
Portable.....	78
Total.....	231
Rented.....	20
Grand total.....	251

PLAYGROUNDS.

The past year has been one of unusual interest and activity and shows an increased attendance and a very marked increased cooperation from all agencies in the city. In years past it has been the duty of this department to ascertain the needs of the community, and then to meet the needs as far as possible with the appropriation available. The time has come when the needs of the community are forced upon the department by the community itself, with insufficient appropriation to meet the demands. Within the past year a universal demand for more play space has been expressed by practically every civic organization and commercial body, by editorial appeals in the public press, by cooperative action and approval of important corrective and preventive agencies dealing with the child in the District of Columbia. The widespread interest in the playgrounds of the Nation's Capital is evinced by the many visits during the past year by private and public representatives from the cities of the United States and from Government representatives of other countries.

During the year 1921 the attendance on municipal playgrounds in the city totaled 2,748,598 persons. The increased attendance over the

¹ Includes industrial home not owned by the schools.

previous year was very marked. The increase was due not only to the increase in the number of grounds, but also to the growing habit among the parents to regard the playground as a part of the daily life of the child.

During the year, 186,998 boys have engaged in baseball and 53,735 have played soccer ball. Among the girls we find as much interest in the organized play as among the boys, 104,557 girls having played basket ball and 140,239 having played schlag ball on our playgrounds. We find that 119,190 little people listened to the story telling in quiet corners, 101,194 worked during the kindergarten hour and 13,860 played ring games.

The playground forms a big part in the plan of the Capital City's child—increased opportunity for occupational play and industrial recreation must go hand in hand with the restriction of child labor—most children have as leisure time a total number of hours each day greater than the number of hours they spend in school. A system of rotation recesses whereby each class has its recreation period as a unit distinct from the others, has been tried out on some of the larger school grounds by the municipal playground department the past year and proven itself worthy.

The municipal playgrounds of the District of Columbia are open 12 months of the year: for 10 months there is supervision and play leadership, organization of athletics and industrial courses; for two months—January and February—the grounds are simply open as zones of safety. On each ground there is a caretaker for 12 months of the year and a director for 10 months; on the larger grounds there are assistants for the summer months. Several extra play stations are always kept open during the summer season. At present, it will be noticed that there are no year-round, full-time directors of playgrounds in the District, the maximum appropriation in any one instance being for 10 months of the year. Twenty-two directors are employed for the 10 months period, while 22 others are employed for 3 months, the remaining 12 having an average of but 5 months.

Six public school yards have been opened as municipal playgrounds with full approval of the board of education. Thomson opened November 3, 1920; Brightwood Park, March 29, 1921; Corcoran, March 28, 1921; Monroe, April 11, 1921; Dennison, May 9, 1921; and Brookland, May 9, 1921.

The athletics of the grammar grades of the public schools of the District of Columbia are played off on the municipal playgrounds where teams representing the schools in basket ball, baseball, and soccer for boys, and basket ball, schlag ball, and tennis for girls, play for the division and the city championships. These playgrounds are carefully supervised by the playground director. All athletic goods are furnished by the municipal playground department. High standards of sportsmanship are maintained.

The playground swimming pools on Georgetown and Rosedale opened June 18 and the Howard pool opened May 28. The attendance was equal to that of past years and on Howard exceeded all records. Free swimming instruction was given in all pools; water carnivals and swimming meets were held for boys and girls. The attendance to September 1 for Georgetown was 13,148; Rosedale,

14,348; and Howard, 28,039, making a total attendance to September 1 of 55,535.

Supt. F. J. Brunner opened the municipal bathing beach as usual on the last day of April and the attendance for the first day was 68. Swimming meets were held for the graded schools both sexes, high-school championships for boys, and open championship for men. The attendance in the three elementary classes has already exceeded last year's attendance by 2,500 and the pools will be open two months longer. Swimming lessons have been given to 6,354 men and boys, 10,194 women and girls, while the pools have been enjoyed by 65,976 persons up to September 1.

The result of this summer's industrial work on playgrounds has been most satisfactory. A great variety of articles completed, with the workmanship convincing proof of the conscientious effort of both the instructor and the child. Industrial exhibits were held on all playgrounds during the month of September, and the season closed with the creditable exhibit of work at the Public Library, October 11 to 23, 1920.

But one-fourth of the children of the District are now provided with supervised recreation on playgrounds. A total of less than 40 of the 44,320 acres of land in the city are devoted to supervised play. Washington has had public playgrounds for nearly 20 years and as yet less than 20 acres so used are owned by the District, about 6 acres of ground used as playgrounds are loaned by the Federal Government out of the 2,747 acres of public parks in the District, and one of the 275 small reservations within the old city limits has been designated by Congress for supervised play under the control of the commissioners. Other grounds now in use are temporary.

Grounds owned by the District Government are:

Rosedale, Cardozo, and Georgetown, purchased with congressional appropriation of \$75,000.

New York Avenue, purchased in 1918 with congressional appropriation of \$30,000.

Park View, Logan, and Virginia Avenue, purchased in 1920 by congressional appropriation of \$47,000. Reservation 126, transferred to the commissioners by Congress for playground purposes, first half in 1904 and entire reservation in 1919.

Bloomingdale, turned over to the commissioners by the Washington Aqueduct in 1913.

Happy Hollow, turned back to the commissioners by the Washington Aqueduct in 1917.

Mitchell Park, willed to the city by Elizabeth P. Mitchell in memory of Morton Mitchell for a park and used by the commissioners for a playground since 1918.

Twin Oaks, land cut off from the Tuberculosis Hospital grounds in cutting Taylor Street through.

Grounds loaned by the Federal Government are:

Garfield, loaned by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, 1907.

Willow Tree, loaned by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, 1914.

Howard, loaned by the Interior Department, 1908.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library (with which is included that of the librarian to the trustees) sets forth as the urgent library needs: (1) The strengthening of the central library (*a*) by increase of pay of the library force, (*b*) by increase in the number of such force, and (*c*) by adequate new book accessions; (2) the extension of the scope of the library's usefulness, (*a*) through separate branch libraries, and (*b*) through library branches in public school buildings.

A NEW BRANCH LIBRARY ASSURED.

The year marked a forward step in Public Library development in the securing from Congress of an appropriation of \$10,000 for a site for a branch library in southeast Washington and authorization to accept the Carnegie Corporation's gift of not less than \$50,000 for the erection of a branch library building. An excellent site was found and purchased at Seventh and D Streets and South Carolina Avenue SE., just off Pennsylvania Avenue. The commission, provided in the appropriation act to supervise the erection of the building, consisting of the Engineer Commissioner, chairman, the president of the library trustees, and the chairman of the trustees' committee on branch libraries, with the public librarian as secretary, has retained Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York, as its architect, and plans for the new building are in progress. It is hoped to have the new building ready for opening on July 1 next. This branch promises to have large use since it will be within sight of three public school buildings, with two other school buildings near by, and will also be near the navy yard and the center of the business and shipping district of that part of Washington.

NEED FOR BRANCH LIBRARIES.

The necessity for branch library development in Washington is obvious. One central building and one suburban branch are entirely inadequate to serve a population of 437,000 persons to whom the Library of Congress can not extend borrowing privileges. The central building is unduly crowded and the car fare required and the time consumed in reaching it practically prevent large numbers of persons from using it who would derive the greatest advantage from it.

It is important that every year should see the erection of an additional branch library building until the total of seven, as set forth in the librarian's special report in 1917, approved by the board of library trustees and the District Commissioners, are established at convenient points in the more thickly populated parts of the District. The securing of the appropriation for the site and the legislation for the southeastern branch furnishes a precedent for these other branches. It is important to push the branch library program to a rapid conclusion by putting up a branch a year in order to take advantage of the Carnegie gift for the erection of buildings. Although the gift as a whole has been withdrawn, it is believed that the Carnegie Corporation will renew it and will carry out Mr.

Carnegie's expressed intent "to give the money necessary to build branch library buildings" sufficient in number to develop Washington's Public Library system, but only if the branch library building program is carried through within a reasonably short time. If there is any undue delay the prospect of putting up branch libraries with Carnegie money will be seriously jeopardized.

The Columbia Heights branch library should be the next to be built. It should be situated in the vicinity of Fourteenth Street and Columbia Road, the center of a populous residential section, so that a use will be assured which will approximate that of the central library and relieve that building of its great congestion. The library trustees have included in their estimates an item for a site for this proposed branch.

BRANCHES IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Supplementing the branches in separate buildings, the branch library program calls for several branch libraries in school buildings in outlying or less populous districts. The year shows progress in this direction also, since a fine room in the new Eastern High School Building has been designated for public library use. The branches in school buildings will serve first the schools, pupils, and teachers; second, the community center activities; and, third, the general public. The librarian in his report proposes that each of the new junior high schools, which are likely to be erected in suburban sections, should be provided with a branch of the Public Library. According to the present arrangement between the board of education and the library trustees, the branch library rooms, heat, light, and janitor service will be supplied by the board of education, and the books, library supplies, professional library service, and transportation will be furnished by the library board. The library trustees in their report point out that the Public Library is in theory, in fact, and by the specific terms of its organic act a supplement of the public educational system of the District. The maintenance of such branches in public school buildings will enable the Public Library to be an effective reinforcement of the schools, thus securing the better development of the public educational system in its entirety.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF LIBRARY'S SERVICE.

The service of the Public Library during the past year may be summarized as follows:

1. Its record of home circulation, the best criterion of its usefulness, was nearly a million volumes (985,309) and 72,100 pictures.
2. Its reference and information service, which included the collecting of material for teachers, students, writers, social workers, organizations, business and industrial workers, parents and the general reader, was greater in amount and more specialized in character than in any preceding year. The service can not be computed statistically, but the importance of the library to the community is clearly demonstrated by the amount and variety of the demands made upon it.

HANDICAPS FORCING CURTAILED SERVICE.

Some of the handicaps under which the library worked are:

1. Appropriations for library service are still totally inadequate.

(a) The library can not attract and hold on its staff trained professional workers, as is shown by the fact that the turnover of staff for the year was 40 per cent. This results in a frittering of the energies of the library staff in constant recruitment, temporary adjustments and transfers and other makeshifts to keep the service from falling to pieces.

(b) The library is badly limited in number of workers. With a large and constant growth of work there has been no corresponding increase in workers. No additional assistants were obtained for the year now under review although the circulation for the year previous had increased 10 per cent. Such increases go on mounting, so that the library's ability to do the work that comes to it decreases from year to year.

(c) The pressure on the library became so great last year that the trustees seriously considered closing some essential activity such as the children's department of the library, but avoided such a deplorable step by authorizing the employment of seven additional workers from the desk fund—a fund chiefly made up of receipts from fines collected for the detention of books beyond the designated time. The trustees report that in order to prevent a complete breakdown of the library service it will be necessary to continue to devote the bulk of this fund to the employment of assistants for another year, although to do so seriously limits the purchase of books to which this fund is ordinarily devoted. To continue using this money for salaries for a third year would result in a progressive impoverishment of the book collection and in inability to secure the new publications needed to keep it up to date.

2. The Public Library is unable to render the service to Washington customary in other cities. It is forced to close the central library every Wednesday at 3 p. m. and on Saturdays during July, August, and September at 1 p. m. The curtailing of the hours of opening was originally an emergency war measure and the commissioners greatly deprecate its continuance. The staff should be increased to the point of opening the library at the National Capital during the hours which are customary throughout the country. The library is unable to meet the demand for extension service to Government departments, playgrounds, schools, stores, and community centers. For more than a year the Chevy Chase Citizens' Association, for example, has maintained by subscriptions and entertainments a library station in the E. V. Brown School. The Public Library can supply the books only, lacking the funds to furnish the trained service. This venture should be put on a full basis of municipal support and opportunity should be given to carry on similar library stations at other points.

3. The library is very seriously handicapped by the lack of needed filing cases, book trucks, typewriters, tables, chairs, and other necessary equipment. It lacks them because its maintenance funds are always insufficient.

RECLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY SALARIES.

The United States Bureau of Efficiency made a detailed study of the work of the library and the duties of each assistant and allocated the positions in accordance with the Smoot-Wood reclassification bill. The library trustees followed these allocations in submitting their estimates. These estimates, since they conform to scientific standards, should be made effective as soon as possible in the best interest of this branch of the public educational service. The library trustees in their report lay special stress on the proposed increase in the librarian's salary in recognition of his professional standing and his effective service during the past 17 years and in order that it may compare more favorably with the salaries of librarians in other American cities of Washington's class. The trustees report that the new positions asked for in the estimates are the fewest number possible with which the library will be able to meet the growing demands of the work of the central library and the two new branches which are to be put in operation next year.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The police jurisdiction of the District of Columbia corresponds with the boundary of the District of Columbia, and covers an area of 69.7 square miles. Besides the city of Washington the District contains 60-odd villages connected by roadways, many of which would require a separate constabulary were they within the limits of a State or Territory.

DISPOSAL OF FORCE.

On June 30, 1921, the police force consisted of a major and superintendent, 2 assistant superintendents, 3 inspectors, 12 captains, 21 lieutenants, 50 sergeants, 795 privates of various classes, and 34 driver privates. Of this number there were 6 vacancies in the grade of sergeant, 9 in the grade of private, and 2 in the grade of driver private. Of the total number of privates, there were, on the first day of July, 29 sick, 46 absent with leave, 3 absent without leave, and 1 suspended; 20 were assigned to special duty, 28 for emergency duty, 110 on detailed duty, and 70 on post duty, thus reducing the available patrol force for the entire District to 488 privates.

When this number is considered with reference to the hours of duty and reliefs, the effective patrol force for the entire District of Columbia was made up of about 122 men throughout the day time and about 366 men throughout the night time, which is the period when experience has taught that the greatest amount of service devolves upon the police agency.

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

During the year changes in the force numbered 155, of which 65 resigned, 58 were dismissed, 10 died, and 22 were pensioned under the provisions of existing law. In the number of men pensioned was included Assistant Superintendent R. B. Boyle, Capts. J. E. Mulhall and W. T. Anderson, Lieut. Anthony Schilling, Sergts. Theodore

Kaucher, Charles A. Stevens, Robert C. Yates, and John A. Boyce, and Detective Sergt. J. C. Berman.

Two privates were killed in the discharge of their duty; Pvt. P. E. Bradley died from injuries received as the result of a collision between an automobile (upon the running board of which he was standing) and a street car, while endeavoring to arrest the operator of the former for a violation of the law. Pvt. S. C. Hadden was murdered by being shot in the head by a Negro whom he was trying to arrest for a felonious assault.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the force continued excellent, there being but 182 cases cited before the trial board during the year, convictions following in all but 31 cases. It was necessary to drop 5 members of the force for the reason that their probationary service was not satisfactory.

DUTIES.

The District police force is not only called upon to perform the usual duties of such organizations in other cities, but to meet delicate questions continually arising under the laws and regulations pertaining to the seat of Government, and which must have unusual attention.

MOUNTED SERVICE.

The bicycle and motorcycle service has performed commendable work, being primarily employed in the enforcement of the speed law and the traffic regulations. They made 18,984 arrests, which resulted in the imposition of \$101,556 in fines.

TRAFFIC COURT AND WEAPON LAW.

The major and superintendent of police made recommendations for the establishment of a traffic court, as experiences have shown that there is necessity for the creation of a tribunal to handle traffic cases exclusively; also that legislation be secured restricting the sale and possession of deadly and dangerous weapons, which he characterized as an imperative need.

TRAFFIC.

During the year there have been many changes in the traffic regulations with a view to simplifying the rules and conduct under which vehicular and pedestrian travel must be accomplished, and generally the police have satisfactorily secured an enforcement of the same.

The thoroughfares being wider and the intersections greater in Washington than in any other city, safety zones have been established at various points to the satisfaction of the riding public and the better security of life and limb.

The total number of casualties during the year ending 1921 was 5,854, of which 131 were due to bicycles, 4,854 to motor vehicles, 12 to steam railways, 723 to street railways, and 160 to other vehicles. Of this number 65 resulted in death, 70 to serious injury, 1,456 to

minor injuries, 2,952 where there was property damages only, and 218 where there was no injury or damage.

Many accidents to pedestrians are due to the failure to cross at the established crossings at intersecting streets, and others by their failure to observe the signal of the traffic policeman when they should move in the direction of the traffic.

TRAFFIC BUREAU.

During the year it was found necessary, on account of the increased volume of work relating to street traffic, to inaugurate a traffic bureau, and on October 1, 1920, this bureau took over the work of compiling and maintaining records of all accidents and casualties of whatever nature coming to the attention of the police.

PERMITS.

On April 1, 1921, a regulation became effective which provided that all applications for permits to operate motor vehicles in the District of Columbia should be made to the traffic bureau, and requiring the officer in charge of the said bureau to cause all applicants to be examined as to their knowledge of the traffic regulations and their ability to operate motor vehicles. This regulation will, no doubt, tend to lessen street accidents.

In the work of actual prevention of accidents it is remarked that in November, 1920, there was formed a body known as the District of Columbia safety council, of which the major and superintendent of police was the chairman, which was city wide in its scope, and included the representatives of all trade bodies, citizens' associations, executive department, churches, schools, and the public utilities, and at the request of this council the commissioners issued a proclamation setting apart the week of December 6, 1920, as "safety week," and the plans arranged were carried out in complete detail and was most successful, the accidents during the week named being 70 per cent less than those of the preceding week.

DECREASE IN CRIME.

It is noted that there has been a decrease in the number of criminal cases reported to the department, there being 2,618 cases reported, as against 2,862 for the preceding year. There was an increase in the number of arrests for misdemeanors, or minor infractions of the law, the total number being 53,974. This increase is due largely to the activity of the police in enforcing the traffic regulations.

The total number of arrests for the year was 56,592, as compared with 48,930 for the preceding year.

PROPERTY RECOVERIES.

During the year property to the value of \$627,924.50 was reported stolen, and \$59,723.28 was reported lost or mislaid. There was turned over to the property clerk for disposal under the law, \$737,776.04; of property reported stolen, \$6,317.68; reported lost or mislaid, \$79,123.46; not reported stolen, lost, or mislaid, \$14,361.74; used as evi-

dence, \$15,383.86; belonging to persons alleged to be of unsound mind, \$18,411.35; of the effects of deceased persons; \$32,410.80 recovered for other jurisdictions, making a grand total of \$903,784.93.

There were returned to the owners automobiles to the value of \$173,232; horses and wagons to the value of \$10,490; and miscellaneous articles to the value of \$35,323.63, making the total value of property recovered by the department during the year \$1,122,830.56.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The department continued its aggressive action in the enforcement of the various liquor laws, as well as those pertaining to the suppression of vice.

AUTOMOBILE RECOVERIES.

Attention is also invited to the successful efforts of the department in making the splendid percentage of 83.13 efficiency at recoveries or returning to their owners 479 cars, as against 575 reported stolen.

INAUGURATION.

During the fiscal year a presidential inauguration was held, and arrangements for the occasion by both the police and city carried out perfectly. While there was lacking a great parade, which has been customary on former occasions, huge crowds, nevertheless, which included a great number of visitors, lined Pennsylvania Avenue to witness the journey of the presidential party from the White House to the Capitol and return.

REVOLVER PRACTICE—TRAINING SCHOOL.

Revolver practice among the members of the force was resumed and a training school for the new appointees was reestablished with beneficial results.

EFFICIENCY.

The efficiency of the department has been manifested by the number of arrests made, the decrease in crimes of greater magnitude, and by the high percentage of lost and stolen property recovered.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE LOSS.

The report of the chief engineer of the fire department shows that the total number of alarms received during the year was 1,774. The total fire loss is estimated at \$919,982, an increase of \$490,104 over the loss for the preceding year. Fires in Federal Government buildings caused a loss of \$500,130. Sixteen fires occurred which necessitated the sounding of additional alarms, and six single alarm fires with a loss in excess of \$5,000 each were encountered.

FIRE PREVENTION.

The fire prevention work of the department, under the supervision of the fire marshal, has been carried on with good results, as has also the work along the same lines performed by members of fire com-

panies under the supervision of the battalion chief engineers. This latter work has amply demonstrated its efficacy, as it has resulted in the practical elimination of fires occurring in the portions of apartment houses, schools, homes for the aged, etc., inspected.

MOTOR APPARATUS.

During the year the department received and placed in service seven pieces of motor apparatus. It is hoped that in the near future the entire fire department will be equipped with such apparatus, not only because of the added expedition in response to alarms which will result therefrom, but also from the standpoint of economy.

DISCIPLINE.

Sixteen members of the department were, upon the recommendation of the trial board, removed from its service during the year. Minor disciplinary measures were administered in 71 cases.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Eleven members of the fire department were, during the year, retired and granted relief. Relief was also granted to one widow of a deceased fireman, and the relief formerly granted to another widow was increased.

HORSES.

On July 1, 1920, there were 96 horses in the department. During the year 18 were purchased, 3 died, and 37 were transferred to other departments, leaving a total of 74 on hand at the close of the year.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Each appointee to the fire department service is now required to serve 30 days at the department's training school, in order that he may properly obtain the basic principles of fire fighting and the care of apparatus, etc. Other members of the department are also being given 10-day courses at the school.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

POPULATION.

The Federal census of 1920 gives the total population of the District of Columbia as 437,571, of which 327,595 were white and 109,976 colored.

The total number of deaths recorded during the calendar year 1920 was 6,463 as against 6,372 for the previous year. These figures show an increase of 91 deaths over the preceding year, and an increase in the general death rate from 13.99 in the year 1919, to 14.77 in the year just closed. Of the total number of deaths recorded during the year 4,174 were white and 2,289 colored, furnishing a rate of 12.74 and 20.81, respectively.

Pneumonia, organic heart disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, apoplexy, Bright's disease, and malignant growths were, as during the preceding year, the most potent causes of death.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—Eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight births were recorded during the calendar year 1920, being an increase over the previous year of 667. These figures show an increase in the birth rate from 18.07 in 1919, to 20.34 in the year just closed. Six thousand three hundred and sixty-nine of these live births were white and 2,529 were colored, a rate of 19.4 and 22.9, respectively.

For every 1,000 babies born 90 died during the first year of life: for white babies 71 per thousand, and for colored, 138. The number of white persons born exceeded the number of white persons who died by 2,195, while the number of colored births exceeded the colored deaths by 240.

Rabies.—During the calendar year 1920, nine dogs determined by clinical and post mortem findings were found to be suffering from rabies. During the preceding year 15 dogs were found to be rabid. Eighteen persons were bitten by dogs or cats suspected of being rabid. In five of these animals the diagnosis was confirmed by post mortem findings. The antirabic treatment, formerly given by the laboratory of hygiene of the United States Public Health Service to persons who had been bitten by dogs suspected to be rabid, was discontinued during the year just closed. As rabies was still prevalent in the District of Columbia the commissioners on June 22, 1920, renewed their proclamation of previous years requiring the muzzling of all dogs running at large during the period ending July 9, 1921.

Contagious disease service.—During the fiscal year the contagious disease service handled 7 cases of infantile paralysis, 1,162 cases of chickenpox, 735 cases of diphtheria, 1 case of leprosy, 4,188 cases of measles, 3 cases of pellagra, 908 cases of scarlet fever, 51 cases of smallpox, 1,203 cases of tuberculosis, 191 cases of typhoid fever, 1,583 cases of whooping cough, and 108 cases of influenza, making a total of 10,086 cases which included 135 cases reported from the several naval and military camps located within the District of Columbia.

Influenza.—The presence of influenza in the District of Columbia continued during the calendar year 1920, there being 4,115 cases reported and 282 deaths. As compared with the previous year these figures show a slight decrease in the number of cases reported and a decrease of 106 in the number of deaths.

Encephalitis lethargica (sleeping sickness).—Sleeping sickness prevailed to some extent during the calendar year 1920, there being 39 cases with 7 deaths reported. This disease is not required to be reported under the present laws and regulations, and it is doubtful if the figures given above are an accurate index to the extent the disease prevailed. The cause of encephalitis lethargica and the manner in which it is spread remains still undetermined.

Forty-one patients were treated at the smallpox hospital during the fiscal year 1921, and 37 inmates cared for at the quarantine station. The two lepers in the custody of the health department were, through arrangements made with the United States Public Health Service, transferred to the National Leprosarium at Carville, La.

In the isolating wards at Garfield Hospital, a total of 8,433 patient days' service was rendered during the fiscal year; 3,594 were for patients at public expense and 4,839 were for private patients.

In the isolating ward at Providence Hospital, 2,881 patient days' service was rendered; 1,595 were for patients at public expense and 1,286 were for private patients.

The contagious disease ambulance transferred 504 patients to the isolation hospitals during the fiscal year.

Disinfecting service.—During the fiscal year 2,265 premises were disinfected and 982 articles exposed to infection were disinfected at the disinfecting station.

Public crematorium.—Four hundred and eighty-three bodies were cremated during the fiscal year. Of these 55 were adults, 136 infants, and 292 stillborn babies. One thousand six hundred and fifty dollars were received from private cremations.

Bacteriological laboratory.—Sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-one specimens of various kinds were examined.

Serological laboratory.—The work in this laboratory increased over the previous year. In 1920, 3,313 specimens were examined while in the year just closed 3,856 were examined.

Bathing pools.—Five hundred and fourteen samples of water were collected and examined. The bacteriological findings show an improvement over conditions prevailing during previous years.

Milk and cream.—The milk and cream supply of the District has been carefully watched during the year, and everything possible done to protect the community against an impure product.

Complement fixation tests.—A very considerable increase is noted in the number of Wassermann reactions performed this year over previous years. The increased interest in venereal disease control has, it is believed, been responsible for this increase.

Medical inspection of schools.—During the year the medical inspectors made 6,456 visits to school buildings and 417 visits to the homes of pupils. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-five pupils were physically examined and 8,214 examined to determine if successfully vaccinated. Two hundred and seventy-one pupils were examined and recommended for transfer to special schools, 829 for admission to normal school, 1,780 for work permits.

The dental inspectors made examination of the teeth of 13,123 pupils. Of this number, 1,888 were found to be free from defects. Two thousand nine hundred and forty-eight patients were treated at the dental clinics.

School nurses made 4,898 visits to the schools, 10,035 visits to the homes of pupils, 1,212 visits to various clinics, and 438 visits to co-operative agencies. During the year 2,776 pupils were taken by nurses to various clinics for treatment of physical defects. The large number of patients treated at dental clinics has demonstrated very clearly the necessity for additional clinics.

Food-inspection service.—Three thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine food producing and vending establishments were registered at the close of the fiscal year. These places were inspected on an average of 27.06 times each. Three hundred and ten cases were prosecuted for violations of the food and drugs act, the total amount of fines collected being \$3,101. Eleven slaughterhouses were under inspection. The total numbers of animals slaughtered were 3,439 cattle, 2,545 sheep, 1,471 calves, and 10,072 hogs. The carcasses of 4 cattle and 18 hogs were condemned as unfit for food.

Fourteen hundred and ninety-nine dairy farms were licensed at the close of the year to produce milk for sale in the District of Columbia. The dairy cattle on these farms numbered 26,698, an increase over the previous year of 1,804. Each dairy farm was inspected during the year an average of 5.60 times.

Chemical laboratory.—Eight thousand one hundred and sixty-six samples of milk and cream were collected and examined chemically. In addition 930 samples of food other than milk were examined. Fines and forfeitures amounting to \$991 were collected for sale of milk below legal standards.

Sanitary inspection service.—Nine thousand three hundred and thirty-nine complaints were acted upon. These complaints necessitated the making of 13,514 inspections. Twenty-three thousand and sixty-seven official calls other than for the purpose of the service of notices were made. The total number of official visits made by the sanitary inspectors during the year was 81,572, a large increase over the previous year.

Eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-nine violations of the laws and regulations for the prevention and abatement of nuisances were reported, and in 10,755 of these cases a compliance was procured and prosecution instituted in 31 cases. Attention is again called to the practice of entering a nolle prosequi in cases of nuisances for the maintenance of which defendants were charged without bringing such cases to the attention of the court. This practice tends to create a disregard for the notices served by the health department.

Enforcement of weed law.—During the fiscal year 303 notices were served under the provisions of the weed law. The existence of the weed law on the statute books, in the absence of adequate means for its enforcement, leads to unjust criticism of the District government, especially of the health department.

Inspection of places of employment.—As heretofore systematic inspections have been made of places of employment such as printing offices, bakeries, lunch rooms, restaurants, and similar establishments.

Smoke inspection.—Five hundred and forty-four plants were under observation during the year, and 11,144 observations were made. One thousand three hundred and ninety instances of violations of the smoke law were reported and cautionary notices sent to the responsible persons. Sixty-two cases were referred for prosecution.

Eight-hour female labor law.—The total number of establishments coming within the purview of the eight-hour law for women was 2,066. Twelve thousand nine hundred and seventeen inspections were made and 100 complaints acted upon. Twenty-eight prosecutions were instituted, resulting in fines and forfeitures amounting to \$585.

Child Welfare Society.—The scope of work carried on by this society has been considerably broadened during the fiscal year. This organization, which is supported in part by appropriation from Congress and partly by private donation, has maintained during the fiscal year eight welfare stations. The total cost of the entire service was \$27,468.43, of which amount the District paid \$15,000. Dur-

ing the year a dental clinic was established and equipped in the headquarters of the society at 2100 G Street NW. A nutrition class was also established. During the year 25,061 visits were made by the nurses to the homes of the children and 27,811 visits were made by children and mothers to the several welfare stations.

Pound service.—Five thousand six hundred and forty-four animals were received at the pound during the fiscal year, 3,607 dogs, 1,988 cats, 30 horses, 14 mules, 3 goats, 1 sheep, and 1 cow. Dogs to the number of 2,509 were captured while running at large, and the remainder were surrendered for destruction or quarantined by the persons having custody of them.

The amount of revenue collected through the activities of the pound service was \$2,167 from fees, \$761.50 from sales, and \$16.25 reimbursement for food, making a total of \$2,944.75.

Transcript from records.—Seven hundred and twenty-one dollars was collected for transcripts from the records of births, stillbirths, deaths, and marriages.

The following information relative to publications issued by the health department during the past fiscal year is also submitted:

Name of publication.	Number printed.	Cost of preparation.	Cost of printing.	Number distributed by mail, etc.	Cost of distribution.
Annual report, 1920....	600	Unable to estimate.....	\$1,830.46	About 300.....	\$6.11
Weekly report.....	88	105 hours annual, \$1,200; typist, \$50; 105 hours annually, \$600; messenger, \$25; 28 reams paper, at 90 cents.	25.20	88 weekly.....	1.88
Monthly bulletin grades of milk, 1,000.	.....	24 days per annum, \$1,400, inspector; clerk, \$93.33.	301.98	307 monthly.....	2 3.07

¹ Per week.

² Per month.

CHARITIES.

The report of the Board of Charities, reviewing the past year, urges the importance of a reclassification of employees and readjustment of salaries along the lines mentioned by the Congressional Commission on Reclassification. The work of public institutions has been greatly hampered during recent years because of inability to secure competent help at the meager compensation allowed.

The board reports the encouraging fact that notwithstanding the industrial depression during the past year, there was not apparent any material increase in the number of public dependents in institutions.

There are pending a large number of criminal cases awaiting trial and the court docket is so congested on account of the many "boot-legger" and "bookmaking" cases awaiting hearing that there seems little hope of the docket being cleared in the near future.

The number of petty criminals in the workhouse, however, has not yet shown any increase, the average for the past year being slightly less than obtained the preceding year.

The board records its gratification at the fact that at last the long looked for and worked for municipal hospital is being realized in the erection of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, which, in part, will be

ready for occupation next July, providing appropriations are made for furnishings and maintenance.

The Board of Children's Guardians is becoming more and more the all-embracing public child-caring agency. It is hoped that the additional inspectors and placing officers authorized last year will result in the placement of a larger number of children in free homes, and thus reduce the cost of maintenance.

A new site and appropriation for buildings is urged again for the Industrial Home School for white children; while additional cottages are urgently requested at the Industrial Home School for colored children.

The board again dwells upon the importance of providing a home and school for the care of feeble-minded children. This is urged as the most pressing need in the whole field of charitable and correctional work.

The number of District insane at St. Elizabeth Hospital has shown an increase of 125 during the year, the daily average number of District insane at the institution now being 1,762.

The details of the activities of the several institutions and other agencies subject to the supervision of this board, for the fiscal year under consideration, are contained in the separate pamphlet containing its annual report for that period.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians includes a brief record of its service to children during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, and emphasizes the greatest needs encountered in this field of work which, if supplied within the near future, would mean an immeasurable benefit to the present group of children under care, as well as to all later groups.

Service of the year.—At the close of the year the Board of Children's Guardians had under care 1,968 children; 71 on trial for adoption, 1,037 in free homes, many of this number employed, 73 under care as feeble-minded, and 432 were in boarding homes. Many other children were committed temporarily by the court during the year.

In the investigating department a total of 1,234 complaints were investigated, including 390 reinvestigations of homes. One hundred and forty-one other cases of nonsupport, incorrigibility, carnal knowledge, etc., involving wards, were presented in court.

Temporary as well as permanent removal of children from their homes has been discouraged where there seemed hope of improvement in the family situation through the enlistment of the friendly interest and help of an organization or individual. The result has been that our workers have asked the court to remove 66 fewer children from their families this year than last year.

The marked development in the home finding department, through the efforts of which a large number of homes of excellent quality have been secured, is among the most gratifying achievements of the year. Many excellent boarding homes have been added to the list and more than 300 permanent wards have been placed in good free homes.

Health of the children.—The addition to the staff this year of two graduate nurses to assist the board's physician has made it possible

to give very careful medical oversight to the children. Twice a year routine physical examinations are given the wards of the board, which has kept up an excellent health record. Thirty-six major operations and 377 minor ones are reported; 341 cases under special treatment; 68 cases of tuberculosis under care; and 71 cases of venereal disease.

Special needs.—The great needs of the Board of Children's Guardians remain the same as those emphasized for several years.

A larger staff with salaries adequate to induce workers to come to us who can supervise and assist in the development of the work. This would also mean that there would be enough workers to do family reinvestigation and to find good free homes for wards with relatives and others.

A home and colony for feeble-minded children is always mentioned as one of the greatest needs of the District. There is no institution for the feeble minded in which the District can place its colored wards, and only a limited number are accepted at Vineland, N. J., Elwyn, Pa., and Miss Gundry's, in Falls Church, Va.

A temporary receiving home where wards may be placed after commitment in order that the workers may become better acquainted with them before a permanent placement is made is also one of the most urgent needs.

Until there is an industrial school for the training of colored girls the work will remain handicapped, as there is practically no place open for the delinquent colored girls committed to the board.

The need of a sanatorium for tuberculous children is among the great needs. The board has had through the year 68 tuberculous children to care for and has found it very difficult to find homes where these children could be boarded and go to the tubercular schools and clinics necessary, as the majority of the cases do not need hospital care. Adult families ordinarily willing to take well children to board do not want the extra work involved in the care of the tuberculous, and it has been necessary to spend a large amount of time to find desirable homes for them.

Helpful service from many.—Through the year we have had helpful cooperation from social organizations and individuals and the usual help from physicians, hospitals, and clinics. Many mental examinations were given the children, and in many instances a careful study made, extending over a period of several months.

The Social Service Division of the Federal Children's Bureau has been making a careful review of all cases under care of the board from May 15, 1920, to May 15, 1921. In addition to this the bureau is giving the services of a highly experienced children's aid worker to make a study of 80 selected families whose children have been under care for a number of years. The possibility of the resumption of the responsibility by the families is being carefully investigated and the results are proving the fact that if the staff was large enough to do constructive work with the relatives many children could be back in their own homes or those of near relatives.

Much of the social legislation which is being urged for the Capital City vitally affects the field of work in which the Board of Children's Guardians is especially concerned. The law to provide pensions for mothers; the welfare code, which includes the children's

code; the school-attendance law; more playgrounds and other supervised recreation; and the alley-improvement law. All of these, when obtained, will go a long way toward making good homes for children, and good children in their homes.

ALIENIST.

The records at the Washington Asylum Hospital show that in the psychopathic ward 1,214 cases were examined and treated, an increase of 158 cases over the preceding year. Of this number 750 were sent in by the police department, 305 by the Board of Charities, 65 from the District Jail, 51 by the court, 5 from the National Training School, 5 from the United States Public Health Service, 13 from Casualty Hospital, 20 from Emergency Hospital. One hundred and fifty-four of these cases were discharged to their relatives or friends, 129 discharged to themselves as mentally competent, 34 to the police department, 57 to the United States Jail, 64 to the Board of Charities, 5 to private sanitariums, 28 died.

At St. Elizabeths Hospital 489 cases were examined prior to their appearance in court; of this number 336 were found to be insane, 33 not insane. Sixty-five cases for various reasons were discharged from St. Elizabeths Hospital before their appearance in court, 75 cases did not appear in court, 2 cases remain as not being disposed of.

It was necessary for the alienist to appear in court 49 days for the trial of lunacy cases during the year.

The total number of cases examined by the alienist of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year was 1,703, an increase of 80 over last year.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

The veterinary surgeon submits the following report of the veterinary division of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year embraced in this report:

During the year there has been the usual amount of sickness of and injuries to the animals owned by the District of Columbia, but no epidemics nor outbreak of any contagious disease. All animals reported or found sick have been treated either at their stable or at the hospital.

Seventy-eight horses were examined and purchased for the various departments. Ninety-five animals have been transferred from one department to another, where their services were more suitable or more needed. Eleven horses were destroyed to prevent their suffering, as they were of no value or incurable. Twenty-six animals died from natural causes or from injuries received in line of work. Seventy horses and mules which were of no further use to the District of Columbia were sold.

There were on hand in the veterinarian department 717 horses and mules, the general condition of which is good.

CORONER.

The coroner states that he made investigations to ascertain the cause of death as follows:

Natural causes, 559; accidental deaths, 236; stillborn, 302; suicides, 55; and homicides, 63, a total of 1,215, the details of which are set out in his annual report.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Nine meetings were held during the year for the conduct of business, one of which was special. Four regular examinations were conducted at which 84 candidates presented themselves; 32 were successful and were issued licenses to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia.

Nineteen applicants received favorable consideration for licensure through virtue of reciprocity with their respective States.

The register shows the following:

Series A-----	542
Series B-----	131
Series C-----	332

Total registrations to date----- 1,005

Five permits and renewal of permits were made for the sale of poison for use in the arts or as insecticides.

The books of the treasurer as audited shows the following:

Balance on hand at last audit-----	\$321. 12
Total receipts during year (66)-----	911. 00
	<u>\$1, 232. 12</u>

Disbursements:

Five members of board, at \$64 each-----	320. 00
Supplies, printing, postage, etc-----	167. 16
Bonding treasurer-----	5. 00
Secretary, clerical services-----	200. 00
Refund of fees-----	40. 00
Dues, National Association Boards of Pharmacy-----	25. 00
Committee's trip to convention-----	60. 00
	<u>817. 16</u>
	414. 96

BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

During the year the board of medical supervisors examined 61 applicants for license to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, 51 of whom were passed, 10 failed, and 2 were rejected—withdrawn, 2.

Twelve applicants were passed by reciprocity with the States, and 1 such applicant was rejected.

Receipts and disbursements.

Balance on hand July 1, 1920, as shown by bank book and cash book of the secretary-treasurer-----	\$1, 616. 51
Total receipts during this fiscal year, as shown by cash book, verified, being fees received from applicants-----	1, 512. 61
	<u>3, 129. 12</u>
Total disbursements during the fiscal year, as verified by canceled checks returned by the bank and by receipted bills in the invoice book-----	1, 905. 60
Balance on hand June 30, 1921, as shown by bank book of the District National bank-----	1, 223. 52
	<u>3, 129. 12</u>

THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

In accordance with law the board makes the following report of its transactions for the year ending June 30, 1921:

The board held six meetings during the year, besides an examination for applicants for certificates of qualification to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia on January 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1921, and again under dates of June 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1921, inclusive.

Sixty-one applicants were examined, with the following result: Passed, 29; passed theory but conditioned on practical part of the examination, 10; failed, 18; not present, 6.

According to the rules of the board those applicants who passed the theoretical but failed in the practical part of the examination are conditioned for the period of time up to the next regular examination by the board. At this time, if they pass in the practical test that is given them, they are granted a certificate, but if they do not they are failed unconditionally.

As a result of the work during the past year 29 certificates were granted.

The financial report follows:

Amount received from candidates.....	\$640. 00
Expenses	117. 57
Balance.....	522. 43

The balance was distributed equally among the five members of the board.

ANATOMICAL BOARD.

During the fiscal year 1921, only 31 bodies were distributed by the board to the various medical schools.

Financial statement.

Cash in bank.....	\$194. 29
Received from—	
Georgetown University medical department.....	129. 00
Howard University medical department.....	160. 00
United States Naval Medical School.....	96. 00
George Washington University Medical School.....	320. 00
	<u>888. 29</u>
Disbursements:	
July 21, to William Schoneberger, salary as agent of the board July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....	\$700. 00
William Schoneberger for postage.....	5. 00
July 21, check to F. A. Hornaday for salary as secretary-treasurer, August 20, 1919, to June 30, 1920, at the rate of \$100 per annum..	86. 39
Cash in bank June 30, 1921.....	96. 90
	<u>888. 29</u>

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD.

The minimum wage board was created by act of Congress approved September 19, 1918 (40 Stat., pt. 1, p. 960). Under the act the board was directed to investigate the wages of women in the various occu-

pations in which they were employed and where investigation showed a substantial number of women workers to be receiving wages inadequate to supply them with the necessary cost of living to call conferences to recommend minimum wage rates. On the basis of these recommendations the board was directed under the act to issue orders fixing minimum wage rates for the various industries and thereafter to enforce these orders in all establishments subject to them. The board was further empowered to establish minimum wage rate for minors under the age of 18, both girls and boys, and to enforce compliance with such rates.

During the fiscal year 1921 the board has administered three wage orders previously established, namely those in the printing and publishing, the mercantile, and the hotel and restaurant industries; and since March 19, 1921, a fourth in the laundry and dry cleaning industry based on the recommendations of the laundry and dry cleaning conference held during the year. These four wage orders covered approximately 11,500 women out of the 17,000 estimated as coming under the minimum wage law. Roughly 5,500 women remain to be protected by future wage orders. The mercantile order applies to minor boys as well as to women and minor girls; the other three orders to women and minor girls only. The minimum wage rates are \$16.50 per week in the mercantile and hotel and restaurant industries, \$15.50 in the printing and publishing industry, and \$15 in the laundry and dry cleaning industry. In the mercantile, printing and publishing, and laundry and dry cleaning industries the orders provide that certain rates below the minimum may be paid to inexperienced workers during a fixed learning period. Such persons are required to secure certificates issued by the board.

In brief the administration and enforcement of the minimum wage orders consists of: (1) The certification of all persons employed at learners' rates under the orders containing this provision; (2) the inspection of pay-roll records in all establishments covered by the orders; and (3) the collection of back pay due wherever employees are found to have received less than the wage to which they were entitled.

During the fiscal year 1921 the board issued learners' certificates to 1,910 applicants. In addition under a special provision of the law it issued special licenses permitting employment at less than the minimum wage to 12 women whose earning capacity had been impaired by age or otherwise. During the same period it collected a total of \$7,069.59 in back pay due 309 persons employed in 79 establishments. In five cases where employers refused to make adjustment it reported the matter to the corporation counsel for prosecution.

The following information is submitted relative to publications issued by the minimum wage board during the fiscal year 1921:

(1) Two thousand copies of minimum wage board order No. 5 for the laundry and dry cleaning industry. Cost of paper and printing, \$22.50. Number distributed to date, 900.

(2) Five hundred copies of Bulletin No. 4, Wages of Women in Laundries and Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments in the District of Columbia. Cost of paper and printing, \$40.

(3) Five hundred copies of reprint from Monthly Labor Review, "Wages of Women Employed as Cleaners, Maids and Elevator Operators in Buildings and Theaters in the District of Columbia." Cost, \$4.58. Number distributed to date, 200.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The affairs and activities of the bureau were supervised by a citizens' committee, appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia cooperating with the United States Employment Service and supported financially by Washington business men in conjunction with the United States Employment Service, for the period February, 1920, to June 30, 1921. An appropriation of \$7,500 for the personal and miscellaneous work of this service is contained in the District of Columbia appropriation law for the fiscal year 1922.

The following report exhibits the work that has been done by the public employment service in the District of Columbia during the year:

Applicants registered for positions.....	33, 609
Opportunities for work solicited by office.....	25, 040
Referred to positions.....	24, 000
Placed in positions.....	18, 339

The above represents persons male and female in all walks of life seeking employment from the high salaried man and woman executive to the lowest salaried man or woman laborer or household domestic. Placements have been made in Government departments, business and professional men's offices, private homes and on the farms. The bureau has placed 46 per cent of its applicants in positions at a total cost of 52 cents per person, thereby making better business for the community by reducing unemployment. It serves as the logical labor market for the entire District of Columbia and every effort is being made to concentrate the supply and acquire the demand in order that employers may be rendered the most efficient and selective service with a minimum cost and annoyance to them.

ASSESSMENTS FOR PAVING ROADWAYS.

Under existing law whenever the roadway of any street, avenue, or road in the District of Columbia is paved with sheet asphalt, asphalt block, granite block, vitrified block, cement, bituminous cement, macadam or other form of pavement, half the cost thereof to the width of 40 feet is assessed against the abutting property. This law was enacted in an appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, approved July 21, 1914, and was amended by a provision in the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, approved September 1, 1916. Prior to 1914 the cost of laying new roadway pavements and resurfacing old pavements was borne as an expense of the District of Columbia in the same manner as other expenses. These expenses were met by annual appropriation acts, the amounts of the appropriations being payable on the half-and-half basis. In the last two years they have been payable on the basis of 60 per cent from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and 40 per cent from the

United States Treasury, although the basis of assessment of half cost has not been changed.

This legislation which is known as the Borland amendment, was not recommended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and was adopted by Congress without any hearing on its merits. It has never received the official approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and has been very objectionable to the citizens of the District. Recently its legality was called into question in a case before the courts of the District of Columbia, and an assessment against certain outlying property located on a main thoroughfare leading out of the District of Columbia was quashed. No written opinion was rendered in the matter, but it was understood that the court in passing on the case held that the act intended to apply to the built up portions of the city and not to suburban roads.

With the advent of the automobile, the streets, avenues, and highways of the District of Columbia are much more used by the traveling public than formerly. While the paving of a roadway in front of private property undoubtedly tends to enhance the value of that property, it is questionable whether it does enhance it to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost. In the District of Columbia, with its broad highways, the cost of paving streets is greater than in other municipalities with narrower roadways. In the adjoining counties of Maryland, where highways are improved, the cost is not assessed as special benefits, but the improvements are covered by roadway taxes which apply generally over a large territory. In the case of property owners living on either side of the boundary line between the District of Columbia and Maryland, the property owner in the District of Columbia is now required by law to pay half the cost of paving the highway in front of his premises, while his abutting neighbor in Maryland does not pay more than a small proportion of the cost of the roadway in front of his property, the cost being distributed over the whole county.

While the principle of the law may be sound, in its application it works inequity and hardship; it places a burdensome cost on the development of the newer sections of the District which was not borne in previous years by older sections of the city which did not bear any assessment for paving roadways. The commissioners feel that the law is inequitable and they believe that some new legislation should be enacted which would remove the inequalities of the present law.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

The accompanying table shows the area, in square yards, of new roadway pavements laid and old roadway pavements resurfaced during the year, with the totals in square yards and miles of the various kinds of pavements at the close of the fiscal year.

Comparative statement showing character and extent of roadway pavements.

	Existing amount on June 30, 1920.		New pavement laid dur- ing year, square yards.	Replaced with asphalt.	Existing amount on June 30, 1921.	
	Square yards.	Miles.			Square yards.	Miles.
Sheet asphalt and coal tar.....	3,253,588	172.82	124,035	.....	3,377,623	179.98
Asphalt block.....	630,050	32.02	.....	4,377	625,673	31.74
Durax block.....	12,294	.30	5,674	.....	17,968	.57
Asphaltic or bituminous concrete:						
On concrete base.....	78,708	4.58	.....	.....	78,708	4.58
On broken-stone base.....	51,088	2.68	.....	.....	51,088	2.68
Cement concrete.....	222,123	11.82	41,352	13,257	250,218	13.45
Granite block and rubble.....	386,664	21.13	.....	129,068	357,596	19.59
Vitrified block.....	17,390	1.04	.....	.....	17,390	1.04
Cobble.....	54,646	2.73	.....	2 17,590	37,056	1.56
Macadam (estimated).....	1,954,556	125.29	3,600	3 75,597	1,882,559	120.85
Gravel and unimproved (traveled).....	.....	147.72	.....	.....	.....	148.88
Gutters on asphalt streets.....	232,237	.....	6,258	.....	238,495	.....
Pavements maintained by street rail- ways.....	564,525	.....	.....	.....	564,525	.....
Gutters on asphaltic concrete streets.....	11,201	.....	.....	.....	11,201	.....
Total.....	7,469,070	522.13	180,919	139,889	7,510,100	524.92

¹ Includes 5,674 square yards replaced with Durax.² Includes 2,176 square yards replaced with concrete.³ Includes 11,451 square yards replaced with concrete.

NOTE.—51,448.79 square yards sheet-asphalt and coal-tar pavements replaced, including 28,647.41 square yards asphalt surface on old base

The sums appropriated for expenditures during the year under this head were as follows:

For repairing old roadway pavements, including asphalt resurfacing.....	\$575,000
For paving new roadways.....	569,200
For repair of suburban roads.....	250,000
For grading streets, alleys, and roads.....	30,000

The cost of work showed but slight recessions. Toward the end of the year the tendency was rather markedly downward, but the greater portion of the work had been, of necessity, committed to contract obligations at prices little better than the recent past. Labor morale was continuously improved, and difficulty in securing construction material practically disappeared. For the first time the procedure was followed of surfacing with sheet asphalt concrete roadways laid in past years whose surface conditions, due to use, justified the treatment. All our concrete roadways are constructed in anticipation of such treatment and on grades that allow for it. Four such streets were surfaced and the results were entirely satisfactory.

The prices paid under contracts for roadway pavements during the year were as follows:

	Per square yard.
Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression) with 6-inch concrete base.....	\$3.95, \$3.97
Laying vitrified block with 6-inch concrete base.....	3.58, 3.63
Laying sheet asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression) with 5-inch concrete base.....	3.75, 3.77
Laying vitrified block with 5-inch concrete base.....	3.38, 3.43
Laying 6-inch concrete roadway.....	2.84

The prices paid for resurfacing and repairing asphalt pavements under one-year contracts which expired June 30, 1921, are as follows:

Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½ inch asphalt surface, 2 inch binder, before compression) with 6-inch concrete base, per square yard.....	\$3. 90
Laying sheet asphalt surface (2½ inches before compression) per square yard....	1. 34
Laying asphalt binder (in connection with resurfacing work) per cubic foot....	. 64
Laying sheet asphalt surface for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street-railway companies, per cubic foot.....	1. 10
Laying asphalt binder for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street-railway companies, per cubic foot.....	. 90

SUBURBAN STREETS AND ROADS.

A notable item in the year's work was the grading of Connecticut Avenue between Pierce Mill Road and Chappell Road, the grade having been widened on both sides sufficiently to permit the construction of footwalks and setting trees.

The suburban highways on which asphalt roadways were paved were Connecticut Avenue, 1 mile, and Nichols Avenue, one-half mile. The roadways of Bowen Road and Bladensburg Road, for which special appropriations of \$21,000 and \$51,000, respectively, were available, were surfaced with bituminous macadam by day labor after efforts to secure bids for the work within the funds appropriated had failed.

All the concrete roadways which were authorized by appropriation were laid under contract at prices somewhat lower than those of last year. Our heavily traveled suburban thoroughfares should be paved with sheet asphalt on a concrete base as rapidly as funds can be secured in the interest of economy and of public convenience and comfort.

MUNICIPAL ASPHALT PLANT.

The District of Columbia has operated a portable municipal asphalt plant in the repair of asphalt pavements and bituminous macadam roadways for the past 10 years. During the year of 1921 the plant was operated for a period of 248 days, with a total output of 215,832 cubic feet of material, or an average daily output of 870 cubic feet. Additional asphalt material for street repairs supplemental to that furnished by the asphalt plant was purchased under contract from the Cranford Paving Co. to the amount of 43,113.2 cubic feet.

The details of the cost of the operation of the plant are contained in the report of the Engineer of Highways. The total cost of minor repairs to sheet asphalt pavements during the year, the same representing the maintenance costs during the year, was \$122,141.83. This cost represented the maintenance of all asphalt streets not under guarantee by contractors, a total yardage of 3,253,588. The cost per square yard per year was therefore about 3.75 cents. The like annual cost for previous years was as follows:

	Cents.		Cents.
1911.....	2. 20	1916.....	1. 80
1912.....	2. 40	1917.....	1. 50
1913.....	2. 00	1918.....	1. 70
1914.....	1. 90	1919.....	3. 07
1915.....	1. 90	1920.....	3. 38

The increase of 1919, 1920, and 1921 over that of 1918 is entirely due to increased unit costs of labor and material.

SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS.

The sum of \$285,000 was appropriated for paving sidewalks and alleys in all parts of the District and the sum of \$20,000 for laying sidewalks and setting curbs around Government buildings, reservations, and parks. Sidewalks are paved with cement concrete under contract. Twenty-three thousand five hundred and two square yards of cement concrete pavement were laid in various alleys.

One-half of the cost of curb, sidewalk, and alley pavement is assessed against the abutting property, except that abutting public buildings and public reservations. The contract price for laying sidewalks during the year was as follows:

For large jobs adjoining paved streets, per square yard.....	\$2. 11
For large jobs adjoining unpaved streets and for all small jobs, per square yard.	2. 27

The initiative in the matter of paving sidewalks and alleys is generally left with the owners of the abutting property, the commissioners requiring a majority petition for such work before it is ordered. Exceptions are made, however, in cases where, on account of public danger or other public reasons, the paving is demanded. The law requires the commissioners to advertise for two weeks their intention to lay sidewalks and curbs and to pave alleys and to give a hearing to the property owners affected. The work is ordered subsequent to such hearing when, in the opinion of the commissioners, it is necessary for public health, safety, comfort, and convenience. The demand for this class of construction is constant, and increased appropriations for this work could be advantageously expended.

BRIDGES.

The principal item of work prosecuted by the bridge department during the past fiscal year was the completion of the reconstruction of portion of gravity and reinforced sections of the canal wall under contract with Hyde & Baxter at a cost of \$24,451.31. A recent contract has been awarded to the W. F. Brenizer Co. for the reconstruction of an additional portion of the aforesaid wall and the work thereunder is now in progress. The Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, until recently under the jurisdiction of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, was turned over to the superintendence of the District Commissioners on May 1, 1921. One-half of the roadway of the Anacostia Bridge at the foot of Eleventh Street was resurfaced with asphalt by the Cranford Paving Co. under contract.

INSPECTION OF ASPHALTS AND CEMENTS.

In this office are made chemical and physical tests of materials entering into street and road improvements, such as asphalts, hydraulic cements, sands, road oils, etc.; also fuel oils used at the municipal asphalt plant; cements used in sewer and building constructions. Complete tests representing many subdeterminations were made as follows: Asphalt materials, 1,102; oils, 22; sands, 95; stone, 94; pitch, 4; cements, 11,246, representing 112,517 barrels; miscellaneous materials, 725. Total, 13,288.

The samples of asphalts tested represent 1,836 tons of this material of which 1,215 were used by those holding contracts for laying sheet

asphalt, 621 tons used in the production of paving materials at the municipal asphalt plant. Of the materials tested there were rejected 1, 337 barrels of cement and 3,140 cubic yards of sand.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

SURVEYS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

Under head of work done for private parties there was a vast increase in the number of orders taken for the past year, there being 8,450 orders the past year as compared with 5,795 the preceding year. The total receipts for private work amounted to \$25,355.82.

The last quarter of the past fiscal year shows that it was the largest quarter in the history of the office, the receipts during this period alone amounting to \$8, 828. 90.

A considerable increase in the number of lots surveyed and the number of new lots created by subdivision was noted. There were 3,043 lots surveyed as compared to 2,756 the preceding year. The new lots created by subdivision totaled 2,814 against 1,703 for the preceding year.

A large increase was made in the number of plats for permits, there being 3,427 against 1,937 the preceding year. This increase was made necessary by reason of the zoning regulations.

The large tracts surveyed subdivided and recorded numbered 25 the past fiscal year as compared to 13 for the preceding year.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK AND WORK FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The number of plats recorded in connection with condemnations and dedications totaled practically the same as the preceding year, while the total number of plats drawn, including both public and private, was 8,204 the past fiscal year against 5,347 the preceding year.

The total number of surveys, both public and private, was 4,378, as compared to 3,018 the previous year, and the number of reports made to the inspector of buildings based on the location of walls being erected was 1,084 the past year and 1,175 the preceding year.

CONDEMNATION OF STREETS, PARKS, AND ALLEYS.

In connection with this work much detail work is necessary by this office, such as (1) the survey and preparation of plats, descriptions, etc., for the opening, widening, or straightening of any streets or alleys by condemnation, as well as the preparation of all dedication plats, and (2) attendance in court is required of an employee of this office during condemnation proceedings.

Streets and parks.—There are now pending in court 15 street and park cases, and 4 new cases have been ordered by the commissioners but not yet filed. During the past year 8 street and park cases were confirmed.

Alleys.—Five alley cases are now pending in court, with 2 cases ordered by the commissioners but not yet filed, and 11 alley cases were confirmed.

The amount awarded as damages for all condemnation cases during the past year was \$49,465.65.

PARKS.

The original Federal city is famous for its street plan and for its beautiful parks. Outside the original city we have a highway plan for the entire District of Columbia, and all property which is subdivided must conform to this plan. The entire District is therefore being developed in accordance with a comprehensive and orderly street plan, but there is no provision for parks outside the Federal city except such as are acquired from time to time by special acts of Congress. This is usually not done, however, in accordance with any plan that has been adopted. It is true that the McMillan park plan was submitted to Congress in 1902, providing for a plan outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, but there was no provision made for executing it, and land is being subdivided and improved with no consideration for this or any other plan. If this condition is permitted to continue over the entire District, many of the beauty spots of the District will be destroyed, and the District will be developed without any provision for parks. Much of this land is sparsely settled, and is comparatively cheap. These beauties should be preserved so that the citizens can walk and ride through them and the children play in the open and breathe the fresh air, to promote the health and happiness of our people. Many magnificent trees and lovely areas are being destroyed by subdivisions and improvements, thus creating the newer Washington without the liberal park spaces provided in the older city. It is a reflection to say that the original designers of the old Washington showed greater foresight than the designers of the new Washington. These areas should be acquired for the health, recreation, and pleasure of our people.

It is gratifying to note that the committee on streets and parks of the Washington Board of Trade, of which the surveyor is a member, have had introduced in Congress bills providing for Piney Branch Parkway, Klinge Road Valley, and the Patterson tract. The necessity for the acquisition of these parks needs little comment. Their locations are ideal, they are covered with magnificent forest trees, and they are well distributed in different parts of the District. They have previously been approved by the commissioners, and should be included again, with the addition, it is thought, of extending the Fort Drives so as to include the old Civil War forts built for the defense of Washington, two of which have already been acquired, namely, Fort Davis and Fort Dupont.

ALLEYS.

The law which provides for the elimination of alley dwellers was suspended for one year after the ratification of the peace treaty. Since the close of the fiscal year it has become general knowledge that the peace treaty has been signed, and therefore the alley law will soon become effective. It would seem to be highly important that some action should be taken in regard to this law. Now that things are returning to normal, this alley problem as to alley dwellers should be prosecuted vigorously, as many of these alleys are densely crowded, insanitary, and a menace to the health and welfare of the community. They are breeding places for crime, where policemen dare not venture without endangering their lives. They harbor "bootleggers" and

criminals of all classes, and on account of their accessibility form splendid hiding places for all who are engaged in the violation of the law.

TREES AND PARKINGS.

The number of trees planted along the curbs in the streets of the District of Columbia at the close of the fiscal year was 105,803, an increase over the preceding year of 404. The amount expended for the planting and care of trees during the year was \$63,489.83.

About one-half of the trees planted were for the purpose of filling vacancies in existing rows in the northeast and southeast sections of the city, and the remainder were used in extending the lines into the suburbs and hitherto unplanted localities.

The nursery at Fort Dupont is well stocked with fine trees. This ground is well adapted for tree-nursery purposes, although there is not enough ground in this tract to grow a sufficient number of trees to keep up with the rapid growth of the city. During the fiscal year 108 pin oak, 874 red oak, 574 elm, 528 Norway maple, and 156 silver maple seedlings were planted in the nursery rows.

The systematic trimming of trees was resumed during the fiscal year, and as a result the dead wood and low limbs were removed from all trees on public space north of the Mall to Florida Avenue and west from Fourth to Eighteenth Streets NW.; also the low limbs were removed from the trees on all streets north of Florida Avenue and west of North Capitol Street to Rock Creek; all streets in Cleveland Park, Chevy Chase, section east of North Capitol Street and north of Florida Avenue NE., all streets in Twining City, Anacostia, and Congress Heights. The trees in the down-town section of the city are in need of severe trimming, topping off, etc., and it is hoped that this work can be undertaken in the near future. The total number of trees trimmed during the year was 30,801.

STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING AND COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

Two appropriations covered the operations of the city refuse division. One of \$375,000 for dust prevention, cleaning of streets and alleys, and snow removal, and the second of \$750,000 for the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, and miscellaneous refuse.

As in other branches of the service work was done at a reduced cost over the cost of the last year due to growing labor efficiency particularly noticeable in the latter months of the year.

On account of the mild winter no snow and ice work was necessary.

Sixty thousand and fifty-eight tons of garbage were collected during the year, an amount greater than ever collected before notwithstanding private individuals were permitted throughout the year to collect and transport this material to points outside the District of Columbia to be fed to poultry and pigs. The cost of the municipal collection was \$244,440.56. The revenue from grease and tankage produced from this garbage at the reduction plant was \$155,196.61. The cost of operation of the disposal plant was \$196,162.74. The sum received from grease and tankage is small as compared with the two previous years because of the unprecedentedly low prices prevailing for such products, particularly during the latter portion of the year. Since April the price offered for tankage has not equaled the cost of pro-

duction and in consequence the press cake has been piled and not sold.

Because of the mild winter there was not the usual production of ashes by householders. One hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and forty cubic yards were collected as compared with 148,228 cubic yards the previous year.

During the past year the District collected the miscellaneous refuse and operated the salvage plant for the contractor who had failed the year before, but whose contract did not terminate until June 30, 1921. The revenue from salvage material amounted to slightly more than the cost of operating the disposal plant.

All of these services are becoming perceptibly more and more costly by reason of the difficulty in securing dumping places for waste material. It is believed the time has come where dumping ground must be acquired outside of the District of Columbia.

In the last three years the District has taken over as municipal functions the garbage, ash, and trash services. To improve these services urgent necessities are: A stable in the suburbs to shorten the haul of horse-drawn vehicles, a stable and wagon sheds to replace the present leased property where the horses used in the ash services are sheltered, a shop where repairs to all the equipment used in the several services would be made, a garage for trucks used in the garbage service, the overhauling and remodeling of the present garbage-reduction plant, an up-to-date trash plant, with incinerator of large capacity, located in the industrial section along the railroad, and the acquisition of property outside the District of Columbia for dumping purposes.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The estimated value of building construction, including repairs, during the year was \$18,999,926, a decrease of \$3,638,936 as compared with the fiscal year 1920.

The number of permits issued was 8,310, an increase of 785 over previous year. This increase, however, was in repairs or alterations, as in 1920 there were erected 741 more new buildings—352 dwellings, 12 apartment houses, 377 business buildings.

A more or less chaotic state still obtains in the building trade; the cost of materials and of labor continues high, and there seems no present indication of normal conditions returning. Activity is becoming more pronounced as the summer progresses, but it probably will be some time before a status of stability shall be gained.

The act to regulate the height, area, and use of buildings, commonly known as the zoning law, was approved March 1, 1920, and the regulations promulgated thereunder became effective August 30, 1920.

During the ensuing 10 months there were issued 4,150 conforming certificates of occupancy and 450 nonconforming certificates, the fees therefor totaling \$2,400.

The wisdom of the zoning law is being convincingly demonstrated almost daily, and not the least gratifying feature connected with its administration has been its general and enthusiastic indorsement by those whose financial interests, primarily at least, were adversely affected.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

During the year nine buildings were under construction, as follows: A four-room addition to the Deanwood School; an eight-room addition to the Petworth School; foundations and substructure for the new Eastern High School; an eight-room addition to the Burrville School; an eight-room building known as the John Burroughs School; an eight-room addition to the Takoma School; an eight-room addition to the Joseph Rodman West School; a girls' cottage at the National Training School for Girls, and the psychopathic group and power house and domestic buildings for the Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

Plans and specifications were completed for a four-room addition to the Henry D. Cooke School, and the contract for the construction of the same, executed June 30, 1921, calls for the completion of this addition in December, 1921. Plans and specifications were completed for the remodeling of the Phelps School, and the contract for this work, executed July 21, 1921, calls for the completion of the same in October, 1921.

Plans and specifications were prepared in this office for 40 improvements to various school buildings, engine houses, and police stations.

REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

All municipal buildings are kept in repair under the direction of the municipal architect. During the year only such repairs were made as would prevent further deterioration in the structures, as the continuation of high wages and high prices of materials prevented the doing of more extensive repair work with the funds that were available.

The appropriations for repair work and the expenditures of same were as follows:

For repairs to school buildings: Two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated, and all was expended but \$250.25. Requests for repairs submitted by the school authorities amounted to about \$400,000.

Sixteen thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs to engine houses, and all but \$3.52 expended.

Eight thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs to police stations, and all was expended but \$36.33.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs to the police court building, and all was expended but \$4.45.

In addition to the above, repairs were made on various buildings under the control of the commissioners to the amount of \$65,864.13.

Steam boilers in 89 District buildings were inspected and repaired.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY.

During the year very extensive repair work was done to the old wooden wharf at the Ninth Street property yard in Washington, and a stretch of the old wharf on Occoquan Creek was rebuilt. The railroad from Occoquan Creek to the commissary was put into excellent condition, and the brick building for a shelter and repair shop for the locomotive was built. The railroad between the reformatory and workhouse was carried across Giles Run, and the Giles Run culvert almost completed. The permanent buildings at the reformatory

have progressed steadily. The new brick boiler house and two-family cottage at the workhouse were completed. As usual, extensive and continual repairs were necessary to all of the old wooden buildings at the workhouse.

THE DISTRICT BUILDING.

The routine work incident to the maintenance of the District Building involves several distinct functions, viz.. the power plant; woodworking, paint, and electrical shops; blue-print and photo shops; printing shop; and the elevator, watch, and cleaning forces. During the year 2,155 tons of coal were consumed. Eight hundred and ninety cubic yards of ashes were removed, at a cost of \$800. The electric current used by the various departments for purposes other than lighting amounted to 93,514 kilowatts. The print shop completed 358 orders for printing, totaling \$8,101.73, while the blue-print and photographic shop completed 48,582 square feet of blue printing and 1,600 photographs at a total cost of \$3,318.07. There was purchased and installed a Pease blue printer at a cost of \$700. Because of the congestion brought about by the growth of old departments and the creation of new departments additional floor space should be provided, either by making an addition to the District Building or by acquiring adjacent property.

MUNICIPAL GARAGE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, there were maintained and kept in running condition 43 automobiles. The garage was kept open day and night, all machines being washed and supplied with gasoline and oil by the night force, who also served as watchmen. The labor and mechanical force consisted of eight men. Their duties consisted of keeping up the repair work or driving for departments which were without chauffeurs and of carrying the mail from the city post office to the District Building. The total cost of maintenance and repair of the 43 automobiles, including gasoline, oil, miscellaneous supplies, and labor amounted to \$20,200.84, or an average of \$469.78 for each car, or \$0.077 per mile. The total cost of repair parts was \$4,052.13, an average of \$94.23 per car, or an average of \$0.0153 per mile. The average mileage per car was 6,139 miles.

PLUMBING INSPECTION DIVISION.

The plumbing inspector's force made a total of 41,750 inspections during the year, this being an increase of 60 per cent over the number recorded last year. About one-third of this number of inspections was caused by complaints of defective plumbing and drainage. This was an average of nearly 15 inspections per day per man on duty, and the largest number of inspections in any one day was 36.

It is estimated that plumbing construction and repair work in the District of Columbia (not including work done by the United States Government) amounted to about \$2,500,000.

There were 38 cases of violation of law prosecuted in police court, but 1 of which was dismissed. The total amount of fines collected was \$448.

This division handled 181 cases submitted to it by various departments under the nuisance and drainage act, and found it necessary to do the work under the assessment system in only 17 of them.

PLUMBING BOARD.

The plumbing board held 24 meetings and examined 77 candidates only 13 of whom passed and were recommended for license.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

Four convenience stations were open from 6 a. m. until midnight throughout the year and during that time are estimated to have accommodated nearly 11,000,000 persons, the women using the stations about one-eighth as much as the men. The cash receipts for the year, consisting of fees received from the use of pay toilets, rental of clean towels, commission on telephone service, etc., amounted to \$8,882.17.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The number of steam boilers inspected by the inspector of steam boilers during the year was 476, including 30 belonging to the District of Columbia. Two boilers were condemned as unfit for further use. The compensation of the inspector of steam boilers is paid from fees collected from owners of the boilers. The total amount of fees reported by that official was \$2,380, and the expense of inspection \$350, leaving a net compensation to him of \$2,030.

EXAMINATION OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

The board of examiners of steam engineers held 52 examinations and examined 168 applicants, of whom 77 were found competent and 91 incompetent.

STREET LIGHTING.

There are 20,342 street lamps of all kinds in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Gas, mantle.....	10,581	
Electric, arc:		
6.6-ampere magnetite.....	282	
4.0-ampere magnetite.....	497	
		779
Electric, incandescent:		
250-candlepower, series.....	14	
200-candlepower, multiple.....	64	
100-candlepower, series.....	4,044	
100-candlepower, multiple.....	98	
60-candlepower, series.....	3,917	
60-candlepower, multiple.....	269	
		8,406
Street designation:		
Gas, 2½-foot, flat flame.....	397	
Electric, 8-candlepower.....	179	
		576
Total.....		20,342

This was a net increase during the year of 342 lamps. Additions and extensions have necessarily been confined to some of the more pressing demands in newly occupied unlighted streets, in streets and alleys of enlarged occupancy, at special points

requiring additional safeguarding of traffic and in connection with certain street improvements, where a deferment of needed changes in lighting would have been an economic waste. Of the 533 lamps newly connected (gross), 322 were either "designation," or the lowest powered gas or electric.

The improved incandescent electric lighting was extended during the year by the installation of 39 lamps, replacing less effective incandescents on Calvert Street and Connecticut Avenue NW. from Calvert Street Bridge to Cathedral Avenue; 32, replacing gas on New Hampshire Avenue NW., from Twenty-seventh Street to Washington Circle; 61, replacing gas on Massachusetts Avenue NW. from Dupont Circle to S Street, including Sheridan Circle; 29, replacing arcs on Louisiana Avenue NW. from Eighth to Tenth Streets; and 9 scattering.

The change of type of glass street designation signs, to improve legibility, has progressed to upward of 40 per cent of completion.

As to the several suits brought by the District of Columbia against certain railroad companies to recover in repayment for sums expended for the lighting of streets, avenues, etc., adjacent to the respective rights of way of such companies, the necessary retrial previously referred to has not been reached and the situation remains essentially as reported a year ago.

SIGNAL SYSTEMS—FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH, POLICE PATROL SIGNAL, AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

There were 714 fire-alarm boxes in service at the end of the year, 613 on underground and 101 on overhead wires, a net increase of 19 over the preceding year; 858 box fire alarms and 916 local alarms were received during the year, of which 112 box and 33 local were false. Additional apparatus for fire-alarm headquarters, under contract, had not been received at the end of the year.

There were 475 police patrol boxes in service at the end of the year, 378 on underground and 97 on overhead wires, an increase of 11 over the preceding year.

There were 1,427 telephones connected to the District system at the end of the year, and 27 in use as portable sets by fire and electrical departments, an increase of 36 in the year.

The number of cells of storage battery in service on fire alarm, police patrol, and local circuits remains unchanged at 2,174.

There were in service on the composite signal systems on June 30, 1921, 163.24 miles of underground cable, containing 6,392.38 miles of conductors and 156.61 miles of aerial conductors, a grand total of 6,549 miles of conductor, a net increase of 32.33 miles of conductor, the amount of aerial conductor remaining unchanged. Certain of the trunk lines are overloaded, reserve capacity below safety requirements and desirable service impossible. Expansion is urgently required.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION.

The total number of permits issued for installation of wires and apparatus for electric light, heat and power purposes, on private premises, not including distribution or other plant of public service

companies, during the year, was 6,217, compared with 6,099 in the preceding year, representing approximately 6,933 kilowatts capacity of utilization equipment. The total amount of fees paid for permits for such installation was \$11,626, compared with \$10,596. The total number of inspections recorded relating to this work, was 16,170, compared with 14,965. These figures all show increase above the preceding year, which latter showed phenomenal increases over the next preceding year. The number of inspectors engaged in this important fire and accident prevention service has remained stationary for many years and an increase is essential to adequate and efficient functioning.

Supervision was exercised over the erection, taking down, moving, replacing, or resetting of an aggregate of 1,353 line and guy poles and of 197 pole guy anchors, and of the stringing of overhead wires in streets and other public spaces. The total of recorded wire-supporting poles in the District at the end of the year was: Line, 18,890; guy, 1,115; total, 20,005, compared with a total of 19,656 at the end of the preceding year, a net increase of 349. The telephone company has increased by 1 the number of its poles in streets within the area prescribed in the act of Congress regulating the use of telephone wires approved June 30, 1902.

The electrical department has cooperated with and assisted the municipal architect and other District officers, consulting and counseling, preparing plans and specifications, and supervising electrical work.

HARBOR FRONT.

The annual rental of wharves on the river frontage placed by law under the control of the commissioners are as follows:

Potomac River front.....	\$18, 618. 60
Anacostia River front.....	400. 00
Total.....	19, 018. 60

The actual water frontage of the District of Columbia devoted to commerce, with the exception of canals, is about 2 miles. The total available water frontage is about 18 miles, of which about 8 miles is set aside for parks and purposes of the United States. The largest amount of wharf property under the control of the commissioners is along the Washington Channel. The total frontage along this channel is 9,275 linear feet, of which 4,675 linear feet between the grounds of the War College and the south curb line of N Street are under the control of the United States. Of the remaining 4,600 linear feet, 4,041 feet are under the jurisdiction of the commissioners and 559 linear feet between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets has been designated by Congress as a site of the Federal central heating, lighting, and power plant.

Along the frontage under the control of the commissioners are located the harbor police station and dock, the dock of the fire boat, the District morgue, the municipal fish wharves and market, and the District workhouse and sand wharves. The balance of the frontage is leased to private parties.

CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

The board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings held 14 meetings and issued orders for the repair of 255 and the demolition of 156 buildings.

Number of buildings demolished located on streets.....	84
Number of buildings demolished located on alleys.....	72
Number of buildings repaired located on streets.....	40
Number of buildings repaired located on alleys.....	24

Since the creation of the board, May 1, 1906, there have been 8,018 examined, of which 2,545 have been demolished and 1,912 repaired. The number of buildings demolished which were located on streets, 1,689; the number of buildings demolished which were located on alleys, 856; number of people required to secure other living quarters through the action of the board during the year ended June 30, 1921, 1,055; number of people benefited by improvements required by the board since its creation, 6,836. Estimated value of repairs made during the year ended June 30, 1921, in response to orders issued by the board, \$81,680.

Attention is invited to the act of Congress relative to the occupancy of alley dwellings.

Number of cases in court, one.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The construction and maintenance of the sewerage system and the sewage disposal system of the District of Columbia is placed under a division in charge of the sanitary engineer, District of Columbia.

The length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was 7.57 miles. The total length of main and pipe sewers on June 30, 1921, was 753.88 miles, of which 150.84 miles are main sewers and 603.04 miles are pipe sewers. There was expended during the year on the sewerage system the sum of \$475,038.68, and on the sewage disposal system \$51,377.25. The total cost of the sewerage system to June 30, 1921, was \$15,101,797.68. The total cost of the sewage disposal system to the same date was \$5,970,347.25, making a total cost of the complete system to June 30, 1921, \$21,072,144.93.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM.

The main sewage pumping station was in continuous operation throughout the year, handling the sewage of practically the entire District and also the storm water from the 900-acre low area within the dike lines. At the main pumping station sewage to the amount of 25,000,000,000 gallons and 424,000,000 gallons of storm water were pumped during the year. The Poplar Point station handled 832,000,000 gallons of sewage and the Woodridge station 17,000,000 gallons of sewage during the year. The Rock Creek pumping station was completed, including the mechanical installation, and began the delivery to the disposal system of the sanitary drainage of the Upper Potomac on June 15, 1921.

WATER MAINS.

During the year 45,179 feet, or 8.5 miles, of water mains were laid, making a total length of mains now in service 647.5 miles. There were also in service at the end of the year 11,153 valves of various sizes, 3,730 fire hydrants, 238 public hydrants, 17 sanitary fountains, 154 horse fountains, and 44 public wells.

The aggregate cost of the water mains in service June 30, 1921, paid from water department funds, was \$4,329,366.10.

WATER CONSUMPTION.

The mean daily consumption for the year was 61,506,830 gallons, being almost 1,400,000 gallons less than the mean daily consumption for 1920, making a per capita consumption of 140.5 gallons.

The total pumpage for the year was 11,359,892,730 gallons.

Underground leakage discovered and stopped during the year amounted to 990,430 gallons daily.

The total amount of coal burned was 7,466 tons.

The cost of operating pumps for the year was \$118,195.29, making a total operative cost of pumping 1,000,000 gallons of water into the mains of \$10.40.

WATER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenues from all sources, including a balance of \$164,652.22, amounted to \$1,317,424.62. Expenditures of the distribution system amounted to \$902,632.29, advances on account of the Washington Aqueduct to \$185,395.08, leaving a balance of \$229,397.25. This balance is obligated to the amount of \$41,503.43, which leaves an unobligated balance of \$187,839.82.

Of the total cost of work done during the year, 34.4 per cent was for new work, and 65.6 per cent for maintenance.

WATER METERS.

During the year 974 water meters were installed. The continued increased cost of labor and material precluded the possibility of extensive work of this kind during the year. The average cost of installing meters for the year was \$22.55.

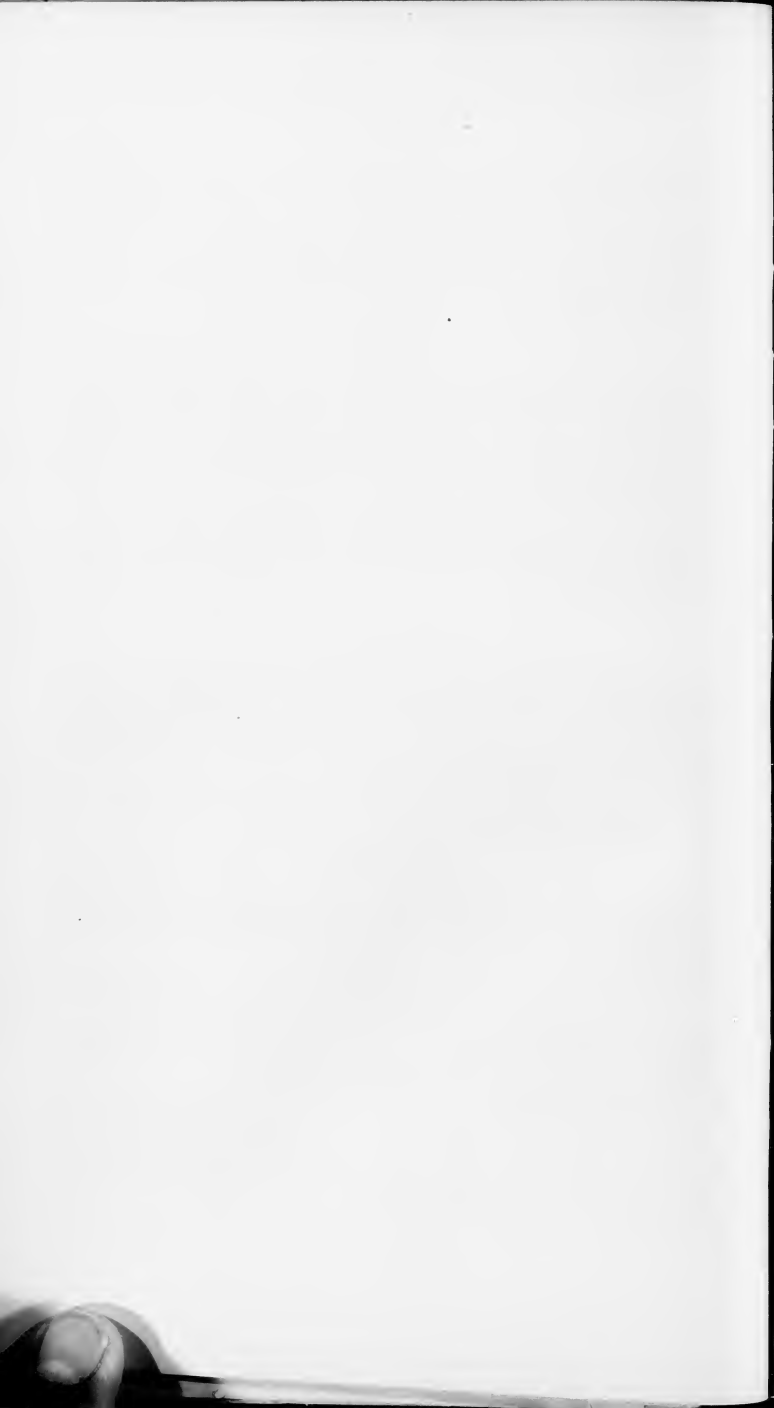
The amount of revenue collected during the year under the meter system was \$870,924.79; under the flat rate, \$109,840.95; and for building purposes, \$3,289.49.

The total number of services at the end of the year was 72,898, of which number 62,279, or 85 per cent, are metered.

Very respectfully,

CUNO H. RUDOLPH,
JAMES F. OYSTER,
CHARLES KELLER,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NOVEMBER 4, 1921.

To the CONGRESS

(Through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia):

In accordance with the provisions of act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, the Board of Charities has the honor to submit its twenty-first annual report, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

The present membership of the board is as follows:

	Term expires June 30—
William J. Kerby.....	1922
Mrs. Whitman Cross.....	1923
W. T. Galliher.....	1923
John Joy Edson.....	1924
George M. Kober.....	1924

Officers of the board.

John Joy Edson.....	President.
George M. Kober.....	Vice President.
George S. Wilson.....	Secretary.

Standing committees.

On medical charities.....	George M. Kober, <i>chairman</i> . Mrs. Whitman Cross.
On child-caring work.....	Mrs. Whitman Cross, <i>chairman</i> . W. T. Galliher.
On reformatories and correctional institutions....	W. T. Galliher, <i>chairman</i> . William J. Kerby.
On miscellaneous institutions.....	William J. Kerby, <i>chairman</i> . George M. Kober.

The president of the board is ex officio a member of all standing committees.

In previous reports we have called attention to the fact that the work of our charitable and correctional institutions has been affected unfavorably by the condition of high prices and high wages. The prices of food and other supplies have fallen somewhat, but the average price of all supplies is still far above prewar rates. In the matter of securing competent help, our institutions still suffer because of the inadequate compensation. Indeed, this is the most serious obstacle to maintaining the desired standard of service. We regard the reclassification of employees and the readjustment of salaries on an equitable basis, along some such lines as those laid down by the congressional Commission on Reclassification as one of the most urgent needs of the public service.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

In reviewing briefly the work of the various institutions and agencies subject to our supervision, it is encouraging to note that notwithstanding the industrial depression there has been no material increase in the number of public dependents in our charitable institutions.

The work of the year is reviewed briefly under four divisions, corresponding to the four standing committees of the board, as follows:

- I. Reformatories and correctional institutions.
- II. Medical charities.
- III. Child-caring work.
- IV. Miscellaneous institutions.

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Under date of July 20, 1921, Mr. Charles C. Foster, general superintendent of the penal institutions (workhouse, reformatory, and jail) resigned, and the commissioners appointed Mr. William H. Moyer to fill the vacancy. Mr. Moyer is a man who, as warden of the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, warden of Sing Sing in New York, and in other capacities, has had long and varied experience as a prison administrator.

WORKHOUSE.

[A place for the confinement and employment of petty criminals sentenced for terms of one year or less.]

The most encouraging fact to be noted in connection with the workhouse is that during the year the daily average number of prisoners was only 208 as compared with 334 the preceding year. This is the lowest number recorded since the establishment of the new workhouse at Occoquan 11 years ago.

Some of the original buildings at the workhouse must soon be renewed. These buildings have been in use now for more than 10 years. They were constructed of green lumber cut on the place, and were designed for temporary use. A systematic rebuilding of the institution with more permanent structures must soon be begun.

REFORMATORY.

[For confinement and reformation of prisoners serving sentence of from one to five years.]

The daily average number of prisoners at the reformatory during the past year was 159 as compared with 156 last year. The institution has been practically full to its normal capacity most of the time. The number of prisoners at the reformatory bears no relation to the total number of long-term prisoners sentenced, because the reformatory can accommodate only about 160 prisoners at present, and all the others are sent to the Federal prisons at Atlanta or Leavenworth. Construction is progressing favorably on the new buildings, and some of them will be ready for occupancy during the current year. It is the plan of the Penal Commission to have all long-term District prisoners confined at the reformatory as soon as sufficient accommodations are provided.

JAIL.

[Place of detention for prisoners awaiting trial.]

The average population of the jail during the year was 243 as compared with 297 the previous year. It is encouraging to note that the jail population has decreased somewhat, though there are still more prisoners in the jail than there are cells. This necessitates in many instances the putting of two prisoners in one cell, which is most unfortunate. The fact that there was a less number of prisoners in the jail last year than during the preceding year does not necessarily mean that there are fewer persons awaiting trial, because there are many persons awaiting trial who are at liberty on bail. Indeed, a great many persons held for trial as bootleggers or bookmakers are at liberty on bail. The criminal court docket is so far behind that it must necessarily be a long time before all of the cases are tried. The court has made notable effort to try first those in jail without bond, but notwithstanding this fact, there are still many long waits in jail before trial, a condition which, in the judgment of this board, ought not to exist.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE.

We again urge the importance of the enactment of a law providing for indeterminate sentence and parole, and invite attention to what we have previously said on this subject as submitted in former reports.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[Institutions for the training of incorrigible boys and girls committed by the courts for minor offenses.]

The daily average number at the boys' school was 341, as compared with 390 the previous year.

The daily average number at the girl's school was 112, as compared with 106 the previous year. This school has had rather serious difficulty during the year on account of numerous escapes and organized attempts at escape. The matter has been given much attention by the board of trustees, and it is hoped that the adverse conditions have been overcome.

The school has been hampered because of inadequate facilities. Twenty or more girls have had to be sheltered in tents. The new building authorized by Congress has now been practically completed and will soon be ready for occupancy. Additional buildings are still needed to provide for other girls who need the training of the school, but who can not be admitted now because of lack of room.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The board is pleased to report that satisfactory progress is being made in the erection of the psychopathic wards of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital. For more than 20 years the commissioners and the Board of Charities have striven earnestly to secure a proper mu-

municipal hospital. With the completion of the psychopathic wards, the first unit of such an institution will be ready for service. The board has submitted estimates for furnishings and for the necessary staff of employees and for maintenance with a view to opening the new wards on July 1, 1922.

We recommend legislation authorizing the commissioners to receive pay patients at the psychopathic wards under such rules and regulations as they may adopt. We make this recommendation because no other hospital facilities are available in the District of Columbia for the class of patients to be received in these wards. In many instances patients have to be received, not only because of their mental condition, but because the provisions of the law itself require their reception and detention, and we believe that such patients should be charged a reasonable amount for care and treatment when they have sufficient resources, or when friends or families are responsible or are willing to pay for such care.

Additional appropriations for the construction of other wards at the Gallinger Hospital should be made as promptly as may be, so that the old buildings of the Washington Asylum Hospital may be abandoned as soon as possible. The physical conditions at this old hospital are such that their existence has been a reproach to the District of Columbia for many years.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

The daily average number of patients at this hospital was 115 as compared with 109 the preceding year.

This hospital, which has rendered and continues to render, a most important service, is usually kept filled in most departments, and at times there is a waiting list of patients seeking admission.

ERECTION OF NURSES' HOME RECOMMENDED.

We have recommended an appropriation for the erection of a nurses' home. We urge the importance of this for two reasons: (1) The nurses and the staff at present are housed in the hospital building proper, and many persons have a not unreasonable objection to living continuously in a building used exclusively for tuberculosis patients; (2) the rooms now occupied by the nurses and staff could be used to great advantage for patients that because of their condition should be isolated from the general ward patients.

We recommend that authority be given to the Commissioners of the District to admit to the tuberculosis hospital patients who may be able to pay, themselves, or through their friends, some part of the cost of treatment; but are unable to pay the rates demanded in private sanatoria. Under present conditions, limiting admissions to strictly indigent patients, persons must either pay the rates demanded in private institutions or be accepted as objects of public charity. There is a most worthy class of persons, who would avoid becoming public dependents, and yet are unable to pay the rates necessarily demanded by private institutions, and we recommend that provision be made for this class. Tuberculosis is a social menace, and it is in the interest of the public health and welfare to

induce persons to seek proper treatment. There is no hospital in the District of Columbia except this public hospital that offers such treatment.

NUMBER OF INDIGENT PATIENTS.

The daily average number of indigent patients treated in the various hospitals under the supervision of the board last year was 561, as against 580 the preceding year. It is encouraging to report that the number of indigent patients shows a slight decrease, while the income from pay patients received by these various private hospitals continues to increase from year to year. While formerly many of these institutions were in large measure dependent upon money received from the Government for public patients, in recent years the proportion of Government appropriation has markedly decreased and the proportion of income from pay patients has greatly increased. The amount of income reported as received from pay patients in the following hospitals, Columbia, Garfield, George Washington University, Georgetown University, Emergency, Casualty, and Children's, in 1910 was \$128,247.09; in 1915, \$190,191.40; in 1920, \$621,534.58; in 1921, \$744,241.05. For the same institutions, the amount received from the Government appropriation for maintenance was in 1910, \$83,741.60; in 1915, \$92,500; in 1920, \$81,416.56; in 1921, \$84,373.78.

III. CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Under the operation of laws governing the care of dependent children, the Board of Children's Guardians is becoming more and more the all-embracing child-caring agency. All dependent children are now committed to that board, and appropriations in aid of private child-caring agencies are made only in so far as the Board of Children's Guardians places its wards in private institutions. The additional inspectors and placing officers allowed in the current appropriation act are enabling the Board of Children's Guardians to place more children in free homes. It is expected that the report for the current fiscal year will show a reduction in the cost of maintenance for board and care of children. The Board of Guardians still needs additional investigators and inspectors. We have submitted estimates for this purpose and urge their favorable consideration. If the board is supplied with a sufficient force to enable it to place in private family homes all children that are fitted for such homes and also to supervise properly these children when so placed, a very marked saving will be effected in the amount necessary for the board and care of children, who, if not placed in free homes, must be maintained in institutions and boarding homes. It is now generally recognized that the system of placing in family homes, under proper inspection and supervision, is greatly to the benefit of the children, inasmuch as it insures their upbringing under more nearly normal family environment.

NEW SITE FOR INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN.

It is recommended that the Commissioners be authorized to sell the present site and purchase land and erect buildings on a site more remote from the center of population and suitable for agricultural and outdoor training. It is probable that the money received from the sale of the present plant would be sufficient to purchase land and provide a modern, well-equipped building for the school on a suitable site.

APPROPRIATION URGED FOR ADDITIONAL COTTAGE FOR INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

We urge an appropriation for the erection of an additional cottage at the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, at Blue Plains. This institution is always filled to its capacity and has a waiting list. It should be enlarged at least 50 per cent over its present capacity. It is giving excellent training to colored boys not otherwise provided for and is fitting them for self-support and good citizenship in later life.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

The urgent need for a proper institution for the care and training of feeble-minded children is now generally recognized, and we again call attention to the fact that no legislative action has yet been taken to provide for this class of children. Provision for the care of the feeble-minded is recognized by practically all who have given the matter the slightest thought as the most pressing immediate need in the whole field of charities and correction in the District of Columbia. We urge upon Congress the importance of immediate action authorizing the establishment of an appropriate institution for this purpose.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

[A permanent home for aged and infirm indigent persons.]

The daily average number at this institution was 277 as compared with 287 the preceding year. It is probable that the coming winter will see an increase in the population of this home, as there has been in recent months a tendency to increase in the number of applicants. The new wing authorized by Congress has been completed. This institution affords a most comfortable and satisfactory home for the aged and infirm for whom no other provision is made.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

[A temporary lodging house conducted by the city for homeless men out of employment and without means.]

The number of lodgings furnished at this house during the year was 3,833 as compared with 2,409 the preceding year. The number of lodgings furnished in 1915 was 10,333. During the past three or four years the number of homeless men seeking lodgings has been small as compared with former years. There has been a great

increase in numbers, however, during the past few weeks, and it is probable that during the coming winter the old lodging house will again be crowded to its capacity.

NEW BUILDING.

In 1916 Congress authorized the erection of a new lodging house, but the appropriation was insufficient to complete the building because of the greatly increased costs due to war prices. Fortunately the same conditions that increased prices in a large measure reduced the number of homeless men, and for the time being the demands made upon the lodging house were not great. The time has come again, however, unfortunately, when there is a renewed demand and the present accommodations are woefully inadequate and unsuitable. We have recommended, therefore, that a deficiency appropriation sufficient to provide for the erection of a new building be made.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

[An institution maintained by the District Government, but managed by representatives of various veteran organizations, for the purpose of providing a temporary home for indigent soldiers who come to Washington because of some business with the Federal departments.]

The daily average number cared for at this institution was 17 as compared with 15 the previous year. This home, which was originally for the care of ex-Union soldiers and sailors, is rapidly being changed to an institution for the soldiers of later wars. The law provides that ex-Union soldiers and sailors, and ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines of the Spanish War, Philippine insurrection, or China relief expedition, shall be admitted to the home. The home is not, however, open to soldiers of the World War.

INSANE.

The daily average number of District of Columbia insane at St. Elizabeths during the year was 1,762 as compared with 1,637 the preceding year, an increase of 125. This is the first time in four years that an increase in the number of insane has occurred. It was to be expected that the number would increase as the population of the District increased. The daily average number in 1917 was 1,682, so that the number in 1921 was only 80 greater than it was four years ago.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

Our agents continue to investigate carefully cases of nonresident patients committed to the hospital for temporary care, and under the law return them to their homes or the places of their legal residence in all cases where the investigation warrants such procedure. In the past year a total of 155 patients were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia and were disposed of as follows:

Transferred to other hospitals or to their homes.....	95
Turned over to relatives and friends.....	43
Transferred to Soldiers' Home roll.....	1
Transferred to Army and Navy roll.....	4
Transferred to Public Health Service roll.....	9
Deported to foreign countries.....	3
Total.....	155

The number admitted during the year was 485 against 561 the preceding year, a decrease of 76. For many years the number of persons deported has been more than 20 per cent of those admitted to the hospital. The number for each year since 1905 is as follows:

Year.	Admitted.	Deported.	Year.	Admitted.	Deported.
1905.....	384	60	1915.....	389	93
1906.....	347	54	1916.....	443	86
1907.....	327	65	1917.....	486	99
1908.....	316	63	1918.....	388	121
1909.....	309	55	1919.....	512	132
1910.....	317	83	1920.....	561	135
1911.....	330	82	1921.....	485	141
1912.....	391	70			
1913.....	375	66	Total.....	6,792	1,500
1914.....	432	95			

The number of those taken from the list chargeable to the District of Columbia since 1901, as the result of our investigations, is as follows:

1901.....	16	1913.....	92
1902.....	33	1914.....	103
1903.....	96	1915.....	100
1904.....	78	1916.....	89
1905.....	84	1917.....	107
1906.....	71	1918.....	126
1907.....	66	1919.....	137
1908.....	67	1920.....	151
1909.....	58	1921.....	155
1910.....	92		
1911.....	90	Total.....	1,894
1912.....	83		

We submit herewith the report of the secretary containing sundry information, together with the separate reports of the various institutions subject to our supervision.

The board acknowledges the courtesy and cooperation of the officers and representatives of the various institutions and organizations subject to our supervision, and expresses its appreciation for the hearty cooperation and support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN JOY EDSON,
GEORGE M. KOBER,
VIRGINIA CROSS,
W. T. GALLIHER,
WILLIAM J. KERBY,

Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

Attest:

GEORGE S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1921.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1921.

CASUALTY.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	2	5	.....	.....	7	0.84
August.....	5	3	.....	.....	8	.84
September.....	1	4	.....	.....	5	1.43
October.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.74
November.....	5	4	1	4	10	2.33
December.....	6	2	1	1	9	3.16
January.....	2	2	2	1	6	3.68
February.....	1	1	4	1	6	3.07
March.....	4	4	1	6	9	3.68
April.....	4	2	6	.....	12	3.00
May.....	7	2	4	.....	13	3.77
June.....	3	2	4	.....	9	4.43
Total.....	45	31	23	.....	99	2.58

CHILDREN'S.

July.....	13	4	17	19	53	25.61
August.....	14	8	24	18	64	28.32
September.....	19	8	22	11	60	30.00
October.....	15	6	12	9	42	21.87
November.....	17	6	15	14	52	31.90
December.....	27	10	13	9	59	34.90
January.....	15	11	18	10	54	29.84
February.....	19	12	18	10	59	32.75
March.....	14	8	17	10	49	35.32
April.....	7	8	14	14	43	35.70
May.....	26	11	21	14	72	48.81
June.....	15	10	27	17	69	51.00
Total.....	201	102	218	155	676	33.81

COLUMBIA.

July.....	1	4	11	65	81	38.29
August.....	2	12	8	62	84	38.16
September.....	1	3	5	41	50	24.63
October.....	3	6	11	48	68	35.03
November.....	2	6	10	58	76	34.47
December.....	2	11	11	36	60	36.35
January.....	2	8	12	45	67	34.00
February.....	1	15	14	60	90	42.07
March.....	1	11	13	50	75	37.00
April.....	2	13	12	43	70	36.53
May.....	3	13	8	55	79	42.52
June.....	2	10	10	56	78	36.50
Total.....	22	112	125	619	878	36.28

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1921—Continued.

EMERGENCY.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	46	23	36	14	119	23.35
August.....	37	28	30	16	111	27.90
September.....	49	14	28	21	112	35.83
October.....	33	17	24	25	99	28.19
November.....	29	20	20	17	86	26.67
December.....	36	12	27	11	86	21.87
January.....	37	15	29	12	93	31.58
February.....	37	23	11	14	85	27.75
March.....	30	20	17	15	82	23.32
April.....	43	19	21	12	95	29.42
May.....	46	22	30	15	113	29.84
June.....	45	27	34	26	132	31.73
Total.....	468	240	307	198	1,213	28.10

FREEDMEN'S.

July.....	4	0	91	123	218	139.56
August.....			113	139	252	144.19
September.....			123	114	237	143.43
October.....	3	1	112	139	255	152.19
November.....	2		85	114	201	132.50
December.....			98	107	205	151.19
January.....	2		118	119	239	154.23
February.....		1	102	129	232	166.89
March.....	1		87	128	216	154.77
April.....	3		107	102	212	150.83
May.....	1		82	156	239	143.90
June.....	3		106	134	243	156.13
Total.....	19	2	1,224	1,504	2,749	150.64

GARFIELD.

July.....	6	3	7	16	32	24.06
August.....	3	2	12	16	33	22.32
September.....	6	3	4	13	26	18.10
October.....		4	5	14	23	14.13
November.....	1	3	15	15	34	18.10
December.....	6	5	1	16	28	23.97
January.....	7	7	17	33	64	27.77
February.....	2	2	8	22	34	31.54
March.....	2	4	7	18	31	25.32
April.....	4	5	11	21	41	20.97
May.....	9	7	9	23	48	24.71
June.....	6	7	17	20	50	29.53
Total.....	52	52	113	227	444	23.33

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

July.....	1	1		2	4	3.94
August.....	2	1		6	10	8.29
September.....	2	2	1			6.90
October.....	3	2	4	1	9	8.13
November.....	1		1	3	6	7.33
December.....	1	1		4	7	5.29
January.....	5	3	2	1	8	10.58
February.....	4	6	2	7	19	16.93
March.....	5	7	1	6	19	15.61
April.....	4	3	1	5	13	15.57
May.....	1		1	3	5	10.52
June.....		2	1	3	6	6.73
Total.....	29	31	16	49	125	9.60

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1921—Continued.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

	Number of admissions.				Total.	Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	5	4			9	6.10
August.....	17	4			21	6.77
September.....	10	8			18	9.37
October.....	5	6			11	10.84
November.....	9	8			17	8.53
December.....	9	5			14	7.29
January.....	5	12			17	9.32
February.....	1				1	2.86
March.....	10	9			19	6.77
April.....	9	2			11	5.73
May.....	2	1			3	4.26
June.....	6	1			7	3.60
Total.....	88	60			148	6.87

PROVIDENCE.

July.....	2	8	1	9	20	20.81
August.....	4	14	1	12	31	18.03
September.....	4	3	1	11	19	15.90
October.....	6	9	2	10	27	17.45
November.....	7	11	2	10	30	21.57
December.....	7	9	2	10	28	27.00
January.....	9	13	12	9	43	31.10
February.....	7	14	7	10	38	33.39
March.....	8	12	8	8	36	31.13
April.....	7	12	4	15	38	34.13
May.....	2	2	2	4	10	26.32
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.27
Total.....	63	107	42	108	320	24.05

TUBERCULOSIS.

July.....	12	4	6	4	26	112.48
August.....	6	4	10	5	25	118.61
September.....	8	2	8	3	21	110.87
October.....	4	8	8	8	28	112.61
November.....	5	3	5	6	19	117.10
December.....	2	1	3	7	13	112.52
January.....	11	2	6	5	24	111.58
February.....	3	3	1	2	9	115.75
March.....	13	3	4	4	24	115.42
April.....	7	8	2	3	20	118.10
May.....	3	4	7	6	20	114.06
June.....	10	4	8	6	28	116.27
Total.....	84	46	68	59	257	114.59

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

July.....	86	39	58	66	249	140.52
August.....	84	34	49	40	207	124.68
September.....	61	17	54	47	179	121.37
October.....	68	26	54	30	178	114.00
November.....	67	23	32	42	164	110.00
December.....	60	21	63	36	180	122.61
January.....	88	30	39	45	202	133.61
February.....	80	22	48	53	203	143.54
March.....	90	23	54	66	233	136.13
April.....	88	22	77	56	243	140.63
May.....	79	26	71	65	241	135.87
June.....	78	24	75	54	231	148.67
Total.....	929	307	674	600	2,510	130.87

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1921—Continued.

SUMMARY.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.	Average number of days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty.....	45	31	23	0	99	2.58	9.40
Children's.....	201	102	218	155	676	33.81	17.63
Columbia.....	22	112	125	619	878	36.28	14.55
Emergency.....	468	240	307	198	1,213	28.10	8.32
Freedmen's.....	19	2	1,224	1,504	2,749	150.64	19.08
Garfield.....	52	52	113	227	444	23.33	17.93
Georgetown.....	29	31	16	49	125	9.60	27.37
George Washington.....	88	60	0	0	148	6.87	16.29
Providence.....	63	107	42	108	320	24.05	25.44
Tuberculosis.....	84	46	68	59	257	114.59	114.91
Washington Asylum.....	929	307	674	600	2,510	130.87	18.03
Total.....	2,000	1,090	2,810	3,519	9,419	560.69	20.59

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 843 persons, as against 1,115 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1921.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:	
White.....	313
Colored.....	530
Total.....	843
Number of families represented in above list:	
White.....	245
Colored.....	442
Total.....	687

	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicines. ¹
July.....	199	.....	\$527.00	.....
August.....	163	.....	527.00	.....
September.....	124	2	489.00	.....
October.....	187	1	527.00	.....
November.....	278	.....	510.00	.....
December.....	192	3	527.00	.....
January.....	257	2	527.00	.....
February.....	216	.....	476.00	.....
March.....	207	.....	523.00	.....
April.....	140	.....	507.00	.....
May.....	149	.....	527.00	.....
June.....	173	.....	510.00	.....
Total.....	2,285	8	6,177.00	\$124.24

¹ Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.

Materials furnished:

Nurses' supplies.....	\$1,694. 90
Homeopathic medicines.....	288. 00
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc.....	329. 20
Medicines in tablet form, supplied from office.....	104. 63
Miscellaneous.....	21. 86

Total 2,438. 59

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

Month.	To hos- pitals.	To insane asylum.	To city hall, po- lice sta- tions, etc.	To alms- house.	To rail- road sta- tions and wharves.	To pri- vate homes.	When no service was ren- dered.	Total.
July.....	78	8	2	4	6	6	12	116
August.....	79	6	2	3	3	4	15	112
September.....	60	10	1	6	2	1	4	84
October.....	74	12	4	3	4	5	6	108
November.....	82	11	.....	6	2	3	12	116
December.....	93	9	.....	2	7	.....	12	123
January.....	95	10	.....	4	5	3	14	131
February.....	97	14	2	2	4	4	6	129
March.....	98	7	1	4	3	7	22	142
April.....	95	11	5	7	6	4	17	145
May.....	100	8	6	5	6	3	16	144
June.....	90	12	7	8	16	4	14	151
Total.....	1,041	118	30	54	6	44	150	1,501

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Males, white.....	56
Females, white.....	47
Males, colored.....	29
Females, colored.....	15
Total.....	147
Number sent free.....	109
Where part or all was paid.....	38
Total.....	147

CARE OF THE INSANE.

Number of patients on the hospital roll July 1, 1920:

Patients in the hospital—		
Male, white.....	579	
Female, white.....	561	
Male, colored.....	301	
Female, colored.....	302	
Patients out on visit—		1,743
Male, white.....	10	
Female, white.....	17	
Male, colored.....	3	
Female, colored.....	15	
Patients out on elopement—		45
Male, white.....	10	
Male, colored.....	5	
		15
Total.....		1,803
Number of admissions:		
Male, white.....	178	
Female, white.....	149	
Male, colored.....	83	
Female, colored.....	79	
Readmitted of this number:		
Male, white.....	2	
Female, white.....	2	
Actual number admitted.....		485
Total.....		2,288
Number of patients discharged:		
Male, white.....	126	
Female, white.....	84	
Male, colored.....	34	
Female, colored.....	27	
Readmitted of this number:		
Male, white.....	2	
Female, white.....	2	
Actual number of patients discharged.....		267
Died:		
Male, white.....	45	
Female, white.....	49	
Male, colored.....	39	
Female, colored.....	22	
Number out on visit:		155
Male, white.....	18	
Female, white.....	24	
Male, colored.....	10	
Female, colored.....	27	
Number out on elopement:		
Male, white.....	5	
Male, colored.....	5	
Number of patients in the hospital:		
Male, white.....	583	
Female, white.....	570	
Male, colored.....	304	
Female, colored.....	320	
Total number on hospital roll.....		1,866
Total.....		2,288

Daily average number in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1921, 1,762.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

During the year ending June 30, 1921, as a result of our investigations 155 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number, 138 were returned to their friends or places of their legal residence, 1 was transferred to the Soldiers' Home roll, 4 were transferred to the Army and Navy roll, and 9 to the Public Health Service roll, while 3 were deported to foreign countries.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Work-house.	Reformatory.	Washington Asylum and Jail.		National Training School for Boys.	National Training School for Girls.
			Jail.	Hospital.		
RECEIPTS.						
Appropriations:						
Salaries.....	\$61,820.00	\$35,280.00		\$33,755.00		\$11,880.00
Maintenance.....	110,000.00	55,000.00	\$90,000.00	75,000.00	\$70,436.00	30,000.00
Repairs.....				5,000.00		
Fuel for maintenance.....	42,500.00	8,000.00				
Manufacturing, construction, repairs, etc.....	37,500.00					
Construction.....		50,000.00				
Construction, balance.....	15,427.06	39,300.83			832.62	
Purchase of automobile.....			700.00			
Purchase of furniture and furnishings for nurses' home.....				1,500.00		
Purchase of X-ray machine and appliances.....				1,200.00		
From District of Columbia.....					67,500.00	
From Department of Justice.....						705.46
From earnings.....	40,033.13	3,394.63				323.89
From interest and rent.....						
Total.....	307,280.19	190,975.46	90,700.00	116,455.00	138,768.62	42,909.35
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries and wages.....	58,597.13	36,724.02	30,811.10	30,314.01	39,184.85	11,457.20
Food and ice.....	27,101.00	27,228.55	30,561.31	45,838.08	30,504.82	9,939.79
Laundry and cleaning.....	1,012.67	1,120.87				457.03
Dry goods and clothing.....	4,417.74	7,111.02	4,273.42	2,560.56	10,923.57	3,637.32
Fuel, light, power, etc.....	28,151.27	8,000.00	15,655.12	10,980.00	15,942.50	5,909.51
Furniture and household furnishings.....	314.27	674.02	2,525.99	1,649.33	1,604.45	3,490.23
Medical and surgical supplies.....	474.34	188.16	912.32	5,024.26	2,763.00	1,116.35
Stable, live stock, farm, and garden.....	34,696.02	6,767.07	346.33	2,907.21	11,304.41	2,599.48
Repairs..... ⁽¹⁾		2,451.03	2,537.71	4,927.53	2,311.82	846.97
Transportation.....	2,188.59	335.56			2,593.95	
Material for manufacturing.....		176.65				
Telephone.....	413.20	222.23	282.26			150.35
Miscellaneous.....	7,036.21	4,267.14	2,459.48	6,174.59	3,359.78	1,564.13
Purchase of automobile.....			580.00			
Fuel, etc., for manufacturing and construction.....	11,190.00					
Equipment.....		548.70				
Permanent construction.....		58,744.31				
Construction, repairs, dynamite, oils, etc.....	35,072.81					
Repairs to X-ray machine.....				1,198.10		
Deposited in United States Treasury (earnings).....	40,033.13	3,394.63				
Furnishing nurses' home.....				1,481.87		
Total.....	250,698.38	157,953.96	90,945.04	113,055.54	120,493.15	41,168.36
Deficit in maintenance.....			365.04	134.03		
Balance.....	56,581.81	33,021.50		3,533.49	18,275.47	1,740.99
Balance from automobile.....			120.00			
Daily average number.....	208	159	243	131	2 341	112
Cost per capita.....	\$820.35	\$577.81	\$371.87	\$842.56	\$353.35	\$367.59
Amount paid under contract.....					67,500.00	

¹ Repairs included in item "Construction, repairs, etc."
² Of this number 179 were District of Columbia boys.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Tuberculosis Hospital.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.												
Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....		\$27,904.41	\$1,342.50			\$17,918.76	\$4,916.00	\$12,715.67		\$844.64		
Pay patients.....	\$24,299.75	128,396.40	219,123.71		\$57,470.87	90,362.03	18,608.29	146,100.34		10,259.00		
Nurses and nurses' board.....					5,834.25			11,910.38				
Drugs and medicines.....						2,000.00	4,149.50	91.67		732.32		
Laundry and societies.....						532.39	451.06	10,695.34				
Rent interest, and dividends.....		418.78	1,502.52		62.50	774.87	7,597.81	15,820.90		10,695.34		
Contributions.....			3,014.50			296.07	13.43	981.62		14,480.22		
Telephone.....								1,200.00				
Ambulance fund.....			1,720.68				363.95	2,223.45		388.20		
Miscellaneous.....			34,706.66		466.64	1,075.68				6,471.48		
Legacies and endowments.....					2,302.57	8,350.00	29,966.59			6,672.28		
Refund.....		15.31	313.27									
Buildings and improvements.....						25,042.00	7,000.00	118,896.66		15,340.00		
Bank loans.....										10,100.00		
Transfer.....										3,882.80		
Sale of stock.....										4,711.42		
Appropriation under contract.....		19,877.00	14,025.69		4,978.00	5,000.00	14,150.25	22,000.00				
Appropriation for salaries.....												
Appropriation for maintenance.....												
Appropriation for contagious diseases.....			7,754.50									
Appropriation for repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00									2,500.00	5,000.00
Appropriation for repairs to X-ray machine.....												1,200.00
Appropriation for heating.....		18,000.00										
Appropriation for furniture for nurses' home.....												1,500.00
Total.....	173,819.75	199,611.93	283,566.01		101,114.83	151,351.80	87,217.88	332,000.69		67,882.70	78,140.00	116,455.00
Deficiency.....					3,140.47							
DISBURSEMENTS.												
Salaries and extra services.....	47,640.47	53,800.76	83,014.78		34,803.10	27,270.35	25,678.50	67,061.75		14,768.76	21,532.41	30,314.01
Food and ice.....	51,002.45	58,414.21			28,275.26	38,376.13	17,514.70	62,359.17		15,734.94	39,230.51	45,838.08
Laundry and cleaning.....	2,166.21	1,030.23			4,590.66	2,353.96				413.42		

Dry goods and clothing.....	5,176.64	18,000.00	5,212.11	1,371.29	9,236.38	22,055.79	1,128.38	1,850.34	2,560.36
Fuel, light, power, etc.....	42,010.38		7,212.11	10,629.00			4,213.99	7,140.50	10,980.00
Furniture and household furnishings.....									
Medical and surgical supplies.....	1,295.04	2,633.53	5,618.70	1,047.24				933.74	1,619.33
Ambulance.....	11,148.66	12,039.75	114,692.63	6,701.94				2,396.29	5,024.26
Garden, stable, etc.....	1,556.96								
Repairs.....	5,940.41	9,632.85	2,116.11	5,690.08					2,907.21
Interest.....			971.25	4,912.30					4,927.53
Miscellaneous.....	4,196.75	7,340.50	3,996.38	2,938.76					
Refund.....	1,112.25		818.95						
Buildings and improvements.....				22,313.78					
Return of loan.....				2,000.00					
Funeral expenses, patients.....			1,159.85						
Repairs to X-ray machine.....									1,198.10
Furnishing nurses' home.....									1,481.87
Investment.....				8,250.00					
Total.....	173,246.22	182,885.75	104,255.30	133,024.83	86,230.51	318,981.36		76,719.95	113,055.54
Balance.....									
Deficit in maintenance.....	573.43	16,726.18		18,326.97	987.37	13,019.33		1,420.05	3,533.49
Daily average number of patients.....	185	130	69	123	71	111	48	115	131
Daily average number free patients.....	163	36	7	12	34	32	3	115	131
Per capita cost.....	\$930.46	\$1,253.17	\$1,482.27	\$816.51	\$944.02			\$667.12	\$842.56
Amount paid under contract.....	\$45,000.00	\$18,233.63	\$4,978.00	\$5,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$4,162.15		

¹ Includes fees to anesthetists, radiographers, etc.

Finances—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.	Industrial Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children. ¹	National Associa- tion for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Washing- ton Home for Found- lings.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....		\$2,248.13		\$4.48	\$2,802.41	\$793.09
Board of children.....	\$7,930.33	751.66		1,347.26	23,048.26	7,860.59
Labor of children.....		6,950.69				
Aid societies.....					1,019.50	
Rent, interest, and dividends.....				927.50		185.23
Contributions.....					7,343.32	739.34
Entertainments.....					7,583.02	1,199.32
Miscellaneous.....				24.83	330.24	
Legacies and endowment.....					6,018.71	2,501.67
Special fund.....				409.06		
Private fund.....				1,000.00		
Refund.....						3.83
Appropriation under contract.....				3,358.29	349.39	1,102.54
Appropriation for salaries.....	19,400.00	10,540.00	\$11,300.00			
Appropriation for maintenance.....	224,500.00	30,000.00	20,000.00			
Appropriation for repairs.....		3,000.00	2,000.00			
Appropriation for equipment.....			1,000.00			
Appropriation for automobile.....			700.00			
Total.....	251,830.33	53,490.48	35,000.00	7,071.42	50,856.69	14,385.61
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries and extra services.....	18,931.49	10,780.98	10,182.95	2,134.94	3,895.42	4,803.75
Food and ice.....		15,582.51	8,291.24	2,576.00	14,998.58	4,116.85
Laundry and cleaning.....		395.38	325.65	325.00	565.84	75.16
Dry goods and clothing.....		9,065.42	3,614.77	531.33	3,046.15	
Fuel, light, power, etc.....		7,595.30	2,125.34	1,139.73	3,822.01	1,984.17
Furniture and household furnish- ings.....		2,473.17	960.82	204.57	762.79	
Medical and surgical supplies.....		1,602.91	370.80		940.22	158.45
Stable, farm, garden, etc.....		1,984.10	3,499.14		2,294.95	
Repairs.....		3,567.87	1,999.76	57.60	1,200.00	331.29
Miscellaneous.....	225,912.93	461.67	760.74	88.87	2,512.85	1,435.83
Equipment.....			995.86			
Building and improvements.....					14,600.79	
Automobile.....			699.91			
Total.....	244,844.42	52,510.31	33,826.98	7,058.04	48,639.60	12,905.50
Balance.....	6,985.91	980.17	1,173.02	13.38	2,217.09	1,480.11
Daily average number.....	1,940	83	86	11	82	25
Cost per capita.....		\$548.91	\$373.62	\$611.64		\$516.22
Whole amount under contract.....				3,358.29	\$281.22	908.29

¹ The Home for the Aged and Infirm maintains a power plant which furnishes the Industrial Home School for Colored Children with heat and light. It is estimated that if the school paid its full share of the maintenance of this plant, it would increase the per capita cost of the school as given in this table by \$77.01.

² Includes medical attendance.

Finances—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex- Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm. ¹	Florence Crit- tenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Associa- tion for the Blind.	South- ern Relief Society.	St. Eliza- beths Hospital, District of Columbia patients.	Colum- bia Poly- technic Institute for the Blind.
RECEIPTS.								
Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....				\$2, 193. 37	\$4, 579. 34	\$3, 886. 81		\$1, 217. 51
Board of inmates.....				2, 595. 00	700. 00	600. 00		
Interest, rent, etc.....				1, 353. 92	615. 54	944. 10		466. 25
Contributions.....				6, 307. 82	2, 094. 72	1, 395. 04		632. 25
Entertainments.....				612. 94	2, 653. 31	3, 838. 36		2, 683. 50
Telephone.....				12. 40	6. 47			10. 20
Ladies' aid societies.....				1, 566. 05				
Earnings.....					20. 50			1, 310. 30
Refund.....				142. 06				29. 50
Legacies or endowments.....					497. 29			
Miscellaneous.....								849. 42
Transfer voucher.....			\$1, 231. 25					
Pensions.....							\$7, 239. 71	
Appropriation under con- tract.....				3, 011. 59	750. 00	8, 893. 36		1, 500. 00
Appropriation for salaries.....	\$2, 190. 00	\$1, 920. 00	20, 092. 00					
Appropriation for mainte- nance.....	2, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	55, 500. 00				935, 000. 00	
Appropriation for repairs.....			4, 000. 00					
Appropriation for voca- tional education for sol- diers.....								189. 50
Appropriation, material for permanent roads.....			300. 00					
Appropriation, furniture and furnishings for new ward.....			2, 500. 00					
Appropriation, extension colored women's ward, 1920.....			16, 554. 31					
Appropriation for purchase of motor trucks.....			1, 800. 00					
Total.....	4, 190. 00	5, 920. 00	101, 977. 56	17, 795. 15	11, 917. 17	19, 557. 67	942, 239. 71	8, 888. 43
DISBURSEMENTS.								
Salaries and extra services.....	2, 040. 00	1, 920. 00	19, 809. 67	3, 804. 01	914. 00	1, 986. 17		4, 104. 07
Food and ice.....	1, 231. 40	1, 942. 16	21, 609. 93	5, 246. 79		2, 426. 92		
Laundry and cleaning.....	232. 64	137. 25				62. 42		48. 73
Dry goods and clothing.....			1, 446. 94	459. 11		19. 00		
Fuel, light, power, etc.....	287. 26	627. 65	16, 453. 27	1, 993. 66	439. 70	333. 47		327. 31
Furniture and household furnishings.....	33. 88	19. 40	1, 145. 77			210. 32		125. 26
Medical and surgical sup- plies.....			512. 09	422. 64	15. 50	* 89. 50		
Stable, live stock, farm, garden, etc.....			14, 475. 61					
Repairs.....	152. 18		4, 161. 90	388. 79	90. 62	122. 15		97. 88
Interest.....				90. 00				554. 28
Rent.....		1, 200. 00				900. 00		
Beneficiaries outside of home.....						6, 386. 00		
Miscellaneous.....	57. 83	73. 54	699. 59	1, 382. 75	4, 015. 25	3, 852. 44		2, 379. 59
Materials used in industries								197. 81
Purchase of bonds.....					888. 69			
Material for permanent roads.....			295. 40					
Extension colored women's ward.....			15, 616. 87					
Furniture and furnishings, new ward.....			2, 499. 36					
Purchase of motor trucks.....			1, 800. 00					
Total.....	4, 035. 19	5, 920. 00	100, 526. 40	13, 787. 75	6, 363. 76	16, 388. 39	939, 203. 58	7, 834. 93
Balance.....	154. 81		1, 451. 16	4, 007. 40	5, 553. 41	3, 169. 28	3, 036. 13	1, 053. 50
Daily average number.....	10	17	277	60	15	17	1, 762	
Cost per capita.....	\$403. 50	\$348. 23	\$289. 95	\$229. 80	\$365. 00			
Whole amount paid under contract.....				3, 000. 00	750. 00	\$9, 825. 20	\$931, 963. 87	1, 500. 00

¹ The Home for the Aged and Infirm maintains a power plant which furnishes the Industrial Home School for Colored Children with heat and light. It is estimated that if the school paid its full share of the maintenance of this plant, it would reduce the per capita cost of the home as given in this table by \$23.90.

* Includes medical attendance.

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Work-house.	Reformatory.	Washington Asylum and Jail.		National Training School for Boys.	National Training School for Girls.
			Jail.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1920.....	250	173	237	124	391	110
Admitted during year.....	1,006	80	3,532	2,719	177	54
Recaptured.....	34	4	.....	.....	5	19
Readmitted.....	.....	3	35	.....	13	47
Total.....	1,290	260	3,804	2,843	586	230
Discharged.....	964	34	2,293	2,580	92	1
Transferred.....	.....	6	1,229	.....	.....	37
Paroled.....	.....	48	7	.....	153	66
Escaped.....	60	6	17	.....	18	19
Died.....	1	.....	3	139	.....	.....
Executed.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Number remaining June 30, 1921.....	265	166	253	124	323	107
Total.....	1,290	260	3,804	2,843	586	230
Daily average number.....	208	159	243	131	1341	112

¹ Of this number 179 were District of Columbia boys.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospital. ¹	George Washington University Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Tuberculosis Hospital.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Number of patients June 30, 1920.....	160	134	117	25	51	104	43	90	31	57	108	124
Admitted during year.....	3,348	2,269	3,223	329	1,935	2,875	1,761	2,877	1,749	20	257	2,651
Births.....	353	1,227	471	.....	159	519	.....	6	1	.....	.....	68
Total.....	3,861	3,630	3,811	345	2,145	3,498	1,804	2,973	1,781	77	365	2,843
Discharged.....	3,472	3,429	3,576	308	2,017	3,398	1,613	2,765	1,718	3	131	2,580
Deaths.....	210	71	112	30	84	.....	114	103	12	14	132	139
Remaining June 30, 1921.....	179	130	123	7	44	100	77	105	51	60	102	124
Total.....	3,861	3,630	3,811	345	2,145	3,498	1,804	2,973	1,781	77	365	2,843
Daily average number of patients.....	185	130	122	.....	69	123	71	111	48	57	115	131
Daily average number of free patients.....	151	36	23	24	7	12	34	32	3	.....	115	131
Number of cases treated in dispensary.....	5,708	.....	.....	.....	1,625	.....	3,409	5,062	2,166	.....	.....	.....
Number of new cases treated in dispensary.....	.....	997	.....	.....	1,189	.....	1,554	1,654	1,703	.....	.....	.....
Number of visits to dispensary.....	13,535	1,374	.....	.....	3,593	.....	4,014	3,408	4,702	.....	.....	.....

¹ Charity cases only.

Movement of population—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.			Industrial Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Washington Home for Foundlings.
	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Feeble-minded (not wards).					
Number under care June 30, 1920.....	1,537	451	65	108	84	.....	98	38
Inmates or wards received.....	178	404	12	320	203	50	108	68
Births.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Total.....	1,715	855	77	428	287	50	247	106
Discharged, etc.....	212	551	21	341	201	46	126	67
Died.....	5	7	3	.....	.....	.....	28	9
Remaining June 30, 1921.....	1,498	297	53	87	86	4	93	30
Total.....	1,715	855	77	428	287	50	247	106
Daily average number cared for.....	1,470	406	¹ 64	83	86	11	82	25

¹ In addition to this number, 112 of the permanent wards and 8 of the temporary wards are carried on the feeble-minded list.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for the Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.	Southern Relief Society. ¹	St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients.
Number in institutions June 30, 1920.....	.....	15	272	49	13	18	1,803
Admitted during year.....	3,833	240	77	68	3	3	485
Readmitted.....	.....	183	57	29	.....	.....	4
Births.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,833	438	406	193	16	21	2,292
Discharged.....	.....	421	100	120	.....	1	271
Died.....	.....	.....	29	2	.....	3	155
Transferred.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Remaining June 30, 1921.....	.....	17	277	50	16	17	1,866
Total.....	.....	438	406	193	16	21	2,292
Daily average number.....	10	17	277	60	15	16	1,762

¹ In addition to those cared for in institution, 54 outside the institution received assistance.

Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1907-1921.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.															
Workhouse.....	373	403	484	436	448	534	620	644	622	634	631	373	433	334	208
Reformatory.....											66	133	134	156	159
Jail.....						214	237	227	258	253	214	227	318	297	243
National Training School for Boys.....	248	303	333	350	369	387	371	386	364	396	408	387	362	390	341
National Training School for Girls.....	83	77	79	80	79	79	79	78	80	74	84	86	88	106	112
MEDICAL CHARITIES.															
Freedmen's Hospital....	146	141	154	161	168	198	192	185	203	203	217	206	169	158	151
Columbia Hospital....	52	53	54	56	48	59	55	56	57	57	56	42	34	38	36
Garfield Hospital....	52	51	53	52	51	54	55	53	55	50	46	43	28	27	23
George Washington University Hospital.	9	11	10	10	10	15	14	14	14	14	14	11	6	7	7
Georgetown University Hospital.....	11	11	13	15	25	33	35	37	33	23	20	16	7	12	10
Providence Hospital...	92	102	98	93	94	91	93	93	91	89	85	68	75	24	24
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	15	15	17	19	17	24	24	26	27	48	41	30	39	24	28
Children's Hospital....	53	58	57	59	64	57	64	58	67	72	66	57	45	40	34
Homeopathic Hospital.	23	21	21	22	24	23	22	25	25	24	24	19			
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....	6	9	13	16	15	16	16	17	20	23	29	39	24	9	3
Home for Incurables....	41	43	52	56	55	59	60	60	61	60	61	61	55	57	57
Tuberculosis Hospital.			83	84	81	94	93	103	124	140	129	119	110	109	115
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	131	142	123	124	151	174	160	181	198	179	157	146	143	131	131
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES.															
Board of Children's Guardians.....	1,471	1,564	1,747	1,711	1,625	1,621	1,699	1,779	1,940	1,969	2,009	2,110	2,121	2,062	1,940
Industrial Home School.....	127	134	133	126	138	143	138	142	143	144	133	121	105	109	83
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....		24	42	51	52	65	63	64	76	92	91	92	92	89	86
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	99	100	89	86	88	90	95	91	91	86	86	71			11
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	26	28	28	34	37	40	38	42	58	65	68		50	47	25
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	131	124	127	129	130	136		128	122	111	105				82
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.															
Almshouse.....	209	227	262	276	294	282	296	294	315	338	326	339	296	287	277
Municipal Lodging House.....	15	21	19	13	18	20	14	20	27	19	12	9	9	6	10
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....	34	45	32	34	26	30	31	30	24	25	22	18	17	15	17
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	84	95	102	93	113	103	124	112	114	112	60	64	55	65	69
Aid Association for the Blind.....	11	10	11	10	9	9	11	15	16	16	15	14	12	12	15
Southern Relief Society Home.....										13	18	17	17	18	16
Government Hospital for the Insane—District of Columbia patients.....	1,260	1,317	1,373	1,376	1,373	1,406	1,458	1,563	1,591	1,643	1,682	1,669	1,637	1,637	1,702

¹ During 7 months.

² Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

Cost per capita per day

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the various institutions.]

	Salaries and extra services.	Food.						Ice.	Laundry.	Clothing, dry goods, and shoes.	Fuel, light, power, and en- gineers' supplies.
		Meats, fish, etc.	Flour.	Bread.	Groceries and provisions.	Milk.	Total.				
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.											
1	Workhouse.....	\$0.7719	\$0.0914		\$0.1333		\$0.3537	\$0.0032	\$0.0133	\$0.0582	\$0.3708
2	Reformatory.....	.6328	.0917		.2165		.4692		.0193	.1225	.1379
3	Jail.....	.3474	.0039	\$0.0845	.1337	\$0.0068	.3374	.0072		.0482	.1765
4	National Training School for Boys...	.3148	.0638		.1104		1.2431	.0087		.0878	.1281
5	National Training School for Girls...	.2803							.0112	.0890	.1446
MEDICAL CHARITIES.											
6	Freedmen's Hospital.....	.7055	.0052	.0503	.3095	.0835	.7191	.0362	.0321	.0767	.6221
7	Columbia Hospital for Women.....	1.1338					1.2311		.0217		.3793
8	George Washington University Hos- pital.....	1.3819	.0086	.0864	.4799	.1474	1.0547	.0680	.1823		.2864
9	Georgetown University Hospital.....	.6074					.8253	.0295	.0324	.0305	.2368
10	Children's Hospital.....	.9009					.6279	.0479			.3564
11	Home for Incurables.....	.7099		.0542	.3989	.1159	.7257	.0306	.0199	.0342	.2025
12	Tuberculosis Hospital.....	.5130	.3279	.0435	.5373		.9087	.0259		.0443	.1701
13	Washington Asylum Hospital.....	.6340					.9587			.0536	.2296
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.											
14	Industrial Home School.....	.3559	.0043	.0670	.1387	.1676	.4987	.0157	.0131	.2992	.2507
15	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	.3244	.0035	.0450	.0974		.2641		.0104	.1152	.0677
16	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Chil- dren.....	.5317					.6227	.0189	.0809	.1323	.2839
17	Washington Home for Foundlings....	.5264					.4262	.0250	.0082		.2174
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.											
18	Municipal Lodging House.....	.5589	.0021	.0556	.1267		.3120	.0254	.0637		.0787
19	Temporary Home for ex-Union Sol- diers and Sailors.....	.3094		.0183	.0883	.0261	.3009	.0121	.0221		.1012
20	Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	.1959	.0398		.0878		.2137			.0143	.1627
21	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	.1737	.0060	.0213	.1056	.0672	.2297	.0098		.0210	.0910
22	Aid Association for the Blind.....	.1669									.0803

¹ Includes ice.

Cost per capita per day—Continued.

	Furniture and household furnishings.	Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.	Expenses for stable, farm, garden, etc.				Current repairs and materials for same.	Interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Purchase of live stock, vehicles, harness, etc.	Blacksmithing, farm tools, fertilizers, etc.	Forage.	Total.				
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.										
1	\$0.0041	\$0.0062	\$0.0761	\$0.0471	\$0.3138	\$0.4570			\$0.1270	\$2.1654
2	.0116	.0032	.0065	.0050	.1051	.1166			.0802	1.0415
3	.0285	.0103				.0039			.0309	1.0389
4	.0129	.0222				.0908			.0478	.9681
5	.0854	.0273				.0636			.0419	1.0071
MEDICAL CHARITIES.										
6	.0192	.1651				.0231			.0621	2.5492
7	.0555	.2542							.1547	3.4333
8	.2231	.5834							.1972	4.0610
9	.0233	.1290						\$0.1101	.0660	2.2370
10		.2001						.1286	.2345	2.3863
11		.0277						.0096	.0785	1.9853
12	.0222	.0571						.0579	1.8277	2.5777
13	.0345	.1051				.0608		.1030	.1291	2.3084
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.										
14	.0816	.0199	.0010	.0416	.0229	.0655	.1178		.0152	1.7333
15	.0806	.0118	.0026	.0182	.0907	.1115	.0637		.0242	1.0236
16	.0510						.0143		.0222	1.7579
17	.0174						.0363		.1574	1.4143
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.										
18	.0093						.0417		.0158	1.1055
19	.0031								.2053	.9541
20	.0113	.0051	.0284	.0184	.0964	.1432	.0412		.0070	.7944
21		.0193					.0178		.0072	.6295
22		.0028					.0166		.7334	1.0060

Includes medical attendance.

Does not include repairs.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON ASYLUM HOSPITAL.

I am submitting the annual reports of the various departments of the Washington Asylum Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

In general the operation of the hospital during the year just closed has been along the same lines as followed in 1920. The average daily number of patients was 131, showing a reduction of but one from that of 1920. By the practice of very rigid economy no deficiency appropriation had to be requested.

The buildings have required considerable work in the line of repairs; the wards were painted and the interiors otherwise improved. New flower beds were made, and by the sodding of vacant places the beauty of the lawns greatly increased.

There is no change in the help situation, it still being impossible to secure high-grade employees at the low wages we are allowed to pay.

Estimates for the opening of the new psychopathic wards, including furnishing, help, and the new pay roll recommended, have been prepared, and it is sincerely hoped that they may receive favorable consideration.

ED. W. PATTERSON,
Superintendent.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Daily average number of inmates.

White males.....	32
White females.....	18
Colored males.....	37
Colored females.....	44
Total.....	131
Employees.....	79
Cost per capita, exclusive of salaries.....	\$357.00
Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees.....	\$501.00
Decrease in number of patients.....	1
Decrease in number of employees.....	1
Amount expended from appropriation.....	\$74,923.80
Appropriation for the support of the institution.....	75,000.00
Expended.....	\$73,603.87
Bills outstanding (estimated).....	1,319.93
	<hr/> 74,923.80
Unexpended.....	76.20
For salaries.....	33,755.00
Expended.....	30,314.01
Unexpended.....	3,440.99
For temporary labor.....	1,200.00
Expended.....	1,000.78
Unexpended.....	199.22

For repairs to buildings.....		\$5,000.00
Expended.....	\$3,177.53	
To Mr. Story (allotment).....	1,750.00	
		<hr/> 4,927.53
Unexpended.....		<hr/> 72.47
For repairs to X-ray machine.....		1,200.00
Expended.....		<hr/> 1,198.10
Unexpended.....		<hr/> 1.90

Amount expended from appropriation for maintenance, for articles purchased for use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Food supplies.....	\$45,838.08
Clothing, dry goods, and shoes.....	2,560.56
Furniture and house furnishings.....	1,649.33
Medical and surgical supplies.....	5,024.26
Expenses of stable, farm, garden.....	2,907.21
Fuel, gas, electric current, engineers' supplies.....	10,769.77
Miscellaneous.....	\$4,854.66
Bills outstanding.....	1,319.93
	<hr/> 6,174.59
Total.....	<hr/> 74,923.80

Amount of produce raised on farm during the year, \$3,448.99.

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

Herewith is transmitted a report of the medical and surgical work done at the Washington Asylum Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1921. This report was compiled by Dr. Harry F. Davies, resident physician.

The number of patients admitted is less than in previous years, and the average time which each has remained is also less. This is probably due to high wages paid for unskilled labor and the ease with which temporary employment may be obtained.

At present there is less real poverty in the city than normally. It is to be expected, however, that in the near future, during the process of postwar readjustments, the hard times in the country will be reflected by an increase in the charity wards of the hospitals generally.

The new psychopathic departments have been constructed, and it is hoped they will be occupied some time during the fiscal year.

The new attending staff for this department has been appointed by the commissioners and they are already at work.

Some months ago I submitted to you nominations for the proposed complete attending staff of the New Gallinger Memorial Hospital, and I urged at that time that the staff be appointed before the hospital is completed so that each member may become accustomed to his duties and be able to perform at once on completion of the new hospital. By this means friction will be avoided and the machinery of a 600-bed institution will be able to functionate with a minimum amount of adjustments. I again urge you to consider the nominations submitted and the suggestions which accompanied them.

The total number of operations is 222, and the success in this department is largely due to the efficient nursing which the patients enjoy. In my last report I asked that a fracture table be supplied.

because this is a necessary article of standard equipment in all first-class hospitals, and because it is difficult to do bone work without it. The estimated cost of a fracture table is \$300. I hope you can secure one for us this year.

The pathological laboratory report is especially interesting in that it shows the care with which the visiting staff investigated the physical condition of our patients. This report represents an immense amount of work, and the accuracy of the pathologic diagnosis compares favorably with any other hospital in this country.

A good microscope with the necessary attachments at the cost of about \$300 is requested.

The roentgen ray department has been very satisfactory during the year, and there has been less interruption in the service and more good work done than any previous year in the life of the institution. The report shows the earnest and painstaking work on the part of the attending roentgenologist.

We have ordered history sheets and other record blanks which conform to the requirements of the American College of Surgeons, and we will be able therefore to keep our records in conformity with the leading hospitals of the country.

I desire to thank you for your hearty cooperation during the year in giving to the patients of Washington the treatment they deserved.

J. A. GANNON,
Visiting Physician.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT.

Statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital.

Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1920.....	124
Patients admitted during the year.....	2,719
Total.....	2,843
Patients discharged:	
Cured.....	1,500
Improved.....	875
Unimproved.....	205
Deaths.....	139
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1921.....	124
Total.....	2,843
Lowest number of patients in hospital any one day.....	98
Highest number of patients in hospital any one day.....	163
Deaths within 24 hours after admission.....	17
Deaths within 48 hours after admission.....	14
Births.....	68
Twins.....	2
Stillbirths.....	6
Prescriptions compounded.....	6,288
Arsenobenzol, administration.....	387
<i>Sex and color classification.</i>	
White males.....	1,031
Colored males.....	761
White females.....	357
Colored females.....	694
Total.....	2,843

Mortuary report from all sources.

CARRIED TO THE MORGUE.

Total number of bodies collected from all sources.....	614
Bodies of adults.....	87
Bodies of infants.....	81
Bodies of stillbirths.....	425
Amputations.....	21

CARRIED TO THE CREMATORIUM FROM THE MORGUE.

Bodies of adults.....	15
Bodies of infants.....	79
Bodies of stillbirths.....	400
Amputations.....	19

Total number carried to the crematorium.....	513
Bodies buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.....	16
Bodies buried in Potters Field.....	5

Report of the psychopathic ward.

Diagnosis:

General paresis.....	192
Senile psychosis.....	93
Drug addicts.....	10
Arterio-sclerotic psychosis.....	57
Toxic psychosis.....	109
Paranoid state.....	94
Dementia precox.....	406
Prison psychosis.....	2
Epileptic psychosis.....	22
Maniac depressive psychosis.....	34
Brain tumor.....	1
Puerperal psychosis.....	2
Not mental.....	146
Morons.....	16
Imbeciles.....	22
Idiots.....	8

Total..... 1,214

Examinations requested by—

Police.....	750
Board of Charities.....	305
Jail.....	65
Court.....	51
National Training School.....	5
Public Health.....	5
Casualty Hospital.....	13
Emergency Hospital.....	20

Total..... 1,214

Social relation:

Married.....	632
Single.....	582

Total..... 1,214

Sex and color:

Male white.....	510
Male colored.....	279
Female white.....	206
Female colored.....	219

Total..... 1,214

Discharged to—	
St. Elizabeths Hospital	643
Relatives	190
Self	193
Police	34
Jail	57
Board of Charities	64
Died	28
Private sanitariums	5
Total	1,214
Condition:	
Improved	326
Unimproved	888
Total	1,214

In addition to the above cases this department treated 468 cases of acute alcoholism; 465 were cured and three died.

REPORT OF DENTAL SERVICE.

Examinations	147
Extractions	88
Teeth treated	183
Post operative treatments	84
Alveolar abscess	21
Putrescent pulps	9
Pulpitis	38
Caries of teeth	31
Oral prophylaxis	68
Local anesthesia, infiltration and conductive	76

GEORGE AUSTIN HEWEY, D. D. S.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

Pupil nurses at Washington Asylum Hospital, June 30, 1920	15
Pupil nurses at Harlem Hospital, New York City, June 30, 1920	3
Total	18
Appointed during the year	17
Total	35
Dismissed during year	1
Resigned during year	3
Resigned from Harlem	2
Graduated during year	2
	8
Now at Harlem Hospital	27
Now at Washington Asylum Hospital	21

Names of nurses who graduated during year: Alice Crawford and Anna Zomner.

Course of 30 lessons in Theory and Practice of Dietetics, Miss Mary Davis.

Course of 12 lessons in Theory and Practice of Massage, Miss Mary Kernan.

The nurses also attended a special course of union lectures at the Nurses' Club.

MARY V HEALY R. N.

REPORT OF THE JAIL.

Herewith you will please find the annual report of the Washington jail for the fiscal year 1921. The increased activity of the courts and the general speeding up of the judicial machinery since mid-winter is shown by a corresponding increase in the daily turnover at the jail. The total number of prisoners committed during the year was 3,804, an increase of 317 over the previous year. Because of prompt releases and equally prompt transfers to affiliated institutions, coupled with a falling off in midyear commitments, the daily average was reduced from 296 in 1920 to 243 in 1921. Releases on bond were in large volume also, and this reduced the population materially.

During the late spring the courts sent in steadily increasing contingents, so that from the low census of 202 the population grew to 325, the latter being the congestion period and overtaxing equipment. The year has been notable for the increase in the number of desperate and trouble-making prisoners, many with past records, which demanded ceaseless vigilance and untiring energy. Plots for escaping were numerous but were easily recognized and promptly frustrated. Extra duties for the guard force were cheerfully accepted and intelligently executed. The force, often undermanned, has acquitted itself in a manner deserving of special mention and commendation.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The standard of maintenance and sanitation has been preserved and, in many instances, extended or improved. The interior of the building is carefully kept and the grounds have been further improved by an extension of the landscape planting begun last year. This project has had a tendency to inspire the men to increased attempts at personal neatness and to make them more careful of their immediate surroundings indoors. There are no longer any unsightly objects anywhere on the grounds—flowers, vegetables, and well-kept lawns having been substituted for the litter of an older day.

The food supply has been decidedly bettered both in quality and in methods of preparation. The kitchen has rounded into its normal functions and while it caters to an extremely critical patronage, it will rank high with those of similar character. There has been an ever-zealous effort to do all that the appropriation contemplates and permits, in this department, and in general the effort is conceded and approved.

HABIT AND HAIR TONIC.

Last year, the first full year of prohibition, the number of jail sentences for intoxication was 841, a falling off of 1,055 from the previous year. This year the total is 1,097, a gain of 256, or 34 per cent. From the low point following the new law, the figures are ascending and intoxication for the moment is increasing. The beverages are new and most of them legitimate articles of com-

merce but they are being used for purposes never designed by the manufacturer. Hair tonic, flavoring extracts, perfumes, medicines, and the poisonous wood alcohol, are all being consumed by the old-time victims of a habit which required an act of Congress to cure. The increase is due to the fact that younger men have been able to evade the law and have found means of trafficking in salable imitations of old beverages which have an alcoholic content nearly double that of the older product. The enforcement of the law is fully in keeping with the public's viewpoint, and the increased violations are, probably, only an erratic fluctuation in the process of extinction.

THE YEARS BETWEEN.

It has been the accepted belief that the boy safely brought through his teens into the full promise and estate of young manhood has passed by the fields in which wild oats are grown and is firmly embarked upon the broad highway of rectitude and right living. Because it is so nearly universal, the view is undoubtedly well founded. And yet 1,334 of this year's jail population were between the ages of 20 and 30—more than one-third of all—at the exact time when life should hold for them every inducement to be loyal to the precepts of righteousness. It has been so before—other reports disclose it—not the wild, care-free age of youth, but the age that leaves a wife and child to hang their heads in shame, in the squalor of privation, because of the misdeeds of a grown man. Then on to other years the arrow points until it passes beyond the sixtieth milestone and 51 men within the limits of old age were received. There were 500 of the total under 20, misguided, ignorant, reckless, and their crimes were nearly always more serious than those of men between 40 and 50. In this latter group are found the habitual drunkards, so that they pad the total of their generation to 554. Twenty to 30 is the age of yielding to temptation; it is there the ounce of prevention is needed.

HARSH MEASURES PRODUCE RESULTS.

Because the courts took such a determined stand in the matter of frowning upon certain forms of recklessness and defiance of law, good results are already indicated. There were 57 fewer cases of carrying deadly weapons, 74 fewer cases of larceny, 30 fewer cases of grand larceny, than last year. There were 58 sentenced for joy riding, a decrease of 34. There were 49 committed for murder, a gain of 10 over last year. There are four men awaiting execution.

During the year 187 prisoners were transferred to the several penitentiaries, including 11 colored women. At frequent intervals there have been no white women in custody, a marked contrast to the shop lifting and false pretense era which followed the war. There were 1,021 prisoners transferred to Occoquan.

The total time, apportioned in individual sentences, running from 12 hours for contempt of court to "life" for second-degree murder, was 1,212 years, 2 months, and 15½ days.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

The total appropriation for the year was \$90,700. After providing for salaries, maintenance, and supplies of all kinds there is

an unexpended balance of \$1,011.61 to be returned to the Treasury Long-needed additions to office equipment have been made and a thoroughly modern method of accounting and filing installed.

The average daily cost of food per prisoner was 34 cents, and the total cost per prisoner, including salaries and all overhead charges, was \$1.02. This slight addition, about 1 cent per prisoner, is the result of more accurate accounting and not of any real increase in outlay.

W. L. PEAK,
Superintendent.

Movement of population.

	Male.		Female.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1920.....	91	110	5	31	237
Prisoners received during the fiscal year.....	1,340	1,783	68	341	3,532
Prisoners recommitted.....	9	17	2	7	35
Total.....	1,440	1,910	75	379	3,804
Transferred to District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan.....	281	615	26	99	1,021
Released at court.....	444	496	30	94	1,064
Released from jail.....	537	514	11	149	1,211
Released by presidential commutation.....	1		2		3
Released by execution.....		2			2
Released by death.....	2	1			3
Released by escape (trusties).....	8	9			17
Released by parole.....	7				7
Transferred to District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va.....	19	62			81
Transferred to Atlanta Penitentiary.....	30	65			95
Transferred to Maryland Penitentiary.....				1	1
Transferred to West Virginia Penitentiary.....				10	10
Transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	8	3	3	2	16
Transferred to National Training School for Boys.....	1	4			5
Recommitted prisoners released.....	2	8	1	4	15
Total prisoners released.....	1,340	1,779	73	359	3,551
Total prisoners in jail June 30, 1921.....	100	131	2	20	253

Daily average of prisoners, 243.

Prisoners transferred to Washington Asylum Hospital either for mental examination or hospital treatment.

White males.....	59
Colored males.....	36
White females.....	12
Colored females.....	19
Total.....	126

Total number released and committed, by months.

Month.	Released.					Committed.				
	Male.		Female.		Total.	Male.		Female.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
1920.										
July.....	124	126	4	29	283	103	123	5	24	255
August.....	81	89	6	20	196	88	113	2	15	218
September.....	88	105	7	26	226	85	92	6	29	212
October.....	102	143	9	29	283	124	161	9	27	321
November.....	93	150	8	29	280	78	131	13	25	247
December.....	85	131	8	23	250	83	131	6	20	240
1921.										
January.....	103	115	7	27	252	109	125	5	29	268
February.....	111	102	5	19	237	128	120	4	22	274
March.....	120	169	3	45	337	112	170	5	44	331
April.....	150	188	8	34	380	148	188	6	32	374
May.....	152	210	3	34	399	158	233	4	37	432
June.....	129	240	4	40	413	124	196	3	37	360
Recommitted....	2	8	1	4	15	9	17	2	7	35
Total.....	1,340	1,779	73	359	3,551	1,349	1,800	70	348	3,567

Number of prisoners in confinement at the end of each month and the daily average of prisoners, by months.

Month.	Male.		Female.		Total.	Average.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		
1920.						
July.....	70	107	6	26	209	227
August.....	77	131	2	21	231	216
September.....	74	118	1	24	217	233
October.....	96	136	1	22	255	251
November.....	81	117	6	18	222	226
December.....	79	114	4	15	212	224
1921.						
January.....	85	124	2	17	228	222
February.....	102	142	1	20	265	236
March.....	94	143	3	19	259	254
April.....	94	149	2	19	264	274
May.....	104	175	3	23	305	284
June.....	100	131	2	20	253	269

Ages of prisoners committed.

Age.	Number of prisoners.	Age.	Number of prisoners.
Under 20 years.....	495	50 to 60 years.....	213
20 to 30 years.....	1,334	60 years and over.....	51
30 to 40 years.....	885		
40 to 50 years.....	551	Total.....	3,532

Number of prisoners transferred to different penitentiaries.

Penitentiary.	Male.		Female.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Atlanta, Ga.....	30	65			95
Maryland Penitentiary.....				1	1
West Virginia Penitentiary.....				10	10
District of Columbia Reformatory Lorton, Va.....	19	62			81
Total.....	49	127		11	187

Length of sentences imposed.

Term.	Number.	Term.	Number.
12 hours.....	1	270 days.....	1
2 days.....	1	295 days.....	1
3 days.....	3	10 months.....	16
5 days.....	68	11 months.....	1
6 days.....	1	330 days.....	2
7 days.....	1	340 days.....	1
10 days.....	665	345 days.....	1
15 days.....	292	360 days.....	34
17 days.....	1	364 days.....	6
18 days.....	1	11 months and 29 days.....	1
20 days.....	175	1 year.....	32
23 days.....	1	1 year and 1 day.....	7
25 days.....	214	370 days.....	2
30 days.....	210	385 days.....	1
32 days.....	1	1 year and 1 month.....	3
35 days.....	17	405 days.....	1
40 days.....	25	1 year and 2 months.....	3
45 days.....	21	1 year and 3 months.....	5
50 days.....	36	1 year and 4 months.....	3
55 days.....	5	1 year and 6 months.....	38
60 days.....	136	690 days.....	1
61 days.....	1	720 days.....	3
65 days.....	5	2 years.....	32
70 days.....	3	2 years and 2 months.....	1
75 days.....	8	2 years and 6 months.....	12
80 days.....	5	3 years.....	26
85 days.....	3	3 years and 6 months.....	1
87 days.....	1	3 years and 8 months.....	1
90 days.....	84	4 years.....	13
91 days.....	1	4 years and 3 months.....	1
100 days.....	7	5 years.....	13
102 days.....	1	6 years.....	3
120 days.....	41	7 years.....	1
125 days.....	1	8 years.....	3
130 days.....	1	10 years.....	2
135 days.....	2	14 years.....	1
150 days.....	6	15 years.....	3
175 days.....	1	16 years.....	1
180 days.....	100	20 years.....	4
190 days.....	3	25 years.....	1
210 days.....	3	45 years.....	1
215 days.....	1	Life.....	2
240 days.....	6		
9 months.....	3	Total.....	2,452

Financial report.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for maintenance, including salaries.....	\$90,000.00
Appropriation for purchase of automobile.....	700.00
Total receipts.....	90,700.00

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra service.....	30,811.10
For meats, fish, etc.....	
For flour.....	\$9,617.18
For bread.....	343.37
For groceries and provisions.....	7,495.14
For milk.....	11,857.85
	602.25
Total for food.....	
For ice.....	29,915.79
For shoes.....	645.52
For dry goods.....	452.70
	3,820.72
Total for shoes and dry goods.....	
For fuel.....	
For light.....	10,142.65
For engineer supplies.....	3,391.21
	1,541.26
Total for heat, light, and engineer supplies.....	
For furniture, household furnishings, and repairs.....	15,075.12
For medical supplies (transferred to hospital).....	2,525.97
For repairs to vehicles.....	912.32
For garden seed.....	8.00
For forage.....	18.83
	9.09
Total for stable, farm, and garden.....	35.92

For stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	\$2, 051. 94
For telephones.....	282. 26
For car tokens.....	19. 96
For current repairs and materials for sale.....	2, 537. 71
For automobile.....	580. 00
For expenditures under Commissioners' order L. R. 263240.....	208. 62
For telegrams.....	. 72
For United States postage.....	18. 00
For capture of escaped prisoners.....	160. 24
For repairs and new equipment for automobile.....	310. 41
Total expenditures.....	90, 365.04
Deficit in maintenance appropriation.....	\$365. 04
Balance on hand from automobile appropriation.....	120. 00

Comparative statement of appropriations and expenses for fiscal years of 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921.

	Appropriation.	Expenses.	Deficiency granted.	Balance.
1917.....	\$53, 250. 00	\$52, 857. 52		\$392. 48
1918.....	50, 000. 00	69, 945. 00	\$20, 000. 00	55. 00
1919.....	65, 000. 00	90, 050. 35	30, 000. 00	4, 949. 65
1920.....	75, 000. 00	86, 173. 81	11, 500. 00	326. 19
1921.....	90, 000. 00	88, 988. 39		1, 011. 61
1921, for purchase of auto.....	700. 00	580. 00		120. 00

For fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, daily average cost of—

Food for prisoners.....	\$0. 34
Maintenance of prisoners (all expenses).....	\$1. 02
Maintenance of prisoners (without salaries).....	\$0. 66

Daily average population during fiscal year ended June 30—

1917.....	213. 80
1918.....	227. 425
1919.....	318. 175
1920.....	296. 833
1921.....	243

Daily average cost of food per prisoner during fiscal years ended June 30—

1917.....	\$0. 196
1918.....	\$0. 3613
1919.....	\$0. 32
1920.....	\$0. 33
1921.....	\$0. 34

Largest number of prisoners in jail any one day.....	325
Smallest number of prisoners in jail any one day.....	202
Decrease in population, daily average.....	53
Increase in daily average cost of food per inmate.....	0. 01
Decrease in prisoners transferred to various penitentiaries.....	238
Decrease in prisoners transferred to District of Columbia Reformatory.....	41
Increase in prisoners transferred to District of Columbia Workhouse.....	183
Decrease in prisoners transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	22
Decrease in prisoners released at the courts, jails, etc.....	120
Decrease in prisoners transferred to National Training School.....	11

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKHOUSE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. MOYER, *General Superintendent.*

Hugh H. Green, Assistant Superintendent.

T. J. McCollum, Chief Clerk.

F. W. Hornbaker, Physician in Charge.

Minnie R. Herndon, Head Matron.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Financial statement.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balance unexpended.
Workhouse salaries:			
Administration, joint.....	\$4,580.00	\$4,484.68	\$95.32
Administration.....	4,500.00	4,267.55	232.45
Operation.....	5,160.00	4,565.47	594.53
Maintenance.....	47,580.00	38,155.39	9,424.61
Maintenance.....	110,000.00	84,975.35	25,024.65
Fuel, maintenance, and manufacturing.....	42,500.00	39,144.00	3,356.00
Dynamite, oils, repairs, manufacturing, and construction.....	37,500.00	35,072.81	2,427.19
Dairy and forage barn, balance.....	15,427.06		15,427.06
Dairy and forage barn, transferred from District of Columbia Reformatory, permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	744.00		744.00
Dairy and forage barn, transferred from District of Columbia Reformatory, enlargement to central power plant.....	143.00		143.00
Total.....	268,134.06	210,665.25	57,468.81

APPROPRIATIONS.

Salaries.....	\$61,820.00
Maintenance.....	110,000.00
Fuel, maintenance, and manufacturing.....	42,500.00
Dynamite, oils, repairs, manufacturing, and construction.....	37,500.00
Dairy and forage barn, balance.....	15,427.06
Dairy and forage barn transferred from District of Columbia Reformatory, permanent construction and buildings.....	744.00
Dairy and forage barn, transferred from District of Columbia Reformatory, enlargement to central power plant.....	143.00
Total.....	268,134.06

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	51,473.09
Maintenance.....	84,975.35
Fuel, maintenance, and manufacturing.....	39,144.00
Dynamite, oils, repairs, manufacturing, and construction.....	35,072.81
Appropriation unexpended.....	57,468.81
Total.....	268,134.06
Appropriation for dynamite, oils, repairs, manufacturing, and constructions, \$37,500, expended as follows:	
Blacksmith supplies.....	415.09
Brick plant.....	3,692.73
Cement and lime.....	1,441.67
Tools.....	404.53

Appropriation for dynamite, oils, repairs, manufacturing, and constructions, \$37,500, expended as follows—Continued.

Electrical supplies.....	\$147. 93
Foremen (per diem employees).....	19, 788. 49
Gasoline.....	91. 50
Ice plant.....	8. 70
Hardware.....	1, 412. 94
Oils.....	664. 07
Paint.....	1, 872. 23
Plumbing supplies.....	967. 72
Scows and tug.....	815. 78
Lumber.....	1, 747. 74
Construction.....	553. 79
Dynamite.....	49. 00
Stone quarry.....	23. 50
Engineer's supplies.....	590. 43
Miscellaneous.....	4. 52
Roofing.....	380. 45
Total.....	35, 072. 81

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

Salaries:

Administration.....	4, 267. 55
Administration, joint.....	4, 484. 68
Operation.....	4, 565. 47
Maintenance.....	38, 155. 39
Total.....	51, 473. 09

Maintenance:

Tugs and scows.....	171. 72
Meats.....	9, 793. 13
Groceries and provisions.....	10, 121. 71
Flour.....	6, 940. 50
Tools.....	476. 42
Clothing.....	2, 281. 50
Shoes.....	1, 648. 29
Dry goods.....	450. 30
Tailor and sewing supplies.....	37. 65
Fuel, gasoline, and automobile oil.....	1, 891. 30
Furnishings and house furnishing.....	314. 27
Medical and surgical supplies.....	474. 34
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	1, 012. 67
Vehicles and repairs.....	3, 889. 94
Cement.....	348. 40
Blacksmithing and repairs.....	128. 75
Farm tools and appliances.....	3, 621. 59
Fertilizer and seeds.....	1, 340. 65
Forage.....	23, 823. 79
Library.....	351. 10
Telephones and tolls.....	413. 20
Transportation.....	2, 188. 59
Freight.....	25. 02
Postage.....	60. 55
Stationery and printing.....	600. 45
Foremen (per diem employees).....	7, 124. 04
Ice.....	245. 66
Hardware.....	825. 27
Rewards.....	80. 00
Engineering supplies.....	197. 27
Miscellaneous.....	996. 29
Electrical supplies.....	664. 87
Paints and oils.....	949. 68
Plumbing supplies.....	109. 85
Tobacco.....	673. 12
Repairs.....	172. 45
Machinery.....	531. 02
Total, maintenance.....	84, 975. 35

Fuel maintenance and manufacturing.....	\$39, 144. 00
Farm products less delivered to District of Columbia Reformatory, and products sold.....	57, 311. 44
Total cost salaries, maintenance, fuel maintenance and manufacturing, and farm products.....	181, 430. 79

Credits:

Bricks delivered to District of Columbia.....	33, 922. 30
Bricks used at District of Columbia farm.....	1, 187. 67
Sand used at District of Columbia farm.....	50. 00
Brick used at reformatory.....	4, 656. 86
Sand used at reformatory.....	350. 00
Lumber sawed.....	2, 750. 00
Wood cut.....	5, 000. 00
Farm products.....	57, 311. 44
Milk used at reformatory.....	1, 017. 00
Hides shipped to District of Columbia.....	86. 97
Total.....	106, 332. 24
Net cost of maintenance, and fuel maintenance, and manufacturing.....	75. 098. 55
Total cost, salaries, maintenance, fuel maintenance, and manufacturing, and farm products.....	181, 430. 79

BRICK STATEMENT.

Common brick in stock July 1, 1920.....	1, 087. 459
Brick manufactured.....	2, 400. 000
Total.....	3, 487. 459
Used at District of Columbia Workhouse.....	97. 350
Used at District of Columbia Reformatory.....	381. 710
On hand at workhouse wharf.....	652. 684
Delivered to departments of District of Columbia.....	2, 355. 715
Total.....	3, 487. 459

Cost to the District Government for the operation of the institution for the fiscal year of 1921.

Debits.		Credits.	
Appropriations.....	\$210, 665. 25	Farm products.....	\$58, 328. 44
Farm products.....	58, 328. 44	Lumber sawed.....	2, 750. 00
Lumber sawed.....	2, 750. 00	Wood cut.....	5, 000. 00
Wood cut.....	5, 000. 00	2,355,715 brick delivered to District of Columbia.....	33, 922. 30
		97,350 brick used at District of Columbia farm.....	1, 187. 67
		Sand used at District of Columbia farm.....	50. 00
		381,710 brick delivered to reformatory.....	4, 656. 86
		Sand used at reformatory.....	350. 00
		Hides shipped to District of Columbia.....	86. 97
		Net cost of maintenance and construction.....	170, 411. 45
Total.....	276, 743. 69	Total.....	276, 743. 69

RECAPITULATION.

Total appropriations and products.....	\$276, 743. 69
Total credits, book only.....	106, 332. 24
Total cost of maintenance and construction.....	170, 411. 45
Total appropriations only.....	210, 665. 25
Total credits, book only.....	106, 332. 24
Net cost of maintenance and construction.....	104, 333. 01

Population and cost.

The daily average population.....	202. 09
The previous year.....	333. 60
The gross cost per day.....	733. 20
The gross cost per man per day.....	1. 37
The gross cost per capita for the year.....	500. 05
The net cost of subsistence per man per day.....	. 386

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid, due and not due.....	\$15,270.67	
Losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense.....	46,137.00	
Losses resisted.....	2,250.00	
Net amount of unpaid losses.....		\$63,657.67
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent on fire risks running one year or less.....	\$156,600.54	
Unearned premiums pro rata on fire risks running more than one year.....	74,890.47	
Unearned premiums, 50 per cent on marine risks.....	160.40	
Total unearned premiums as computed above.....		231,651.41
Salaries, rents, expenses, bills, accounts, fees, etc., due or accrued.....		28.40
State, county, and municipal taxes due or accrued.....		3,493.62
Commissions, brokerage, and other charges due or to become due to agents and brokers.....		500.00
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		299,331.10
Cash capital.....	\$200,000.00	
Surplus over all liabilities.....	133,774.20	
Surplus to policyholders.....		333,774.20
Total.....		633,105.30

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums.	Marine and inland risks.	Premiums.
In force Dec. 31, 1917.....	\$36,807,239.00	\$337,182.96		
Written during the year.....	50,625,602.00	524,262.01	\$17,375.00	\$320.81
		9,814.06		
Total.....	87,432,841.00	871,259.03	17,375.00	320.81
Expired and terminated.....	41,231,645.00	398,431.33		
In force at end of the year.....	46,201,196.00	472,827.70	17,375.00	320.81
Deduct amount reinsured.....	2,296,985.00	20,856.67		
Net amount in force.....	43,904,211.00	451,971.03	17,375.00	320.81

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Terms.	Amount covered.	Gross premiums charged less reinsurance.	Fraction unearned.	Amount of premium unearned.
One year less.....	1918 \$28,051,489.00	\$313,201.08	One-half.....	\$156,600.54
Two years.....	1917 100,514.00	1,129.69	One-fourth.....	282.42
	1918 58,536.00	1,104.44	Three-fourths.....	828.33
Three years.....	1916 3,855,214.00	29,499.57	One-sixth.....	4,916.60
	1917 4,485,287.00	40,470.37	One-half.....	20,235.18
	1918 4,372,980.00	38,725.67	Five-sixths.....	32,271.39
	1915 16,750.00	175.15	One-eighth.....	21.89
Four years.....	1916 42,000.00	225.30	Three-eighths.....	84.49
	1917 16,050.00	91.83	Five-eighths.....	57.40
	1918 5,000.00	64.73	Seven-eighths.....	56.63
	1914 641,775.00	3,006.93	One-tenth.....	300.69
Five years.....	1915 480,043.00	4,751.44	Three-tenths.....	1,425.43
	1916 465,937.00	5,288.83	One-half.....	2,644.42
	1917 579,516.00	6,253.18	Seven-tenths.....	4,377.23
	1918 681,645.00	7,548.56	Nine-tenths.....	6,793.70
Over five years.....	68,850.00	755.07	Pro rata 100.....	755.07
Total.....	43,921,586.00	452,291.84		231,651.41

BUSINESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING THE YEAR (FIRE).

Gross risks written.....	\$4,780,102.00
Less \$622,158 risks canceled, and \$716,035 reinsured in companies authorized in District of Columbia.....	1,338,193.00
Net risks written.....	3,441,909.00
Gross premiums received.....	23,594.98
Less \$1,904.03 returned premiums; and \$5,121.55 premiums for reinsurance in companies authorized in District of Columbia.....	7,025.58
Net premiums received.....	16,569.40
Losses paid (deducting salvage).....	5,511.09
Less losses on risks reinsured in companies authorized in District of Columbia.....	283.77
Net losses paid.....	5,227.32
Losses incurred.....	5,425.52

FEMALES.

July, 1920.....	26.32	January, 1921.....	15.03
August, 1920.....	24.90	February, 1921.....	17.11
September, 1920.....	19.03	March, 1921.....	19.80
October, 1920.....	17.73	April, 1921.....	30.06
November, 1920.....	17.10	May, 1921.....	29.63
December, 1920.....	18.25	June, 1921.....	29.20

Average daily population, females, 22.01.

Average daily population, males and females, 208.09.

LAUNDRY.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, 98,727 pieces of clothing were laundered in the laundry operated by the female department.

SEWING ROOM.

There were made in the sewing room of the female department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, 3,209 garments.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

In the past year one death from acute Bright's disease occurred. In the previous year the number was two. The total number of men remaining in the hospital one day or more was 94.

In the hospital 3,589 minor ailments received attention.

I wish to emphasize the need of a new building in which to house and treat those persons who are tubercular or syphilitic. These afflictions are too frequently found in that class labeled as criminals. These diseases can be cured here if proper equipment is provided.

F. W. HORNBAKER,
Physician in Charge.

REPORT FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

From July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, 27 white and 96 colored women were placed in my care. The health of the inmates has been excellent. Hospital treatments were none. No deaths occurred.

The system of treatment in vogue here is successful, as evidenced by the number of letters written by women after their liberation. Everyone leaves the institution physically better and many of them have a fixed purpose to lead a better life. Help and encouragement for a prisoner is bequeathed to that prisoner in teaching how to earn a living. This we do by giving instructions in cooking, canning vegetables and fruits, making pickles, preserves, etc. We teach practical nursing and housekeeping. It is remarkable how quickly a woman, naturally neat, learns to keep house and practice cleanliness. Many learn to do fancy needlework and display keen interest in cultivating flowers, plants, and caring for the lawns. Raising poultry appeals to women of the institution. Give a woman work at this place, surrounded as she is by all that means for the uplift and upbuilding of needs, moral and physical, and the result is busy hands, a clear mind, and a clear vision. Any woman committed here leaves the place a better woman.

MINNIE R. HERNDON,
Matron.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REFORMATORY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. MOYER, *General Superintendent.*

M. M. Barnard, assistant superintendent.

F. W. Hornbaker, physician in charge.

Kenneth Dove, chief clerk.

Financial statement.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Maintenance.....	\$55,000.00
Salaries.....	30,700.00
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	50,000.00
Fuel for maintenance.....	8,000.00
Total.....	143,700.00

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance.....	54,950.00
Salaries.....	28,380.34
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	19,443.48
Fuel for maintenance.....	8,000.00
Appropriation unexpended.....	32,926.18
Total.....	143,700.00

Appropriation for maintenance, \$55,000, expended as follows:

Salaries.....	3,859.00
Meats, fish, etc.....	9,344.69
Flour.....	5,322.16
Groceries and provisions.....	9,418.57
Butter.....	785.25
Eggs.....	2,357.88
Clothing and dry goods.....	4,849.80
Shoes and repairs for same.....	2,261.22
Furniture and house furnishings.....	130.79
Medical and surgical supplies.....	188.16
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	1,120.87
Vehicles and repairs for same.....	80.87
Blacksmithing and supplies.....	104.34
Farm tools.....	121.80
Seeds and fertilizer.....	61.20
Forage.....	6,101.64
Transportation.....	335.56
Stationery and printing.....	282.66
Telephone and tolls.....	222.23
Freight and express.....	11.23
Paints.....	394.31
Electrical fixtures.....	430.07
Oils, lubricants, and equipment.....	2,063.62
Tools.....	427.33
Repairs.....	291.49
Postage.....	60.00
Broom supplies.....	176.65
Gratuity.....	395.00
Rewards.....	75.00
Tobacco.....	912.80
Athletic supplies.....	22.23
Barber supplies.....	9.60
Automobile supplies.....	297.22
Plumbing supplies.....	705.88
Chinaware and supplies for kitchen.....	543.23
Photographic supplies.....	22.35

Appropriation for maintenance, \$55,000, expended as follows—Continued.

Printing shop.....	\$548.70
Roofing.....	202.45
Miscellaneous.....	412.65

Total.....	54,950.00
Appropriations for permanent construction, buildings, etc., \$50,000, expended as follows:	
Salaries.....	23,461.24
Cement and lime.....	5,263.79
Lumber.....	10,945.37
Tools.....	2,875.89
Engineer and plumbing supplies.....	2,496.49
Sewer pipe and supplies.....	493.53
Material for railway.....	266.11
Roofing.....	4,001.84
Electrical fixtures.....	454.42
Window guards.....	5,876.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,609.63
	58,744.31
Appropriation for fuel for maintenance, \$8,000, expended as follows: Fuel..	8,000.00

Prisoners received and discharged.

Population July 1, 1920.....	173	Discharged.....	33
Received from jail.....	80	Paroled.....	48
Returned—escapes.....	4	Pardoned.....	1
Returned—parole violators.....	2	Released to jail.....	5
Returned—from jail.....	1	Released to New York authorities...	1
		Escaped.....	6
		Population June 30, 1921.....	166
	260		260

Average monthly population.

July.....	176.00	January.....	150.23
August.....	173.74	February.....	144.11
September.....	165.33	March.....	149.00
October.....	153.51	April.....	156.63
November.....	156.66	May.....	160.58
December.....	159.02	June.....	158.23

Average daily population, 158.59.

Brooms manufactured.

Month.	24-pound, \$6.90 per dozen.	30-pound, \$9.90 per dozen.	40-pound, \$8.40 per dozen.	Whisk, \$3.60 per dozen.	Amount.
July.....	4½	10½	3	2	\$256.59
August.....	3	89½	3	11	971.64
September.....		1½	½		19.07
October.....	5	7½	6½	½	162.53
November.....	3	26½	12	1	387.81
December.....	3	24	2	½	276.96
January.....	7	16	4	1	244.02
February.....	1	6	28		302.34
March.....	6½	23½	3½	7	328.36
April.....	1	3½	½	2	52.97
May.....	5	½	3	1½	68.64
June.....		10½	25	2½	323.70
	38½	225½	90½	28½	3,394.63

Population and cost.

The daily average population.....	158.59
The previous year.....	155.5
The gross cost per day.....	\$225.49
The gross cost per man per day.....	\$1.42
The gross cost per capita for the year.....	\$517.70
The net cost of subsistence per man per day.....	\$0.341

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

STAFF.

W. A. Warfield, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.*
 T. Edward Jones, M. D., *Assistant Surgeon.*
 B. Price Hurst, M. D., *Pathologist.*
 Lucius H. Brown, Jr., M. D., *Resident Physician.*
 Lawrence W. Jackson, M. D., *Anesthetist.*

NURSES.

Laura R. McHale, Registered Nurse, New Jersey, *Superintendent.*
 Emma M. Irwin, Registered Nurse, Illinois, *Assistant Superintendent.*
 Martha E. Cabaniss, Registered Nurse, Virginia, *Night Supervisor.*
 Lulu E. Thompson, *Head Nurse.*
 Elizabeth B. Howland, Registered Nurse, West Virginia, *Head Nurse.*
 Bertha J. Thomas, Registered Nurse, Pennsylvania, *Head Nurse.*

CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

F. D. Henry, G. S. Jackson, M. E. Wormley, M. C. Byrd.

INTERNES.

Luther O. Baumgardner, M. D.
 G. E. Bell, M. D.
 Jos. Hunter Brooks, M. D.
 L. deG. A. Chubb, M. D.
 James T. Davis, M. D.
 Armen G. Evans, M. D.

Philip A. Hilton, M. D.
 Willis C. Johnson, M. D.
 Charles I. Lunsford, M. D.
 John P. Sampson, Jr., M. D.
 Orville R. Sheffield, M. D.
 Carrie Jane Sutton, M. D.

ADVISORY VISITING STAFF.

E. A. Balloch, M. D.
 H. H. Hazen, M. D.
 Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
 John W. Mitchell, M. D.

Jas. J. Richardson, M. D.
 J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
 Edward D. Williston, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

INDOOR.

Medical.

Henry P. Parker, M. D.
 Caryl Burbank, M. D.
 Thos. Martin, M. D.
 Robert W. Brown, M. D.

C. A. Brooks, M. D.
 Lewis Ecker, M. D.
 E. C. Terry, M. D.

Surgical.

E. A. Balloch, M. D.
 Wm. A. Jack, M. D.

A. M. Curtis, M. D.
 J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.

Assistants: A. L. Curtis, M. D.; A. B. McKenney, M. D.; W. M. Lane, M. D.

Gynecological.

Wm. A. Warfield, M. D.
S. L. Carson, M. D.
S. L. Cook, M. D.
T. E. Jones, M. D.

H. W. Lawson, M. D.
J. W. Ross, M. D.
H. R. Burwell, M. D.

Obstetrical.

E. D. Williston, M. D.
H. F. Kane, M. D.

H. W. Freeman, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

James C. Dowling, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

J. J. Richardson, M. D. Associate: Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.

Neurology.

Tom A. Williams, M. D. Assistants: E. G. Mitchell, M. D.; D. D. V. Stuart, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D. Associates: M. A. Francis, M. D.; R. Arthur Hooe, M. D.

Orthopedics.

John A. Talbot, M. D.

Pediatrics.

Wm. J. French, M. D. Assistant: Frank Cook, M. D.

Dental Surgeons.

Geo. H. Butcher, D. D. S.

F. P. V. Barrier, D. D. S.

OUTDOOR.

Medical.

W. E. Lewis, M. D.
C. A. Tignor, M. D.
W. F. Phillips, M. D.
J. F. Dyer, M. D.
Lee A. Gill, M. D.
F. D. Whitby, M. D.

Malachi M. Lucas, M. D.
Oliver L. Humble, jr., M. D.
H. C. Lynch, M. D.
E. C. Wiggins, M. D.
E. C. Terry, M. D.

Minor Surgery.

Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
C. W. Childs, M. D.

A. L. Curtis, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

James C. Dowling, M. D.

Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

J. J. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.; U. L. Houston, M. D.

Neurology.

Tom A. Williams, M. D. Assistants: E. G. Mitchell, M. D.; F. D. Whitby, M. D.; D. D. V. Stuart, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D.

R. A. Hooe, M. D.

Associates: M. A. Francis, M. D.; H. N. Dorman, M. D.; Sidney Cousins, M. D.

Assistants: Frank F. Davis, M. D.; P. B. Lennox, M. D.; C. M. Wilder, M. D.

*Gynecological.*Wm. C. McNeil, M. D. Assistants: C. H. Marshall, M. D.; L. A. Killingsworth, M. D.;
C. J. Young, M. D.*Orthopedics.*

John A. Talbott, M. D. Assistant: C. A. Allen, M. D.

Pediatrics.

J. W. Mitchell, M. D.

Marie B. Lucas, M. D.

Dermatology.

H. H. Hazen, M. D. Assistants: F. J. Eichenlaub, M. D.; J. W. Howard, M. D.

Tuberculosis.

J. T. Blue, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

In a general way, the results of all activities conducted at the hospital show improvement over the preceding year, notwithstanding the many difficult problems encountered in the efforts put forth to satisfy all demands.

The professional side of the work was all that could be expected, in view of the limited funds available for the conduct of the hospital, the principal object being to give the best possible care and treatment to all applying for aid. It was a continued struggle, however, to do this and at the same time keep expenses within the appropriations and to maintain the efficiency and standard of the work at a satisfactory level.

The physical condition of the hospital is not what it should be. The interior is in bad shape and in need of paint and other repairs. This situation is due to insufficient appropriations during the past few years and the mounting prices of all supplies.

While it is possible to cite many necessary items of expense to show the impossibility of keeping the repairs current, the one item of coal alone will suffice. During the last year the coal bill amounted to \$39,812.84. The power plant furnishes heat and light to Howard University, as well as to the hospital, but the university does not pay for its share of coal consumed. While it is quite certain that the university consumed more than half of the steam and electric current generated, it only paid last year toward the cost of operation, \$5,000, the amount received by congressional appropriation. If the univer-

sity had borne half of the cost to operate the power plant from the time it began to receive heat and light until the present time, the hospital, with the appropriations provided from year to year would have had more than sufficient funds to have kept the buildings in a proper state of repair.

Believing that the business methods of the hospital, which were adopted some years ago, needed improvement, and with the desire to keep the institution abreast of the times, the United States Bureau of Efficiency was requested to make a thorough survey of the hospital accounting system and service. The bureau has accomplished this task and recommended a number of changes, all of which have been adopted, thus bringing the business methods up to date.

PATIENTS.

During the year 10 injured employees of the United States, beneficiaries of the compensation act, were received into the hospital on behalf of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

The total number of patients admitted into the hospital during the year was 3,701, as against 3,714 the preceding year.

Of those admitted 954, including 102 births, were pay patients; 1,138, including 113 births, were United States indigents; and 1,609, including 138 births, were District of Columbia indigents.

At the beginning of the year there were remaining in the hospital 160 patients, who, with those admitted during the year, make a total of 3,861 indoor patients under care, or 45 less than last year.

There were discharged from the hospital during the year 3,682, of whom 1,838 had recovered, 1,394 improved, 215 unimproved, 12 not treated, and 210 died.

The mortality from all causes was 5 per cent, which may be regarded as a very low death rate for a hospital of this character.

There were 1,780 surgical operations performed, with the following results: 1,294 recovered, 412 improved, 12 unimproved, and 52 died.

Three hundred and fifty-three births occurred in the hospital, an increase of 18 over the preceding year.

The receipts from pay patients amounted to \$24,219.25, exceeding last year's receipts by \$2,554.75.

In the out-patient department 5,686 were treated, as follows: Medical, 745; minor surgery, 790; dermatological, 222; ear, nose, and throat, 825; genito-urinary, 420; gynecological, 727; eye, 1,186; neurological, 148; orthopedic, 142; and pediatrics, 481.

The total number of indoor and outdoor patients receiving the benefits of the hospital was 9,547, or 752 less than last year.

Patients admitted each year ending June 30 for the past 47 years.

1875.....	190	1891.....	2,373	1907.....	2,366
1876.....	319	1892.....	2,331	1908.....	2,669
1877.....	500	1893.....	2,422	1909.....	2,590
1878.....	519	1894.....	2,801	1910.....	2,740
1879.....	642	1895.....	2,476	1911.....	2,900
1880.....	819	1896.....	2,596	1912.....	3,385
1881.....	892	1897.....	2,815	1913.....	3,208
1882.....	1,102	1898.....	2,355	1914.....	3,144
1883.....	1,373	1899.....	2,374	1915.....	3,348
1884.....	1,500	1900.....	2,427	1916.....	3,491
1885.....	1,794	1901.....	2,414	1917.....	3,886
1886.....	1,923	1902.....	2,408	1918.....	3,648
1887.....	2,017	1903.....	2,677	1919.....	3,852
1888.....	1,997	1904.....	2,797	1920.....	3,714
1889.....	2,074	1905.....	2,918	1921.....	3,701
1890.....	2,392	1906.....	2,207		

In the interest of economy, the usual medical and surgical statistical tables are omitted.

Anesthetics, all patients.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
General:					
Ether.....	2	1	592	1,029	1,624
Chloroform.....				2	2
Nitrous oxide.....			1	4	5
Nitrous oxide-ether.....			4	2	6
Ether-oil (rectal).....			7	13	20
Apothecene and ether.....			2	1	3
Cocaine and ether.....			1		
Somnoform.....				1	
Local:					
Apothecene.....			27	5	32
Apothecene with adrenalin.....			15	5	20
Cocaine.....			44	4	48
Cocaine with adrenalin.....			1		1
Cocaine and apothecene.....			3	9	12
Cocaine and atropine.....				1	1
Cocaine and novocaine.....				1	1
Ethyl chloride.....				1	1
Novocaine.....				3	3
Total.....	2	1	697	1,081	1,781

Pathological and X-ray laboratories.

RADIOGRAPHS.

	1921	1920		1921	1920
Abdomens.....	84	80	Humeri.....	22	16
Chests.....	173	152	Kidneys and ureters.....	39	31
Elbows.....	19	21	Knees.....	82	67
Feet and ankles.....	81	72	Shoulders.....	42	36
Femurs.....	63	50	Spine.....	48	22
Forearms.....	48	41	Tibias.....	53	44
Heads and teeth.....	96	92	Hands and wrists.....	91	82
Hips and pelvis.....	57	47			
			Total.....	998	853

X-RAY TREATMENTS.

Disease.	Cases.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Un- known.	Treat- ments.
Post operative carcinoma (breast).....	1		1			6
Tuberculous adenitis.....	6		5		1	42
Keloids.....	4		4			24
Total.....	11		10		1	72

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

	1921	1920		1921	1920
Red counts.....	212	121	Autopsies.....	8	6
White counts.....	532	416	Museum specimen.....	45	62
Hemoglobin estimates.....	210	133	Sputum examinations.....	516	305
Widal reactions.....	42	54	Urinalyses.....	2,132	2,127
Malarial examinations.....	1	3	Noguchi reactions.....	1,437	1,346

Total number positives, 376, or 26.1 per cent.

Total number negatives, 1,061, or 73.9 per cent.

Three hundred and fifty-two of these cases (about 25 per cent) came from the dispensary, of which 22 per cent were positive.

Numerous examinations of gastric contents, feces, bacteriological smears and cultures, differential counts, blood cultures, coagulation estimates, spinal fluids, "red tests," and blood sugars were made and are not enumerated above.

Statistical summary.

	1921					1920				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
In hospital, July 1, 1919.....								77	115	192
In hospital, July 1, 1920:										
Pay patients.....			6	21	27					
Indigent—										
United States.....	2		27	27	56					
District of Columbia.....			14	63	77					
Total.....	2		47	111	160			77	115	192
Admitted:										
Pay patients.....	5	4	289	554	852	2	1	283	499	785
Pay patients, births.....			50	52	102			35	47	82
Indigent—										
United States.....	10	2	448	565	1,025	3	1	463	648	1,115
District of Columbia.....	9		701	761	1,471	7		691	781	1,479
Births—										
United States.....			50	63	113			50	52	102
District of Columbia.....			62	76	138			75	76	151
Total admitted.....	24	6	1,600	2,071	3,701	12	2	1,597	2,103	3,714
Total under care, indoor.....	26	6	1,647	2,182	3,861	12	2	1,674	2,218	3,906
Stillbirths:										
Pay patients.....			6	6	12					
Indigent.....			20	12	32			24	18	42
Total.....			26	18	44			24	18	42
Deaths:										
Pay patients.....		1	17	19	37			16	33	49
Indigent.....			87	86	173	2		96	116	214
Total.....		1	104	105	210	2		112	149	263
Discharged, including births:										
Pay patients—										
Recovered.....			535		535					483
Improved.....					329					266
Unimproved.....					39					42
Not treated.....					13					42
Total.....					916					833
Indigent—										
Recovered.....					1,303					1,347
Improved.....					1,065					1,087
Unimproved.....					176					210
Not treated.....					12					5
Total.....					2,556					2,649
Grand total discharged.....					3,682					3,745
In hospital July 1, 1921:										
Pay patients.....			7	21	28			6	21	27
Indigent—										
United States.....			30	42	72	2		27	27	56
District of Columbia.....			34	45	79			14	63	77
Total.....			64	87	151	2		41	90	133
Grand total remaining.....			71	108	179	2		47	111	160
Days' maintenance:										
Pay patients.....					14,554					12,647
Indigent—										
United States.....					19,556					16,077
District of Columbia.....					39,963					42,216
Officers and employees.....					40,519					41,760
Total.....					114,592					112,700
Cost of patients per day.....					\$2.33					\$1.98
Largest number of indigent patients at any one time.....					178					195
Smallest number of indigent patients at any one time.....					123					120
Daily average number of patients, pay and indigent.....					185					194
Number admitted from District of Columbia, including births, indigent.....					1,588					1,630
Number admitted from United States, including births, indigent.....					1,256					1,217
Number prescriptions compounded:										
Indoor.....					28,480					29,096
Outdoor.....					5,236					5,533

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Board of Charities account, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.

	Adults.	Children.	Babies.	Total.
In hospital July 1, 1920.....	57	13	7	77
Admitted.....	1,302	161	125	1,588
Total.....	1,359	174	132	1,665

Appropriation.....	\$45,000
Bills rendered.....	45,000

■ *Allotment of appropriation for salaries.*

[Under requirement of act of Congress approved June 25, 1909 (35 Stat., 992.)]

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Surgeon in chief.....	\$3,000	Engineer, assistant.....	\$1,200
Assistant surgeon.....	1,240	Plumber.....	1,200
Resident physician.....	1,200	Firemen (3, at \$900).....	2,700
Anesthetist.....	1,200	Orderly.....	480
Pathologist.....	2,000	Orderlies (4, at \$300).....	1,200
Pharmacist.....	780	Orderly, night.....	480
Pharmacist, assistant.....	240	Orderly, night.....	420
Clerk.....	1,560	Laborers (4, at \$300).....	1,200
Clerk, assistant.....	800	Head cook.....	1,080
Clerk, assistant.....	720	Second cook.....	652
Superintendent of nurses.....	1,080	Third cook.....	508
Superintendent of nurses, assistant.....	600	Waiters (3, at \$300).....	900
Night supervisor of nurses.....	600	Head laundryman.....	600
Head nurses (2, at \$600).....	1,200	Laundresses (5, at \$300).....	1,500
Telephone operator.....	480	Drivers (2, at \$480).....	960
Seamstress.....	480	Maids (3, at \$300).....	900
Steward.....	960	Nurses (48, at \$60).....	2,880
Engineer.....	1,560		
Engineer, assistant.....	1,400	Total.....	40,020

Receipts and disbursements.

Receipts:

Appropriation, sundry civil act—	
For support.....	\$54,500.00
Salaries.....	40,020.00
	<hr/>
Appropriation, first deficiency act.....	94,520.00
Appropriation, District of Columbia act (under contract with Board of Charities).....	10,000.00
Pay patients.....	45,000.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	24,219.25
	<hr/>
	173,739.25

Disbursements:

Miscellaneous—	
Fuel, light, clothing, forage, medicine, etc.....	51,260.59
First deficiency.....	10,000.00
Pay patient.....	12,243.46
Subsistence.....	47,992.13
Pay patient.....	3,010.32
Salaries.....	39,966.54
Pay patient.....	7,673.93
Refunds, pay patient.....	1,099.25
	<hr/>
Total disbursements.....	173,246.22

Unexpended balances:

Miscellaneous.....	\$239. 41
First deficiency.....	
Subsistence.....	7. 87
Salaries.....	53. 46
Pay patient.....	192. 29
Total unexpended balance.....	493. 03

Receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients.

	1921	1920
Receipts:		
Private-room patients, at \$2 per day.....	\$11, 074. 00	\$10, 818. 00
Private-room patients, at \$1.50 per day.....		559. 00
Ward patients, at \$1.75 per day.....	9, 868. 25	7, 049. 00
Ward patients, at \$1.25 per day.....		791. 25
Children, at \$1 per day.....	739. 00	354. 00
Children, at 75 cents per day.....		18. 75
Babies, at 50 cents per day.....	497. 00	427. 50
Babies, at 40 cents per day.....		12. 00
Operations.....	1, 964. 00	1, 383. 00
X-ray photos.....	77. 00	168. 00
Obstetrical cases.....		25. 00
Examination of blood.....		65. 00
Total.....	24, 219. 25	21, 664. 50
Expenditures:		
Extra services (nurses, orderlies, maids).....	7, 673. 93	4, 885. 27
Subsistence.....	3, 010. 32	1, 779. 26
Medical and surgical supplies.....	2, 019. 87	3, 107. 95
Miscellaneous (dry goods, repairs, etc.).....	10, 223. 59	10, 793. 26
Refund of overpayments by patients.....	1, 099. 25	994. 90
Total.....	24, 026. 96	21, 560. 64
Unexpended balance.....	192. 29	103. 86

Miscellaneous expenditures.

Class No.		1921	1920	Class No.		1921	1920
1	Stationery and drafting supplies.....	\$666. 14	\$283. 56	12	Photographic supplies.....	\$455. 80	\$407. 22
2	Hardware and metals:			14	Fuel:		
	Hardware.....	764. 17	134. 67		Charcoal.....	7. 50	34. 20
	Metals.....	79. 02	72. 58		Coal, anthracite.....	352. 60	220. 98
3	Dry goods and wearing apparel, cordage.....	5, 176. 64	5, 584. 52		Coal, bituminous.....	39, 812. 84	29, 124. 92
4	Drugs and medicines:				Wood.....	53. 10	30. 40
	Chemicals and reagents.....	4, 433. 42	5, 377. 41	15	Incandescent electric lamps.....	271. 22	286. 90
	Laboratory, hospital appliances, surgical instruments:			20	Telephone service.....	919. 47	621. 22
	Laboratory.....	97. 55	92. 84		Heat, light, and power service:		
	Hospital appliances.....	5, 488. 77	4, 563. 80		Gas.....	877. 52	974. 96
	Surgical.....	928. 40	907. 00		Gasoline.....	127. 50	168. 20
6	Electrical, engineering, and plumbing supplies.....	508. 10	480. 74		Hauling ashes.....	975. 80	696. 85
7	Lumber, millwork and building material.....	166. 78	880. 21		Telegrams.....	4. 46	8. 81
8	Paints, oils, brushes, etc.:				Books and periodicals.....	23. 00	10. 00
	Brushes.....	85. 95	33. 48		Sundries (unclassified miscellaneous).....	302. 09	190. 27
	Oils, paints, and painters' supplies.....	885. 13	457. 33		Repairs:		
9	Furniture.....	69. 06	73. 46		Buildings.....	1, 811. 80	1, 255. 39
10	Household supplies:				Heating plant.....	2, 147. 56	2, 826. 81
	Cleaning.....	357. 11	376. 02		Instruments.....	194. 41	252. 85
	Laundry.....	1, 809. 10	1, 752. 30		Kitchen utensils.....	124. 59	51. 19
	Miscellaneous.....	1, 101. 39	2, 508. 52		Laboratory.....	6. 11	
11	Forage and seed.....	322. 36	554. 90		Office.....	94. 38	57. 44
					Stable and ambulance.....	1, 234. 60	1, 093. 54
					Miscellaneous.....	768. 61	271. 51
					Total.....	73, 504. 05	62, 113. 22

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Board of Charities account, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.

	Adults.	Children.	Babies.	Total.
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Clerk, assistant.....	800	Head cook.....	1,080
Clerk, assistant.....	720	Second cook.....	652
Superintendent of nurses.....	1,080	Third cook.....	508
Superintendent of nurses, assistant.....	600	Waiters (3, at \$300).....	900
Night supervisor of nurses.....	600	Head laundryman.....	600
Head nurses (2, at \$600).....	1,200	Laundresses (5, at \$300).....	1,500
Telephone operator.....	480	Drivers (2, at \$480).....	960
Seamstress.....	480	Maids (3, at \$300).....	900
Steward.....	960	Nurses (48, at \$60).....	2,880
Engineer.....	1,560		
Engineer, assistant.....	1,400	Total.....	40,020

Receipts and disbursements.

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Appropriation, first deficiency act.....	94,520.00
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Appropriation, District of Columbia act (under contract with Board of Charities).....	10,000.00
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Pay patients.....	45,000.00
	24,219.25

Total receipts.....	173,739.25
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Disbursements:

Miscellaneous—

Fuel, light, clothing, forage, medicine, etc.....	51,260.59
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First deficiency.....	10,000.00
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Pay patient.....	12,243.46
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Subsistence.....	47,992.13
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Pay patient.....	3,010.32
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Salaries.....	39,966.54
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Pay patient.....	7,673.93
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Refunds, pay patient.....	1,099.25
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Total disbursements.....	173,246.22
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Ward patients, at \$1.25 per day.....		791. 25
Children, at \$1 per day.....	739. 00	384. 00
Children, at 75 cents per day.....		18. 75
Babies, at 50 cents per day.....	497. 00	427. 50
Babies, at 40 cents per day.....		12. 00
Operations.....	1,964. 00	1,383. 00
X-ray photos.....	77. 00	168. 00
Obstetrical cases.....		25. 00
Examination of blood.....		65. 00
Total.....	24,219. 25	21,664. 50
Expenditures:		
Extra services (nurses, orderlies, maids).....	7,673. 93	4,885. 27
Subsistence.....	3,010. 32	1,779. 26
Medical and surgical supplies.....	2,019. 87	3,107. 95
Miscellaneous (dry goods, repairs, etc.).....	10,223. 59	10,793. 26
Refund of overpayments by patients.....	1,099. 25	994. 90
Total.....	24,026. 96	21,560. 64
Unexpended balance.....	192. 29	103. 86

Miscellaneous expenditures.

Class No.		1921	1920	Class No.		1921	1920
1	Stationery and drafting supplies.....	\$666. 14	\$283. 56	12	Photographic supplies.....	\$455. 80	\$407. 22
2	Hardware and metals:			14	Fuel:		
	Hardware.....	764. 17	134. 67		Charcoal.....	7. 50	34. 20
	Metals.....	79. 02	72. 58		Coal, anthracite.....	352. 60	220. 98
3	Dry goods and wearing apparel, cordage.....	5,176. 64	5,584. 52		Coal, bituminous.....	39,812. 84	29,124. 92
4	Drugs and medicines:				Wood.....	53. 10	30. 40
	Chemicals and reagents.....	4,433. 42	5,377. 41	15	Incandescent electric lamps.....	271. 22	286. 90
	Laboratory, hospital appliances, surgical instruments:			20	Telephone service.....	919. 47	621. 22
	Laboratory.....	97. 55	92. 84		Heat, light, and power service:		
	Hospital appliances.....	5,488. 77	4,563. 80		Gas.....	877. 52	974. 96
	Surgical.....	928. 40	907. 00		Gasoline.....	127. 50	168. 20
6	Electrical, engineering, and plumbing supplies.....	508. 10	480. 74		Hauling ashes.....	975. 80	696. 85
7	Lumber, millwork and building material.....	166. 78	880. 21		Telegrams.....	4. 46	8. 81
8	Paints, oils, brushes, etc.:				Books and periodicals.....	23. 00	10. 00
	Brushes.....	85. 95	33. 48		Sundries (unclassified miscellaneous).....	302. 09	190. 27
	Oils, paints, and painters' supplies.....	885. 13	457. 33		Repairs:		
9	Furniture.....	69. 06	73. 46		Buildings.....	1,811. 80	1,255. 39
10	Household supplies:				Heating plant.....	2,147. 56	2,826. 81
	Cleaning.....	357. 11	376. 02		Instruments.....	194. 41	252. 85
	Laundry.....	1,809. 10	1,752. 30		Kitchen utensils.....	124. 59	51. 19
	Miscellaneous.....	1,101. 39	2,508. 52		Laboratory.....	6. 11	
11	Forage and seed.....	322. 36	554. 90		Office.....	94. 38	57. 44
					Stable and ambulance.....	1,234. 60	1,093. 54
					Miscellaneous.....	768. 61	271. 51
					Total.....	73,504. 05	62,113. 22

Subsistence expenditures.

Class No.		1921	1920	Class No.		1921	1920
10	Beverages:			10	Fowl:		
	Cocoa.....	\$50.65	\$86.10		Chicken.....	\$3,901.00	\$4,127.71
	Coffee.....	234.18	855.53		Turkey.....	248.71	157.10
	Tea.....	187.91	313.98		Fruits.....	2,495.66	1,829.40
	Canned goods.....	1,893.40	2,329.84		Ice.....	2,447.94	1,076.50
	Condiments and flavors.....	328.42	225.87		Lard.....	469.58	322.70
	Cereal food products:				Mazola oil.....	329.17	535.00
	Barley.....	7.10	6.83		Meats:		
	Bread.....	3,399.30	3,529.54		Bacon.....	630.79	541.13
	Corn flakes.....	5.70	107.75		Shoulder.....	472.55	284.00
	Cornstarch.....	12.92	26.54		Beef—		
	Crackers.....	62.35	196.23		Fresh.....	3,248.82	3,322.30
	Cream of Wheat.....	151.12	47.47		Corned.....	303.54	260.53
	Flour.....	325.08	340.06		Chipped.....	313.56	245.30
	Gelatine.....	26.80	154.76		Soup shank.....	76.97	171.92
	Hominy.....	16.99	13.75		Ham, smoked.....	840.04	336.03
	Macaroni.....	6.60	.....		Liver.....	289.26	117.83
	Meal.....	22.72	64.30		Mutton.....	2,228.43	1,438.78
	Oats, rolled.....	32.76	22.68		Lamb.....	758.01	.....
	Rice.....	145.61	153.00		Pork, fresh.....	1,222.83	819.58
	Spaghetti.....	66.63	84.00		Sausage, fresh.....	136.87	.....
	Tapioca.....	7.50	48.00		Sausage, smoked.....	68.02	418.56
	Unclassified.....	451.77	134.27		Tongue.....	516.42	642.03
	Dairy products:				Veal.....	992.05	368.25
	Butter.....	4,211.11	5,660.53		Saccharine products:		
	Buttermilk.....	97.90	117.04		Granulated.....	1,661.16	1,719.15
	Cheese.....	140.59	83.84		Sirup.....	8.00	63.20
	Cream.....	222.95	79.00		Vegetables.....	4,378.30	5,498.49
	Milk, fresh.....	5,283.20	4,821.39		Salt.....	50.12	29.15
	Milk, condensed.....	32.42	.....		Molasses.....	5.58	33.24
	Eggs.....	3,046.10	2,729.74		Soft drinks, ginger ale.....	.....	6.90
	Fish:				Vermicelli.....	.....	19.80
	Clam bouillon.....	5.70	8.46		Total.....	51,002.45	49,650.41
	Codfish.....	92.52	215.55				
	Fresh.....	1,768.25	2,101.00				
	Salt.....	83.24	314.73				
	Salmon.....	75.00	242.00				

NEEDS.

In the last annual report attention was called to the urgent need of funds for painting and repairs, new surgical and medical equipment, mechanical stokers, and a pathological building. Congress at its last session made provision for the mechanical stokers, but the other items, which are equally if not more important, remain unprovided for.

For repairs \$5,000 is the lowest estimate that can be made for next year's upkeep of the buildings.

For replacing floor coverings and window shades \$3,000 will be needed.

The X-ray outfit is old, unfit for efficient work, and beyond repair. To replace this \$2,500 will be needed and is as urgent as any of the foregoing items.

Aside from those mentioned, a pressing and important need is a building for laboratory work. It is so important that even the present cost of material and labor does not render such a building impracticable. Successful diagnosis and development of scientific research depend upon modern laboratories and appliances, also the solution of various problems, which will lead to greater knowledge of disease and consequently better treatment, curative as well as preventive. It is in the laboratory that the nature and character of disease are studied, tests made, and methods developed which guide the physician in his care of the sick. While it must be said that our patients have been well cared for, the ordinary notes and

histories well kept up, and the essential laboratory work done, nevertheless the scientific work has been curtailed greatly by reason of the lack of a pathological building.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The service rendered by the nursing staff was very satisfactory, notwithstanding many trying circumstances had to be overcome. It is hoped that the day is not far distant when the nursing staff can be enlarged so as to permit an 8-hour shift, which will not only increase the efficiency in nursing but will add to the health of the nurses.

The health of the nurses in training was excellent. One resigned on account of ill health.

Instruction in dietetics at Howard University was continued as in former years.

The graduating class received their diplomas in the amphitheater of the hospital May 10, 1921, 11 nurses graduating, making a total of 449 holding certificates of the school.

Graduates of 1921.

Felicia C. Green, Wilmington, N. C.	Dolly Walker, San Antonio, Tex.
Emma Gladdon, Los Angeles, Calif.	Hannah Scott, Harrisburg, Pa.
Ethel Smith, San Antonio, Tex.	Grayce H. Bond, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rachel McMillan, Allendale, S. C.	Elizabeth Yetman, Plainfield, N. J.
Elizabeth Kinney, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Gertrude Edgar, Plainfield, N. J.
Louise Dandridge.	

Applications, resignations, dismissals, etc.

Applications received during year..	99	Resigned.....	1
Applicants taken on probation.....	28	Dismissed.....	1
Accepted after probation.....	19	On probation.....	6
Not accepted after probation.....	3		

Lectures.

The course of lectures was delivered by the following staff:

Diseases of children.....	A. B. McKinney, M. D.
Gynecology.....	J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
Anatomy and physiology.....	T. E. Jones, M. D.
Hygiene.....	C. A. Brooks, M. D.
Theoretical nursing.....	Laura R. MacHale, R. N.
Practical and theoretical nursing.....	Emma M. Irwin, R. N.
Diseases of the eye.....	Jas. C. Dowling, M. D.
Medical nursing.....	E. C. Terry, M. D.
Obstetrics.....	E. D. Williston, M. D.
Materia medica and therapeutics.....	John W. Mitchell, M. D.
Urinalysis and bacteriology.....	B. Price Hurst, M. D.
Neurology.....	Evelyn Mitchell, M. D.
Ear, nose, and throat.....	H. Martin, M. D.
Surgical nursing.....	Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
Dietetics.....	Mary Fitch, Ph. D.
Orthopedics.....	Wm. Erving, M. D.
Infectious diseases.....	P. M. Murray, M. D.

Nursing staff.

Superintendent of nurses.....	1
Assistant superintendent of nurses.....	1
Night supervisor of nurses.....	1
Head nurses.....	3
Seniors, members of class 1921, remaining.....	7
Seniors, class 1922.....	17
Intermediates, class 1923.....	15
Juniors, class 1924.....	5
Probationers.....	6

Three-year schedule.

Ward.	Day duty.	Night duty.
SURGICAL EXPERIENCE.		
	<i>Months.</i>	<i>Months.</i>
Male.....	2	1
Female.....	2	1
Genito-urinary.....	1	1
Gynecological.....	4	2
Orthopedic.....	1	1
Emergency operating room.....	1	1
Main operating room.....	3	1
Obstetrical.....	2	1
MEDICAL EXPERIENCE.		
Male.....	3	1
Female.....	3	1
Children.....	2	1
Diet kitchen.....	1	1
Total.....	25	11

Very respectfully,

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

OFFICERS.

MYRON M. PARKER, president.
 Rabbi ABRAM SIMON, Ph. D., vice president.
 RUPERT BLUE, M. D., U. S. P. H. S., vice president.
 ENOCH L. WHITE, secretary.
 J. O. SKINNER, M. D., treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Henry P. Blair.
 Rupert Blue, M. D., U. S. P. H. S.
 William C. Braisted, M. D., Surgeon General, U. S. Navy, retired.
 William P. Dillingham, United States Senate.
 Alfred Harding, D. D., Bishop of Washington.
 Merritt W. Ireland, M. D., Surgeon General, U. S. Army.
 Caleb R. Layton, House of Representatives.
 Ladislav Lazaro, M. D., House of Representatives.
 Emily B. Learned.
 Virginia Blake Miller.
 James F. Oyster, Commissioner, District of Columbia.
 E. Southard Parker.
 Myron M. Parker.
 Rabbi Abram Simon.
 J. O. Skinner, M. D.
 E. R. Stitt, M. D., Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.
 Enoch L. White.
 Harvey W. Wiley, M. D.
 Nathaniel Wilson.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The usefulness of Columbia Hospital during the past year has been greatly enlarged, so much so that the capacity of the institution has been very much overtaxed, applicants for admission having been unable to secure accommodations. In this connection it might not be inappropriate to say that during the year 1,284 infants were born in the institution. An additional wing is greatly needed, and it is hoped Congress will make the necessary appropriation therefor at an early date.

One of the most needed things about the hospital is a new dormitory for the nurses. Those in use now, with one exception, are one-story frame structures which might be properly termed veritable fire traps; indeed, these dormitories are so objectionable that it is with great difficulty we find nurses who will occupy them.

The administration of the hospital has been and is most satisfactory. The medical staff have worked in harmony and efficiency and have added prestige to an institution that has always enjoyed an enviable reputation. The ladies' board, as usual, has rendered very great assistance.

In concluding this report I take pleasure in extending the thanks of the board to Mr. Elliott Woods, under whose supervision the Congress intrusted the erection of our new hospital building, for the very valuable assistance rendered by him.

Attention is invited to the accompanying reports.

MYRON M. PARKER,
President.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The demands for accommodation, during this period, particularly in the obstetrical division, have quite constantly been up to the capacity of the hospital, and it has been manifest that the present limits of the institution are not adequate to fully meet the needs of the community for the specialized service it renders.

The building and its equipment are in good and satisfactory condition. The development of leakage in service brine-distributing pipes of the refrigerating system, through corrosion, necessitated removal of supply pipes. Incident to this renewal it was decided to lead these pipes in the open. In view of the short life of such piping it would seem desirable always to avoid concealment under finished work, and thereby assure easy access. The laundry equipment has been added to by the installation of a Permutit water softener, with a view to effecting economy in the quantity of soap required. For these improvements and other structural repairs the hospital is under obligation to the Architect of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds.

The corridors, utility rooms, and pantries of the several floors, the kitchen floor, the woodwork of roof, outside porches, and window frames on east, west, and south front of the hospital building were painted during the year by direction of the board. In addition some more urgently needed painting of rooms was done. Further painting of living spaces is desirable, as the convenience of the hospital may permit.

The steam-generating plant and apparatus, in general, has been under the efficient supervision of our competent chief engineer, Mr. Lewis Carter, whose zeal and interest, beyond the range of his specific duty, is commendable.

The urgent need for a modern dormitory for nurses in training, to replace the inadequate, insanitary, and obsolete buildings, now occupied has been reported before, and no emphasis on this particular need of the hospital can be made too strong. The training school is a splendid feature of the hospital, and by it the nursing demands of its patrons must, in large part, be met. At the present time the accommodations provided for the pupil nurses can not be regarded as fit, and undoubtedly this serves to arouse a prejudice in the minds of candidates of whom there is, at best, a deplorable shortage.

The social welfare work of the hospital has been distinctly established and is looked after by a trained nurse, detailed from the Instructive Visiting Nurses Association.

The efficiency of the laboratory has been decidedly increased by the employment of a technician for routine examinations. Additional equipment will be secured for the laboratory when the pathologist, who has the matter under advisement, reaches a definite decision as to the needs adapted to the present condition.

The grounds surrounding the hospital have received due attention and present a creditable appearance.

* * * * *

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1921, have been: From private patients, \$128,396.40; Board of Charities, \$19,877.00; total, \$148,273.40. Contingent expenses, including refunded overcharges,

\$4,357.37. Amount turned over to treasurer, \$143,916.03. Operating expenses (not including cost of heat, light, and power, and exclusive of contingent expenses), have been: For supplies and minor repairs, \$81,753.70; for pay of employees as per pay roll, \$46,143.78; total, \$127,897.48. In the amount "Pay of employees," there is not included payment to employees made by treasurer's checks, (\$5,749.96). The per diem cost of subsistence has been, per person, 75 cents. The per diem maintenance cost, per patient, has been, \$4.03. In calculating per diem maintenance, the cost of fuel, light, and power, and so much of cost for repairs to buildings and grounds as were paid for by the Architect of Capitol Buildings and Grounds are not included.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The report of the superintendent of nurses, hereto attached, conveys information regarding the Training School for Nurses. In common with other hospitals, this hospital has suffered from the shortage of supply of applicants for training as nurses. The handicap of unsatisfactory living quarters has its influence in diverting certain desirable individuals. In accordance with the decision of the board of directors to present, hereafter, a gold pin of approved design, with the certificate of graduation, to each pupil nurse at the time of the graduation exercises, the emblem was secured for the individuals of the class of 1921.

W. R. Du BOSE;
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

Following is a report of the Columbia Hospital Training School for Nurses, for the year ending June 30, 1921.

On July 1, 1920, we had 43 pupils in training. During the year 20 probationers were admitted, 14 of these being accepted as students; 11 pupils completed the course; 1 is away on indefinite leave on account of illness; 3 have resigned, 2 because they could not keep up with the classes, and the other one to be married.

One hundred and twenty-six months' training was given affiliated students from Emergency Hospital and The Army Training Schools. Our students received 108 months affiliated training, 36 months at Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., and 72 months at Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y.

The hospital received from the pupils and affiliates 16,793 days' nursing during the year. This was 2,289 days less than given last year.

The general health of the pupils has been much better this year than last, only 193 days being lost through illness, this being 224 days less than last year.

Nurses in training, June 30, 1920.

Graduates (completing term).....	3
Seniors.....	16
Intermediates.....	14
Juniors.....	7
Probationers.....	3
Affiliates.....	13
Total.....	<u>56</u>

Probationers in school, June 30, 1920.....	3
Probationers admitted.....	20
Accepted.....	17
Not accepted.....	6
Left during year:	
Probationers.....	6
Through illness.....	1
By resignation.....	3
Completing course.....	11

Nurses in training, June 30, 1921.

Graduates (completing term).....	7
Seniors.....	15
Intermediates.....	6
Juniors.....	14
Probationers.....	0
Affiliates.....	9
Total.....	51

Twenty-five lecture courses, required of us as a registered school, were given, ranging from 4 to 24 hours, in one-hour periods.

Classes, quizzes, and demonstrations were conducted for all classes (beginning Sept. 15 and closing June 15), by doctors, instructor, supervisors, and principal. A written examination was held at the completion of each course. A rating of over 75 per cent must be made by each student. When this mark is not attained, a second course is taken with a younger class.

On May 19, 1921, 16 students graduated, all having received a much higher grade than the 75 per cent required. These graduates were highly pleased with the school pin which was presented to them by the board of directors. The fact that Columbia has a distinctive pin, as other schools, which can be worn when on duty by our graduates, is very gratifying to both teachers and students, and is one of the achievements of the past year.

A small room connecting with a bath has been fitted up as a demonstration room, the ladies' board providing the necessary linens and utensils for same. The school equipment has also been enlarged and improved by the addition of new books, charts, manikins, models, and a disarticulated skeleton. This equipment, together with the demonstration room, has aided both teachers and students in their class work.

The conduct of a registered training school for nurses in any hospital becomes more difficult each year; hospitals and doctors require greater perfection in records and technique; the patients require greater luxuries with all that this implies; registration boards are constantly demanding greater and better facilities in our hospitals and a higher degree of efficiency in both instructors and pupils. The fact that there are not sufficient women entering this profession at present almost compels us to accept as students those who are younger and less qualified to carry responsibilities, as well as women who are, sometimes, not well adapted to the nursing profession. Consequently, there are occasional errors of judgment, lack of tact, inattention, and forgetfulness constantly needing correction. Years ago these offenses called for summary dismissal, but to-day, there being none better qualified to replace them, they are frequently retained, much against the better judgment of the heads of such institutions. This condition is not a local but a nation-wide

problem at the present time. A slight effort to overcome the shortage in some degree, was made last summer and again this year. A few nursing aides have been used. This may be helpful if it can be arranged to suit all connected with the hospital. The fact that about 20 women applied for these positions when only 4 or 5 were to be employed was most reassuring.

Four or five graduate nurses have applied to us for postgraduate work in obstetrics. If this could be arranged, and an announcement of the course sent to the nursing journals, this might also help to overcome the present shortage. One graduate nurse took the regular affiliates' course last winter. She was well satisfied and has been very useful to us.

In closing this report, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the board of directors, the women's board, and the medical staff for their numerous official acts and helpful attitude, that have assisted us so much in carrying on the work of the training school.

On behalf of the entire school allow me to extend our gratitude and thanks to the doctors who have given so liberally of their time in lecturing and instructing the various classes during the year, for their personal interest in each pupil on the hospital floors as well as in the classroom; and especially is our appreciation due the doctors and surgeons who cared for our pupils during the illnesses of the year.

To the superintendent of the hospital, Dr. W. R. Du Bose, allow me to extend my sincere gratitude for his cooperation, advice, and loyal support during the entire year. I would also acknowledge my keen appreciation of our supervisors for their faithful services, their daily instruction of the pupils; also to the dietitian and her staff, for their cooperation and assistance in maintaining the health of the students; and to all others who have in any way helped to carry on the work of the training school.

E. G. FOURNIER, R. N.,

Superintendent of Nurses and Principal of Training School.

Financial statement of J. O. Skinner, treasurer.

Items.	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities.	Pay patients' fund.	Donation from woman's board.	Total.
By balance on hand July 1, 1920.....	\$4,900.61	\$22,603.80	\$400.00	\$27,904.41
Received from Board of Charities during fiscal year ending June 30, 1921 (June 30, 1920, to June 30, 1921).....	19,877.00			19,877.00
Received from pay patients during fiscal year ending June 30, 1921 (June 30, 1920 to June 30, 1921).....		128,396.40		128,396.40
Received interest on deposits:				
July 9, 1920.....	\$14.72			
Dec. 31, 1920.....	112.79			
Jan. 1, 1921.....	115.50			418.78
June 30, 1921.....	175.77			
Refund on pay roll during year.....				15.34
Discount on cash purchase of emergency securities.....				26.08
Total amount on hand and received to June 30, 1921.....	24,777.61	151,000.20	400.00	176,638.01
Total amount disbursed fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.....	18,184.14	141,727.69		159,911.83
Available balance comprised as follows:				
American Security & Trust Co.....	\$4,834.68			
National Savings Trust Co.....	8,881.61			
Cash in safe deposit.....	1,267.89			
July 6, 1921, Board of Charities check....	1,742.00			

Treasurer's classification of disbursements fiscal year 1920-1921.

Items.	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities.	Pay patients' fund.	Total.
Services.....		\$53,800.76	\$53,800.76
Marketing, groceries, etc.....	\$9,082.15	41,333.53	50,415.68
Ice.....	196.98	474.03	671.01
Milk and cream.....	1,832.85	5,494.67	7,327.52
Telephone.....	74.95	1,038.08	1,113.03
House furnishings.....	526.44	2,107.09	2,633.53
Stationery.....	345.17	1,131.79	1,476.96
Drugs.....	540.35	3,537.40	4,077.75
Medical and surgical supplies.....	1,881.80	6,100.20	7,982.00
Engineer supplies.....	28.50	547.35	575.85
Laundry supplies.....	17.98	1,012.25	1,030.23
Contingent expenses.....		4,750.51	4,750.51
Electrical supplies.....	69.97	400.03	470.00
Painting inside and outside hospital.....	3,587.00		3,587.00
Purchase of emergency securities.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
Total amount disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.....	18,184.14	141,727.69	159,911.83

MEMORANDUM.

Receipts, disbursements, and balance pertaining to the "Merit Award Fund" for Training School for Nurses.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSED.
Bonds..... \$400.00	Awards (medals):
Interest Dec. 30, 1919..... 8.00	Feb. 3, 1919..... \$15.00
Interest Feb. 12, 1920..... 16.00	May 17, 1920..... 18.00
Interest June 24, 1920..... 9.00	June 21, 1921..... 17.00
Donation July 2, 1920..... 5.00	
Interest Dec. 17, 1920..... 8.50	Total..... 50.00
Interest June 21, 1921..... 8.50	Balance..... 405.00
Total..... 455.00	
Emergency securities, \$20,000.	455.00

Report of Training School for Nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1920 (including probationers).....	43
Number received during the year.....	20
Number that resigned during year.....	3
Number that were dismissed during year.....	1
Number that graduated during year.....	11
Number of probationers not accepted.....	6
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1921 (including probationers).....	42
Length of probation required, 12 weeks.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$12.	

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920, including infants.....	14	76			90
Number admitted during year, adults.....		1,540		16	1,556
Number born in hospital during year, including 20 stillbirths.....	471	401	2	2	876
Total.....	485	2,017	2	18	2,522
Number discharged during year:					
Cured, including infants.....	450	1,593	1	14	2,058
Improved.....		287		2	289
Unimproved.....		35			35
Number of deaths during year and stillbirths.....	21	42			63
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	14	60	1	2	77
Total.....	485	2,017	2	18	2,522
Daily average number of patients, including infants..	15.77	68.70	.42	1.00	85.89
Total number of days maintenance furnished patients, including infants.....	5,571	24,667	26	276	30,540
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	29	103	1	6	139
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	10	34	1	1	46
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients June 30, 1920, including infants..	1	9	2	32	44
Number admitted during year, adults.....		115		598	713
Number born in hospital during year, including 41 stillbirths.....	31	26	183	172	412
Total.....	32	150	185	802	1,169
Number discharged during year:					
Cured, including infants.....	26	104	154	593	877
Improved.....		27		117	144
Unimproved.....		4		22	26
Number of deaths during year, including stillbirths..	2	7	27	33	69
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	4	8	4	37	53
Total.....	32	150	185	802	1,169
Daily average number of patients, including infants..	1.24	6.74	5.43	30.44	43.85
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients..	489	2,900	2,595	11,398	17,382
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	4	20	13	56	93
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	1	3	1	11	16

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 42,327.

Report of dispensary service.

	Female.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	155	842	997
Number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	224	1,150	1,374

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of the treasurer.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920..... \$4,916.00

RECEIPTS—GENERAL.

HOSPITAL.		
Private ward.....	\$11,122.59	
Public ward.....	3,576.93	
Operating room.....	\$5,260.75	
Less anesthetist.....	3,452.40	
Laboratory.....	2,508.35	
X-ray service.....	586.00	
	259.50	
	18,353.37	
Breakage.....	\$69.05	
Dispensary.....	164.92	
Telephone tolls.....	14.43	
Sale to staff and nurses, etc.....	230.04	
	478.44	
District of Columbia.....	\$18,831.81	
Board of Charities.....	13,938.75	
Montgomery County, Md.....	211.50	
	90.00	

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Nairn estate.....	\$2,054.42	
Dividends from securities.....	240.65	
Rents.....	210.41	
Endowment account.....	6,900.94	
Permanent investment account.....	1,806.26	
	11,212.68	

LADIES' BOARD.

Contributions to pay roll.....	638.00	
50 per cent proceeds from charity ball.....	3,511.50	
	4,149.50	
Loans from bank unpaid.....	7,000.00	
Unexpended funds returned by Miss Woodworth, retiring superintendent.....	64.86	
Donations:		
Infant sustenance.....	\$675.00	
Sustaining membership.....	2,650.00	
Furnishing new ward in memory of—		
Angela Brooks.....	\$1,000	
Mother of Mrs. Julia W. Bradley.....	250	
Renee Charles de Marce Van Swinderen.....	250	
	1,500.00	
Donations in memoriam.....	235.00	
General.....	2,339.81	
	7,399.81	
Dues.....	198.00	

RECEIPTS—SPECIAL.

Legacy from the estate of Caroline E. Bates.....	1,000.00	
Legacy from estate of James Hennen Jennings.....	5,000.00	
Legacy from estate of Sarah Maria May.....	1,000.00	
Legacy from estate of Ellen M. E. Woodhull.....	5,000.00	
Distribution from estate of Frances Toumey.....	2,204.97	
Navy Relief Society on account of \$5,000 endowment of bed.....	4,000.00	
Junior Red Cross, memorial bed endowment.....	1,000.00	
	19,204.97	

DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL.

Pay roll.....	\$25,503.50	
Superintendent's sundries.....	396.30	
Table supplies.....	13,321.03	
Medical supplies.....	5,184.58	
Miscellaneous.....	3,810.60	
Milk.....	2,951.27	
Fuel.....	6,896.05	
Telephones.....	532.07	
Electricity.....	1,742.07	
Gas.....	598.26	
Ice.....	1,242.40	
Stamps for secretary.....	40.00	
Library supplies.....	97.41	

87,217.88

Printing annual report.....	\$393. 50
Premium on bond of treasurer.....	25. 00
Premium on bond of superintendent.....	10. 00
Premium elevator insurance.....	82. 50
Premium fire insurance (5 years).....	508. 00
Excess water tax.....	110. 28
Pathologist.....	175. 00
Infant sustenance.....	53. 46
Fees to recorder of deeds.....	11. 72
Expense in sale of real estate.....	6. 65
Interest on building loan.....	3, 128. 90
Interest on bank loan.....	204. 99
	<u>\$67, 025. 54</u>

DISBURSEMENTS—SPECIAL.

Transferred to endowment:		
Donation from Junior Red Cross.....	\$1, 000. 00	
Legacy from Ellen M. E. Woodhull.....	5, 000. 00	
Legacy from James Hennen Jennings.....	5, 000. 00	
Navy Relief Society partial payments—		
Liberty bonds, par.....	\$2, 500	
Cash.....	1, 500	
	<u>4, 000. 00</u>	15, 000. 00
Transferred to permanent investment—		
Unrestricted Legacies—		
Sarah Maria Maay.....	\$1, 000. 00	
Caroline E. Bates.....	1, 000. 00	
Frances Toumey, distribution.....	2, 204. 97	
	<u>4, 204. 97</u>	87, 217. 88
Balance on hand June 30 1921.....		987. 37

N. L. BURCHELL,
Treasurer.

Report of dispensary service.

Number of cases that received treatment.....	3, 409
Number of new cases that received treatment.....	1, 554
Number of visits made by patients to dispensary.....	4, 014
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	1, 160
Amount of money received.....	\$118. 35

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital, June 30, 1920.....	6	3	4	0	13
Number admitted during year.....	371	265	121	92	849
Total.....	377	268	125	92	862
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	296	210	98	70	674
Improved.....	30	20	6	5	61
Unimproved.....	14	13	4	3	34
Number of deaths during year.....	20	15	12	11	58
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	17	10	5	3	35
Total.....	377	268	125	92	862
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....	10	8	6	6	30
Number admitted during year.....	279	188	317	128	912
Total.....	289	196	323	134	942
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	200	137	246	84	667
Improved.....	40	22	33	23	118
Unimproved.....	19	17	17	6	59
Number of deaths during year.....	18	15	12	11	56
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	12	5	15	10	42
Total.....	289	196	323	134	942

Daily average number of patients, charity and pay, 71.

Largest number of patients at any one time, charity and pay, 93.

Lowest number of patients at any one time, charity and pay, 43.

Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients, charity and pay, 26,915.

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 21,725.

Report of training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1920 (including probationers).....	24
Number received during year.....	16
Number that resigned during year.....	3
Number that were dismissed during year.....	1
Number that graduated during year.....	13
Number of probationers not accepted.....	3
Number on leave of absence.....	1
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1921 (including probationers).....	19
Length of probation required, 2 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$12.00.	

REPORT OF THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Report of admissions and discharges, etc.

PAY PATIENTS.

Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....	86
Number admitted during year.....	2,840
Number born in hospital during year.....	410
Total.....	3,336
Number discharged during year:	
Cured.....	1,810
Improved.....	1,212
Unimproved.....	125
Number of deaths during year.....	93
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	96
Total.....	3,336
Number of emergency cases treated during year, free and pay.....	422
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	36,025

CHARITY PATIENTS.

Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....	31
Number admitted during year.....	383
Number born in hospital during year.....	61
Total.....	475
Number discharged and died during year.....	448
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	27
Total.....	475
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	5,129

Report of Training School for Nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1920, including probationers.....	57
Number received during year.....	20
Number that resigned during year.....	3
Number that were dismissed during year.....	3
Number that graduated during year.....	13
Number of probationers not accepted.....	3
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1921 (including probationers).....	57
Length of probation required, 3 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$10. (Uniforms, shoes, and books furnished.)	

Financial report.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	\$1,342.50
From board of inmates.....	218,297.74
From emergency cases.....	123.40
From X-ray commissions.....	651.97
From interest and dividends.....	1,307.94
From rent.....	194.58
From contributions.....	3,014.50
From legacies or endowment.....	34,766.66
From refund.....	315.27

122 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From miscellaneous.....	\$1, 720. 66
From dispensary.....	50. 60
From appropriation under contract.....	14, 025. 69
From appropriation for contagious cases.....	7, 754. 50
Total receipts.....	<u>283, 566. 01</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	83, 014. 78
Other expenditures.....	<u>193, 711. 70</u>
Total expenditures.....	276, 726. 48
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	6, 839. 53

REPORT OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.*Financial report.***ASSETS.**

Land and buildings, 1335, 1339, 1341 H Street, occupied by hospital and medical school.....	\$616, 415. 00
Land and buildings, 1016 Thirteenth Street and 1300 L Street, occupied by hospital for nurses' home.....	22, 500. 00
Equipment and furniture (replacement value).....	30, 968. 33
Endowment and executory trust funds.....	30, 896. 70
Total	700, 780. 03

The property and funds occupied and used by the hospital are owned by the university and controlled by the board of trustees.

INDEBTEDNESS.

Liability to endowment funds secured by deed of trust on lands and buildings, 1335, 1339, 1341 H Street.....	321, 430. 23
Mortgages for deferred purchase money, secured on lands and buildings, 1016 Thirteenth Street and 1300 L Street.....	7, 063. 50
Total	328, 493. 73

RECEIPTS.

From board of inmates.....	63, 600. 80
From anesthetics.....	5, 964. 62
From dispensary.....	1, 326. 85
From use of operating room.....	8, 869. 70
From X-ray.....	1, 210. 50
From cystoscopic examinations.....	45. 00
From nurses' board.....	5, 834. 25
From laboratory.....	4, 699. 90
From legacies or endowment.....	2, 302. 57
From delivery room.....	797. 50
From nursery.....	956. 00
From miscellaneous.....	466. 64
From donations.....	62. 50
From appropriation under contract.....	4, 978. 00
Total	101, 114. 83
Deficit.....	3, 140. 47

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	34, 803. 10
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$8, 372. 10
For flour.....	218. 43
For bread.....	2, 174. 98
For groceries and provisions.....	7, 290. 64
For milk.....	3, 710. 35
For butter.....	2, 696. 58
For eggs.....	2, 100. 05
Total for food	26, 563. 13
For ice.....	1, 712. 13
For laundry when not done in institution.....	3, 602. 15
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	988. 51
For fuel.....	\$3, 320. 17
For light.....	3, 752. 19
For power.....	30. 62
For engineer's supplies.....	109. 43
Total for heat, light, and power and engineer's supplies	7, 212. 41

124 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	\$5,618.70
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	7,904.13
For medical attendance, anesthetists, radiographers, and pathologists...	6,788.50
For refunds to patients.....	818.95
For stationery, printing, and office supplies.....	1,034.20
For telephone and telegrams.....	851.41
For current repairs and materials for same.....	2,116.11
For interest and principal on building, 1300 L Street NW.....	600.00
For interest on building, 1016 Thirteenth Street NW.....	371.25
For water rent.....	12.33
For insurance.....	649.68
For sundries, freight, etc.....	974.87
For traveling expenses, conventions.....	170.92
For funeral expenses.....	1,159.85
For advertisements.....	91.50
For commission on old accounts.....	211.47
Total expenditures.....	104,255.30

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment.....	618	530	241	236	1,625
Number of new cases that received treatment.....	418	370	181	220	1,189
Number of visits made by patients to dispensary....	1,260	1,210	502	621	3,593

Number of prescriptions compounded, 3,210.

Number of patients from whom payment was received, 3,119.

Amount of money received, \$661.16.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc., at George Washington University Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1921.

	White.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.			
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....	19	25	44
Number admitted during year.....	680	1,127	1,807
Number born in hospital during year.....	70	89	159
Total.....	769	1,241	2,010
Number discharged during year:			
Cured.....	544	751	1,295
Improved.....	240	210	450
Unimproved.....	70	76	146
Number of deaths during year.....	36	41	77
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	18	24	42
Total.....	908	1,102	2,010
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....			214
Daily average number of patients.....			61.50
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....			22,448
Largest number of patients at any one time.....			96
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....			39
CHARITY PATIENTS.			
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....		7	7
Number admitted during year.....	55	73	128
Total.....	55	80	135
Number discharged during year:			
Cured.....	20	31	51
Improved.....	21	28	49
Unimproved.....	12	14	26
Number of deaths during year.....	3	4	7
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	1	1	2
Total.....	57	78	135

Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	81
Daily average number of patients.....	6.04
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	2,205
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	13
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	1
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 37,230.	

Report of training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1920 (including probationers).....	36
Number received during year.....	20
Number that resigned during year.....	12
Number that were dismissed during year.....	1
Number that graduated during year.....	9
Number of probationers not accepted.....	1
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1921 (including probationers).....	33
Length of probation required, 4 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses monthly, \$15.00.	

REPORT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Financial statement.

Indebtedness.....	\$69,000.00
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	17,918.76
From board of inmates.....	88,268.18
From emergency cases.....	45.00
From dispensary.....	138.60
From ladies' aid societies.....	2,000.00
From interest and dividends.....	532.39
From contributions.....	774.87
From telephone receipts.....	296.07
From legacies or endowment.....	8,350.00
From donations for Nurses' Home.....	5,042.00
From various sources.....	1,075.68
From donation for improvement purposes.....	20,000.00
From appropriation under contract.....	5,000.00
From appropriation for Montgomery County.....	1,910.25
Total receipts.....	151,351.80

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	27,270.35
Total for food.....	37,052.34
For ice.....	1,323.79
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	2,353.96
Total for clothing, shoes and dry goods.....	1,371.29
For fuel.....	\$6,902.61
For light.....	3,726.39
Total for heat and light.....	10,629.00
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	1,047.24
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	5,791.94
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	584.66
For telephone.....	1,072.15
For car tickets.....	394.40
For current repairs and materials for same.....	5,690.08
For interest.....	4,942.30
For water rent.....	558.87
For investment.....	8,250.00
For building and improvements.....	22,343.78
For return of loan.....	2,000.00
For incidental expenses.....	348.68
Total expenditures.....	133,024.83
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	18,326.97

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....	33	63	3	2	101
Number admitted during year.....	1,100	1,941	48	99	3,188
Number born in hospital during year, 467.....					
Total.....	1,133	2,004	51	101	3,289
Number discharged during year.....	1,105	1,942	51	94	3,192
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	28	62		7	97
Total.....	1,133	2,004	51	101	3,289
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	14,527	23,777	769	1,616	40,689
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....	1	2			3
Number admitted during year.....	49	52	36	69	206
Number born in hospital during year, 52.....					
Total.....	50	54	36	69	209
Number discharged during year.....	49	53	36	68	206
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	1	1		1	3
Total.....	50	54	36	69	209
Number of emergency cases treated.....					978
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	929	1,687	363	1,340	4,329

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 34,078.

REPORT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Treasurer's report.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1920.....	\$12,715.67
From pay patients.....	134,473.62
Operating room.....	16,378.00
From board.....	11,910.38
Ambulance fees.....	3,363.00
Radio fees.....	1,588.30
Anaesthetic gas sold.....	2,078.00
Emergency fees.....	3,697.47
Laboratory fees.....	4,863.75
Telephone.....	981.62
Dispensary.....	533.95
Drugs.....	1,184.25
Bank loans (\$120,000 discounts).....	118,896.66
Interest and dividends.....	91.67
Contributions and donations.....	15,820.90
Ambulance fund used.....	1,200.00
Sundries.....	2,223.45
Total.....	<u>332,000.69</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Pay rolls.....	67,061.75
Groceries and provisions.....	18,578.76
Meats, fish, etc.....	22,968.91
Drugs and hospital supplies.....	14,388.58
Fuel.....	12,559.66
Butter and eggs.....	9,818.87
Milk and cream.....	10,386.42
Electric light and power.....	7,867.02
Balance due on new boilers.....	1,891.80
Gas.....	1,669.11
Telephone.....	1,754.72
Insurance.....	1,248.77
Contingent expenses.....	4,250.00
Interest.....	5,500.00
Radiographs.....	1,765.03
Ice.....	606.21
Water rent.....	686.32
Bank loans paid.....	80,000.00
General maintenance, supplies, repairs, etc.....	55,979.43
Balance cash July 1, 1921.....	13,019.33
Total.....	<u>332,000.69</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Ambulance fund, unexpended balance.....	27.05
Nurses' home building fund, balance.....	534.70
Unclaimed funds, balance.....	122.56
Arlington Fire Insurance Co. (14 shares \$8 each donated).....	112.00
Toronto Apartment House Co. (2 notes \$500 each, due Sept. 1, 1925).....	<u>1,000.00</u>

APPROPRIATION.

Amount for year 1921.....	22,000.00
Received from the Board of Charities for sundry fees, all of which are included in the general account, as itemized in the above account, the total sum of.....	<u>22,000.00</u>
Deficiency.....	1,170.45

GEO. W. WHITE,
Treasurer.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....	25	53	3	9	90
Number admitted during year.....	1,386	1,368	71	52	2,877
Number born in hospital during year.....	6				6
Total.....	1,417	1,421	74	61	2,973
Number discharged during year.....					2,765
Number of deaths during year.....	55	41	3	4	103
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	48	48	1	8	105
Total.....	1,406	1,368	69	62	2,973
Daily average number of patients.....	26	42	2	9	79
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					29,081
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					120
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					57
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....	10	4	8	2	24
Number admitted during year.....	470	240	307	200	1,217
Total.....	480	244	315	202	1,241
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	76	56	61	48	241
Improved.....	351	152	212	120	835
Unimproved.....	20	17	11	11	59
Number of deaths during year.....	28	13	17	5	63
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	8	4	16	15	43
Total.....	483	242	317	199	1,241
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	2,831	827	1,246	472	5,376
Daily average number of patients.....	10	6	10	6	32
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.....	3,508	2,038	3,516	2,131	11,193
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					44
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					17

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 50,370.

Report of dispensary service.

Number of cases that received treatment during year.....	5,062
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	1,654
Number of revisits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	3,408
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	2,546
Number of patients from whom payment was received.....	4,271
Amount of money received.....	\$533.95

Report of training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1920, including probationers.....	35
Number received during year.....	28
Number that resigned during year.....	7
Number that graduated during year.....	12
Number of probationers not accepted.....	2
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1921, including probationers.....	42

Length of probation required, 3 months.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly) \$10. (Uniforms and text-books are also furnished.)

REPORT OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.**OFFICERS.**

President, Evan H. Tucker; vice president, Tracy L. Jeffords; secretary, Clarence F. Donohoe; treasurer, Daniel A. Edwards.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. W. Beall, William J. Brewer, Albert Carry, George Clagett, Arthur Cook, Rev. Thomas E. Copes, Samuel Campbell, Fred. C. Coldren, E. B. Dean, Clarence F. Donohoe, Edwin C. Dutton, D. A. Edwards, Daniel E. Garges, W. T. Galliher, Tracy L. Jeffords, Samuel Hubacher, Charles A. McCarthy, S. A. Manuel, Fred J. Merseheimer, George W. King, Melvin C. Hazen, Maurice Otterback, William N. Payne, jr., S. J. Steinberger, Evan H. Tucker, Rev. J. P. Tyler, J. C. Wineman, John C. Yost, William C. McGinnis, Charles J. O'Neill.

The board of directors of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, together with reports of the secretary of the medical staff, president of the board of lady managers, treasurer, and superintendent.

Notwithstanding the fact that it has been very difficult to secure a sufficient number of nurses to maintain the service, all branches of the service have been operated during the entire year, during part of which time the hospital has been occupied to its full capacity; in fact, on several occasions, owing to insufficient accommodations, it became necessary to transfer emergency patients to other hospitals.

The exterior of the hospital and other buildings has been painted; the interior has been painted and thoroughly renovated, and many improvements and additions have been made to the equipment, consequently the hospital presents a pleasing appearance, and is in such condition as to render satisfactory service to private patients of high class.

Many patients from the United States Public Health Service were treated during the year, and it is gratifying to note that there has been no public criticism by any of said patients regarding the accommodations or the service; to the contrary, many of the patients have praised the institution highly, and some of them testified to the effect that they had never received better treatment in any institution than they received in Casualty Hospital.

The superintendent and superintendent of nurses are deserving of the highest commendation for their very efficient management. The excellent condition of the institution and the high class and satisfactory service rendered to patients are largely due to the able and untiring efforts of those very capable ladies.

The need for a new building, which has been apparent for many years, has been more keenly felt during the past year than ever before, it having been necessary, as above stated, to transfer emergency patients to other hospitals owing to insufficient accommodations. The bequest of \$20,000 made by the late Mr. Thomas W. Smith, former president of this board, to be expended toward the cost of the erection of a new building, is still invested, pending the time when a sufficient sum is acquired for the building and equipment.

The income from this bequest is deposited in a separate fund known as the "building fund," to which all persons who desire to assist in this very worthy cause can contribute with the assurance that their contributions will not be used for any other purpose than a new building and equipment for same.

The board of lady managers, which has very largely increased its membership, has been very active and prosperous during the year. Notwithstanding the large demands made upon it for supplies, due to the large number of patients treated during the year, said board has been able to meet all demands, and still has a good balance in its treasury. Said board has also rendered valuable service by calling the attention of Members of Congress and others to the need of a new building, and creating a sentiment in favor of that project.

In view of the fact that the service of this institution to indigent patients, under contract with your honorable board, is steadily increasing, the average amount earned under said contract for the past three months having been in excess of \$500 per month, the members of this board are of the opinion that the \$5,000 appropriated for said service for the current fiscal year will not be sufficient to pay for said service, and if the present rate of increase in said service continues, a much larger appropriation will be needed for the ensuing year, we therefore respectfully request that an estimate of \$10,000 be submitted to Congress for said service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

EVAN H. TUCKER,
President.

REPORT OF MEDICAL STAFF.

The past year has been one of proven success for our institution. Handicapped as we have been from lack of proper facilities, the quality of the work attained has been a credit to all concerned in our institution. The demand for private rooms has constantly exceeded our capacity. Attention should be called to the fact that owing to the heavy demand for beds allotted to the care of Board of Charity patients it has been necessary frequently for our ambulance to transport emergency cases after the rendering of first aid to a distant institution for hospital care. There is at present no room available for efficiently doing dispensary work. From force of circumstances, we have been unable to serve the people of Washington to the fullest extent. The difficulty all institutions have had in maintaining a sufficient corps of nurses has been shared by us. Graduate nurses have been employed, and with their aid a high moral has been maintained in the nursing staff. Two operating rooms have been efficiently managed. One is for use of nose and throat work. Concerning the care given to the ex-service man, it is only necessary to refer to a recent report made on institutions taking care of United States Public Health patients. Statements made in this report but spur us on to render even better service to all applying at our doors. Our slogan for the next year is "A new, grade A, hospital, with ample facilities for giving hospital care to the distressed in our community."

C. B. CONKLIN,
Secretary Medical Staff.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

I respectfully submit the following report of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

We have continued our usual vigilance in an effort to maintain an institution that is creditable and worthy of high standing in this community.

The recommendations of the American College of Surgeons regarding hospital efficiency have been utilized in establishing an up-to-date system of files and records.

We have striven to offer services that receive the stamp of approval from our patients and physicians, and it is our utmost desire that their patronage and confidence shall remain with us.

The Nurse's Training School has taken on a most satisfactory impulse for registration in the fall. More pupil nurses are being admitted to our class, and the requirements to standardize the school are being closely followed.

The Board of Charity work is also increasing steadily.

I wish to record my appreciation for the splendid support and cooperation of the president and board of directors, the ladies' board, and the medical and health staffs.

LILLIAN L. RINKER, R. N.,
Superintendent.

Financial report.

RECEIPTS.

From board of inmates.....	\$47, 871. 59
From emergency cases and dispensary.....	1, 998. 40
From use of operating room.....	5, 298. 00
From X-ray.....	1, 453. 57
From ambulance.....	1, 428. 00
From nurses' board.....	1, 217. 00
From contributions.....	6, 344. 89
From telephone receipts.....	42. 50
From laboratory.....	232. 00
From miscellaneous.....	76. 50
Total receipts.....	65, 962. 45

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	\$18, 753. 25
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$5, 967. 87
For groceries, provisions, and vegetables.....	4, 304. 43
For milk.....	1, 714. 20
For eggs, butter, and cheese.....	3, 328. 30
For bread.....	1, 411. 60
For ice cream.....	305. 90
Total for food.....	17, 032. 30
For ice.....	701. 65
For laundry when not done in institution.....	1, 611. 62
For fuel.....	\$1, 560. 15
For light and power.....	2, 432. 96
Total for heat, light, and power.....	3, 993. 11
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	4, 058. 81
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	2, 067. 33
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	341. 66
For expenses of ambulance and stable.....	1, 633. 05
For telephone.....	800. 52
For current repairs and materials for same.....	1, 015. 02
For interest.....	362. 58
For rent.....	570. 00

For water rent.....	\$52.91
For investment.....	5,200.00
For purchase of property.....	442.00
For building and improvements.....	114.00
For drugs.....	1,640.31
For incidentals.....	300.00
For expenses for campaign.....	709.42
For excursion to Marshall Hall sold during drive.....	252.45
Total expenditures.....	61,651.99

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Just one year ago, August 14, 1920, I sent in a report to you of which our board of managers felt quite proud. To-day's report shows a much greater success in our membership and that means more money, more work, and much greater success for our hospital.

We have continued to do the same work that we have been doing in the years past and that is furnishing blankets, bed linen, gowns, towels, bed spreads, etc. This past year we purchased chairs and small tables for some of the patients' rooms and wards which were very much needed.

We have met with great success in all of our plans.

Also a building fund has been started by our board of managers, which will be ready for the board of directors when they commence to build the new hospital.

We congratulate you on the success of the work of the past year. I am also glad to see the improvements in and around the hospital, and to my mind the hospital was never in a better condition than it is to-day, and I am sure that you will say, with me, that it is all through the efforts of the faithful few and the additional new members who worked so faithfully during this past year. Quite a number of donations have been sent to the hospital, such as flowers, fruit, vegetables, jellies, etc. Y. W. C. A. sent 1 dozen chairs and 8 dozen towels; sash curtains for 48 windows were given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Eastern Presbyterian Church; Mr. E. Kettler sent a load of holly for Christmas; Masonic Capitol Chapter, through Mrs. V. E. Green, gave \$50; small tables by several members of our board; and many other things needed in the hospital.

MARTHA J. VAUGHAN,
President of the Board of Managers.

Report of treasurer of Board of Lady Managers.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	\$239.88
Membership dues.....	230.00
Additional receipts for concert.....	28.65
Thanksgiving offering.....	238.65
Rummage sale.....	108.00
Sale of tags.....	880.80
Sale of glassware.....	1.00
Card party at Wardman Park Hotel.....	1,039.25
Donation to hospital table.....	25.00
Donation through Mrs. Green from Masonic Capitol Chapter.....	50.00
Donation to building fund.....	2.00
Receipts of card party given by Mrs. Cecil.....	42.00
Total.....	2,885.23

DISBURSEMENTS.

To matron, sewing room.....	\$351.77
To florist, Robert Bowdler.....	16 00
To James J. Hayes, dry goods.....	86 57
To Wm. J. Brewer, printer.....	34.30
To S. Kahn & Sons, dry goods.....	160.56
To Lansburgh & Bros., dry goods.....	134.40
To Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.....	22.26
To Jamison Semple & Co., furniture.....	24.36
To Eastern Building and Loan Association.....	1,039.25
To M. Goldberg & Co., dry goods.....	134.79
Total.....	2,004.26
Total receipts.....	2,885.23
Total disbursements.....	2,004.26
Balance.....	880.97

Dry goods means sheets, cases, towels, table linen, napkins, etc.

MRS. WM. J. BREWER,
Treasurer.

Report of Training School for Nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1920 (including probationers).....	10
Number received during year.....	27
Number that resigned during year.....	10
Number that were dismissed during year.....	7
Number of probationers not accepted.....	2
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1921, including probationers.....	8
Length of probation required, 3 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$20.	

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....	29	1			30
Number admitted during year.....	1,146	179	313		1,638
Number born in hospital during year.....	1				1
Total.....	1,176	180	313		1,669
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	569	88	93		750
Improved.....	561	74	194		829
Unimproved.....	15	12	7		34
Number of deaths during year.....	1	2	4		7
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	30	4	15		49
Total.....	1,176	180	313		1,669
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	397	205	12	5	619
Daily average number of patients.....	29	4	12		45
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.....	10,837	1,549	4,044	6	16,436
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					56
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					28
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1920.....		1			1
Number admitted during year.....	54	35	22		111
Total.....	54	36	22		112

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
CHARITY PATIENTS—continued.					
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	28	25	18	.....	71
Improved.....	22	9	.....	.....	31
Unimproved.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Number of deaths during year.....	1	.....	4	.....	5
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total.....	54	36	22	.....	112
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	677	208	474	185	1,544
Daily average number of patients.....	3	1	2	.....	6
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	1,349	628	966	185	3,128
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 14,235.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year.....	675	380	810	301	2,166
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	430	275	713	285	1,703
Number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	1,100	901	1,700	1,001	4,702

Number of prescriptions compounded, 20.

Number of patients from whom payment was received 123.

Amount of money received, \$137 05

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

My report as president of the Washington Home for Incurables is necessarily brief as, owing to absence from the country and ill health, I have had little personal knowledge of its conditions, but know it has been admirably run by the first vice president, Mrs. Wm. C. Rives, to whom I am under great obligations, and that efficient work has been done, always under the same trying conditions of lack of space, for the long waiting list of patients, lack of servants, very high cost, and lack of funds. These obstructions are only surmounted by the devotion, economy, and personal efforts of the resident physician, superintendent, and head nurse, and the never-failing generosity of the public. My only criticism is that more people should become annual subscribers, at say, \$5 and \$1, which would make our burden much lighter. Many persons might well do this, remembering that sooner or later we are one and all likely to become incurable, and possibly many of us may need the home and its care. The burden is carried unjustly by a few people, and should be more equally distributed.

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President.

Financial report.

ASSETS.

Real estate mortgage notes, stocks and bonds held by the American Security & Trust Co., trustees.....	\$194,616.11
Estimated value of real estate and furniture.....	83,000.00
Total.....	<u>277,616.11</u>

INDEBTEDNESS.

Money borrowed from American Security & Trust Co.....	<u>4,500.00</u>
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	441.78
From board of inmates.....	10,259.00
From annual subscriptions.....	1,897.00
From ladies' aid societies, Georgetown.....	732.32
From interest on bank account.....	16.10
From contributions.....	5,077.59
From memorial room.....	25.00
From Riggs' memorial (income of).....	100.00
From fines.....	24.00
From legacies or endowment, Sarah Lelong.....	621.48
From transfer from special account (see statement).....	13,600.00
From Wolcott estate (income of).....	2,262.00
From refund.....	67.28
From Thanksgiving donations.....	391.00
From Christmas donations.....	1,043.63
From Easter donations.....	1,022.00
From Perpetual Building Association (account Hannah Barnett).....	211.15
From insurance, W. Dixon.....	174.55
From sundries.....	2.50
From appropriation under contract by Congress as adjusted by board of charities.....	4,711.42
Total receipts.....	<u>42,679.80</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....		\$14,768.76
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$3,260.76	
For bread.....	1,128.46	
For groceries and provisions.....	8,298.17	
For milk.....	2,410.32	
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Total for food.....		15,097.71
For ice.....		637.23
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....		413.42
Total for clothing, shoes, dry goods, and merchandise.....		1,128.38
For fuel.....	\$3,291.45	
For light and power.....	922.54	
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Total for heat, light, and power.....		4,213.99
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		576.70
For amusements.....		30.00
For stationery and printing and office supplies, including annual report..		194.37
For telephone.....		221.13
For current repairs and materials for same.....		2,697.71
For interest.....		7.33
For water rent.....		95.84
For insurance on building, furniture, and elevator.....		408.29
For picture film.....		50.00
For doorplates.....		30.00
For funeral expenses of inmates.....		266.00
Paid on account of loan.....		500.00
For garden.....		10.00
For rent of safe-deposit box.....		10.00
For incidentals disbursed by matron.....		240.00
For sundries.....		72.61
<hr/>		
Total expenditures.....		41,669.47
Balance June 30, 1921.....		1,010.33

Special account with the American Security & Trust Co.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1920.....		\$402.86
Interest on loans.....		8,179.65
Interest on bank account.....		5.41
Rent Fifth Street houses.....		132.18
Donation, E. F. and T. L. Riggs.....		5,000.00
Transfer from maintenance account.....		10.00
Borrowed from American Security & Trust Co.....		15,340.00
Bequests:		
Louis Kann.....	\$250.00	
Ellen M. Woodhull.....	300.00	
Helen K. Pearl.....	300.00	
Helen P. Palmer.....	50.00	
Elizabeth S. Stevens.....	4,950.00	
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		5,850.00
Stocks sold:		
6 shares National Union Insurance Co.....	40.98	
8 shares Corcoran Fire Insurance Co.....	797.84	
16 shares National Bank of Washington.....	2,960.98	
2 shares Washington Gas Light Co.....	83.00	
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		3,882.80
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		38,802.90
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EXPENDITURES.

Transfer to maintenance account.....		13,600.00
For investment.....		10,850.00
Paid on account of loans.....		10,340.00

138 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Interest on above.....	\$130. 56
Revenue stamps.....	3. 30
Refund to Bertha Maillet.....	3, 840. 00
	<hr/>
	38, 763. 86
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	39. 04
	<hr/>
	38, 802. 90

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
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PAY PATIENTS.			
Number of patients June 30, 1920.....	56	1	57
Number admitted during year.....	20	20
Total.....	76	1	77
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Number discharged during year.....	3	3
Number of deaths during year.....	14	14
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1921.....	59	1	60
Total.....	76	1	77

Daily average number of patients, 57.

Total number days' maintenance furnished patients, 20,773.

Largest number of patients at any one time, 60.

Smallest number of patients at any one time, 53.

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Medical staff.—Physicians: John Thomas, A. B., M. D.; Thomas A. Claytor, M. D. Surgeons: L. H. Reichelderfer, M. D.; George Tully Vaughan, M. D. Laryngologists: Charles W. Richardson, M. D.; Reginald R. Walker, M. D. Superintendent: W. D. Tewksbury, M. D. Pathologist: W. F. Hemler, M. D. Resident physician: Joseph Winthrop Peabody, M. D. Roentgenologist: Charles Pfender, M. D. Superintendent of nursing: Miss Rose de Coursey.

The Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia was opened for patients July 1, 1908, since which time 4,591 patients have been admitted. It is located on a site in the northwestern section of Washington, comprising 36 acres of land, which was purchased by the Government some 16 years ago. The institution is built on the ward plan, having four wards for far-advanced cases and four wards for earlier cases, the capacity being about 120 patients. In addition to the wards, there are accommodations for 35 patients in open-air shacks on the hospital grounds. This gives the institution a total capacity of 155 patients.

A portion of this ground is utilized for gardening purposes, which furnishes fresh vegetables during the summer months. The patients are given plenty of milk and eggs, in addition to three meals a day, and special diets are prepared to a great extent for the more advanced cases.

The institution is owned by the municipal government and is under direct control of the Board of Charities. Patients in all stages of tuberculosis are admitted to the hospital, but those in the earlier stages are separated from the more advanced cases.

There is no charge for treatment, but it is necessary for all patients before being admitted to obtain a permit from the Board of Charities office in the Municipal Building.

During the year we have treated a total of 363 patients. The daily average number of patients was 115, and the average length of stay was 16 weeks. The number of days' maintenance furnished was 41,827 and the daily cost per patient was \$1.83.

DECREASED COST OF MAINTENANCE.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that during the past year we have had a slight decrease in our cost per patient per day. This was due to a slight increase in the daily average number of patients.

DIETETIC DEPARTMENT.

During the past year there have been a large number of special diets prepared for the incipient and advanced ward patients. The following is a list of special diets and desserts prepared regularly by the dietitian during the year:

Broth.—Chicken, beef, or mutton.

Eggs.—Soft-boiled, fried, poached, scrambled, deviled, creamed.

Meats.—Broiled steak, lamb chops, creamed chicken, kidney stew, ham, creamed fish.

Toasts.—Milk, dry, and buttered.

Desserts.—Rice pudding, apple pudding, tapioca pudding, chocolate blancmange, pastries, bread pudding. Pies: Mincemeat, sweet-potato, apple, lemon, custard. Custard: Baked and boiled. Apples: Baked and sauce.

Jellies.—Wine, fruit, and lemon.

Cakes.—Sponge, ginger, cocoanut, doughnuts. Cake with sauce.

The following is a list of fruits and preserves which were used for special diets:

Fruits.—Apples, pineapples, grapefruit, oranges, peaches, grapes, berries, cantaloupes, watermelons.

Preserves.—Apple butter, grape jelly, peach, blackberry, cherry, canned pears, peaches, cherries are used all the year round.

FARM AND GARDEN.

During the year we raised considerable quantities of the following vegetables: Spinach, cabbage, onions, peas, beets, string beans, lima beans, squash, cucumbers, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, sugar corn, field corn. This enables us to serve fresh vegetables to our patients during the four summer months.

TABLES GIVING CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS AND STATISTICS.

Table I classifies the patients according to sex and color.

TABLE I.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	40	25	31	12	108
Admitted.....	86	45	66	60	257
Total.....	126	70	97	72	365

Table II classifies the patients according to stage of disease, sex, and color.

TABLE II.

	Incipient.				Moderately advanced.				Far advanced.				Total.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining.....	9	6	5	1	17	12	12	4	14	7	14	7	40	25	31	12
Admitted.....	10	3	8	7	44	25	17	16	32	17	41	37	86	45	66	60
Total.....	19	9	13	8	61	37	29	20	46	24	55	44	126	70	97	72

Table III deals with incipient cases.

TABLE III.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	9	6	5	1	21
Admitted.....	10	3	8	7	28
Total.....	19	9	13	8	49
Apparently arrested.....	2	3	6	7	18
Quiescent.....	2	3	3	.....	8
Improved.....	5	1	4	1	11
Unimproved.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Remaining.....	4	2	0	0	6
Total.....	19	9	13	8	49

Table IV deals with the moderately advanced cases.

TABLE IV.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	17	12	12	4	45
Admitted.....	44	25	17	16	102
Total.....	61	37	29	20	147
Apparently arrested.....	3	3	1	1	8
Quiescent.....	4	3	.....	0	7
Improved.....	27	10	7	11	55
Unimproved.....	2	3	3	3	11
Died.....	1	.....	0	.....	1
Remaining.....	24	18	18	5	65
Total.....	61	37	29	20	147

Table V deals with the work done among the far advanced cases.

TABLE V.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	14	7	14	7	42
Admitted.....	32	17	41	37	127
Total.....	46	24	55	44	169
Quiescent.....	1	0	0	0	1
Improved.....	1	0	2	0	3
Unimproved.....	2	0	1	.....	3
Died.....	31	22	40	38	131
Remaining.....	11	2	12	6	31
Total.....	46	24	55	44	169

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Below is a table giving the daily average number of patients and the average length of stay since the opening of the institution:

Year.	Average length of stay.	Daily average number of patients.	Year.	Average length of stay.	Daily average number of patients.
	<i>Weeks.</i>			<i>Weeks.</i>	
1909.....	8.9	\$3.23	1916.....	13.7	140
1910.....	9.4	84.39	1917.....	14.4	128.5
1911.....	10.2	81.11	1918.....	13.6	119
1912.....	10.7	94.02	1919.....	13.6	110
1913.....	10.8	93.4	1920.....	15.4	109
1914.....	12.5	103.5	1921.....	16	115
1915.....	13	124.5			

FINANCES.

The following table deals with appropriations and expenditures and shows that our entire appropriation for maintenance was expended and a deficiency appropriation of \$3,000 was incurred on the authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in order to maintain the institution for the year. The table further shows that 41,827 days' maintenance was furnished to a daily average of 114 patients and that the daily cost per patient for maintenance, including salaries, repairs, and all items of expense, was \$1.83.

TABLE VI.—*Appropriations and expenditures.*

Appropriated:	
Salaries.....	\$20,640.00
Maintenance.....	52,000.00
Deficiency.....	3,000.00
Repairs to buildings.....	2,500.00
	<hr/> 78,140.00 <hr/>
Expended:	
Salaries.....	20,585.75
Maintenance.....	52,000.00
Deficiency.....	1,702.05
Repairs to buildings.....	2,432.15
	<hr/> 76,719.95 <hr/>
Balance not expended.....	1,420.05
Days' maintenance furnished to patients.....	41,827
Daily average number of patients.....	115
Daily cost per patient.....	\$1.83

Table VII shows in detail the several amounts expended for salaries and various items of maintenance and gives the daily per capita cost of each item.

TABLE VII.

Item of expenditure.	Per annum.	Per day per patient.	Item of expenditure.	Per annum.	Per day per patient.
Salaries.....	\$20,585.75	\$0.492	Fuel.....	\$4,466.54	\$0.106
Temporary labor.....	946.66	.022	Gas and electricity.....	2,673.96	.063
Repairs.....	2,432.15	.058	Dry goods.....	1,859.34	.044
Meat.....	13,765.34	.329	House furnishings.....	933.74	.022
Bread.....	1,822.95	.043	Telephone.....	316.36	.007
Milk and cream.....	6,424.77	.155	Drugs.....	2,396.29	.057
Eggs.....	2,660.53	.063	Miscellaneous.....	878.65	.021
Groceries.....	13,468.29	.322			
Ice.....	1,088.63	.026	Total.....	76,719.95	1.83

W. D. TEWKSBURY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

President, Mr. Millan; vice-president, Mrs. Carter; secretary, Mrs. Ufford.

	Expiration of present term.
Mrs. Gilbert H. Grosvenor.....	October 23, 1920
Dr. William A. Warfield.....	Do.
(Vacant).....	
Hon. George C. Aukam.....	October 1, 1921
Hon. J. Wilmer Latimer.....	Do.
Mrs. Walter S. Ufford.....	Do.
Lee Baumgarten.....	October 5, 1922
Mrs. Thomas H. Carter.....	Do.
William W. Millan.....	Do.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Advisory.—Dr. Warfield (chairman), Mr. Baumgarten, Mrs. Carter, Judge Latimer, and Mrs. Ufford.

Employment of wards.—Judge Aukam (chairman), Mrs. Grosvenor, and Mrs. Ufford.

Estimates and appropriations.—Mr. Millan (chairman), Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Ufford, and Dr. Warfield.

Institutions.—Mrs. Ufford (chairman), Judge Aukam, Mrs. Grosvenor, and Dr. Warfield.

Publicity.—Mrs. Grosvenor.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians, which follows, includes a brief record of the service to children which the board has been able to render during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, and emphasizes as usual in its annual report the greatest needs encountered in this field of work, which if supplied within the near future would mean an immeasurable benefit to the present group of children under care as well as to all later groups.

A great amount of service given by the Board of Children's Guardians can not be shown in figures. Many persons seek advice and information about subjects relating to the welfare of children which have no direct connection with the actual field of work covered by the Board of Children's Guardians and many other problems of children and their families are reported that are carefully inquired into and referred for help, when necessary, to other organizations equipped to meet their need, which frequently is shown to be a need for family rehabilitation and not an occasion for the separation of children from their parents.

The Board of Children's Guardians has had under care this year, 2,790 children. Of these, 1,827, including 112 feeble-minded, were permanent wards; 863 including 9 feeble-minded, were temporary wards; 53 others were carried on the roll of feeble-minded. During this period 12 were added to the list of feeble-minded.

INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT.

During the year there were 844 investigations of homes where it was reported that children were neglected, cruelly treated or living

in immoral surroundings. Of these families, 450 were white (involving 944 children) and 394 were colored (involving 744 children).

There were also 390 investigations of family conditions at expiration of temporary commitments of children. These in addition to the 844 complaints make a total of 1,234 investigations for the year, which shows a decided increase in work in this department.

There were filed in the juvenile court this year 123 petitions affecting 179 children considered to be destitute of suitable homes. Of these cases 69 were white of which 40 children were committed during minority, 56 were received under temporary commitment, and 7 were continued subject to call. Six petitions were dismissed by the court with a warning to the parents.

From 54 colored families, 27 children were committed during minority, 39 under temporary commitment and 4 were continued subject to call.

In addition the investigating department handles all court cases involving wards of the board and reports for the past year as follows:

Juvenile court:

Nonsupport (white, 23 cases, 55 children; colored, 31 cases, 60 children).	54
Bastard nonsupport, 1 white, 10 colored.	11
Cases of incorrigibility, taking property of another, etc., involving wards, 11 white, 56 colored.	67

Police court:

Violation of section 10, juvenile court law, harboring wards.	1
---	---

Grand jury:

Carnal knowledge 5, robbery 1.	6
--	---

Supreme Court, District of Columbia:

Habeas corpus cases.	2
------------------------------	---

Total. 141

Every effort has been made this year by the workers of the Board of Children's Guardians to keep children in their own homes if conditions could be made suitable for them. Temporary as well as permanent removal has been discouraged where there seemed hope of improvement in the family situation by the enlistment of the friendly interest and help of an organization or individual.

The result has been that our workers have asked the court to remove 66 fewer children from their families this year than last year. It is an interesting fact to note in this connection, that regardless of the apparent justifiable separation of years that is often enforced between wards of an organization like ours and their families from whom they have been removed, that in many instances those same children will go back to their families to remain as soon as it is possible for them to do so. This fact has caused us to weigh conditions even more carefully before asking for the removal of children from their homes.

HOME FINDING AND PLACING DEPARTMENT.

A very important part of the work done by the Board of Children's Guardians this year, as in all other years, has been the securing of good family homes for its wards not already provided with them. Many excellent new boarding homes have been added to our list and more than 300 permanent wards have been placed in good free homes to their great, and we hope lasting benefit.

The marked development in the home finding department through the efforts of which a large number of homes of excellent quality have been secured is among the most gratifying achievements of the year. This gratification being derived chiefly from the fact that finding good homes where children can be cared for and share wholesome family life is the beginning of a right plan for their welfare.

Although not a part of the special development in the foster-home situation, mention might properly be made at this time of the recent improvement in many regards at the Children's Temporary Home, of which Miss Susan B. Cook is superintendent, where about 65 of our wards are placed.

Miss Cook has purchased a property of several acres. This affords the boys a chance to do outdoor work and gives them ample play space. A public school has been opened with two teachers in charge. Full-time school is now given and manual training is to be added. Several pupils as a specially merited privilege were last year permitted to go out to school in the community. This plan in the main worked out very satisfactorily and is to be continued.

HEALTH OF OUR CHILDREN.

The report of the board's physician, Dr. Lewis C. Ecker, and of the nurses assisting him, shows that careful medical oversight is being given to our children under their care. The addition to the staff during the year of two graduate nurses has been of the greatest benefit. They have seen that the physician's recommendations were promptly carried out and have made many instructive visits to homes and have visited frequently clinics and hospitals where our children were receiving attention.

From July 1 to November 15, 1920, there were two nurses carrying on the nursing work of the Board of Children's Guardians. Miss Rachael Walp gave full time during August and September. Miss Katharine Douglas was loaned by the health department and gave part time from July through October and the first 15 days of November.

Miss Emily Baechtel took up the work on November 15 and was joined by Miss Lucy Bryden on December 1, both continuing steadily until June 30, 1921.

The following figures show the work done during the year, not including more than 2,000 visits made to children and the almost as large number of children who attended Dr. Ecker's office clinics during that time:

Medical cases under treatment.....	96
Major operations.....	36
Minor operations (tonsils, adenoids, and circumcisions).....	377
Orthopedic treatments.....	21
X-ray treatment for ringworm of scalp.....	18
Treatment at skin clinics.....	53
Treatment at Episcopal eye clinic.....	103
Mental examinations.....	54
Vaccinations.....	50
Dental work.....	430
Wassermanns.....	199
Cases under treatment for syphilis.....	51
Cases under treatment for gonorrhea.....	20

Tubercular cases:

Active tuberculosis.....	44
Pending tuberculosis.....	10
Recovery cards given to.....	14

1, 576

It has been very difficult to provide properly for the care of our tuberculous children, as so few persons able to intelligently care for them are willing to receive them into their homes, fearing infection. A sanatorium for tuberculous children is one of our greatest needs.

SOME DIFFICULTIES UNDER WHICH WE WORK.

The great needs of the Board of Children's Guardians remain the same as those emphasized for several years.

1. The first is a larger staff, with salaries adequate to induce workers to come to us who can supervise and assist in developing the work. It would not only give the supervision that dependent children should have, but would mean also that there would be workers enough to do family reinvestigation as needed and to find good, free homes for wards with relatives and others, in many instances, soon after they come to us. The investment in salaries would make possible a great saving in the board and care of children and would enable us to do the kind of job that should be done for the District's dependent children.

2. A home and colony for the feeble-minded is always mentioned as one of the most pressing needs of the District. As has been stated many times, there is no institution for the feeble-minded in which the District can place its colored wards, and at the present time a rather limited number of white feeble-minded are accepted at Vineland, N. J., Elwyn, Pa., and at Miss Gundry's, in Falls Church, Va., leaving no adequate provision for the great majority of cases.

3. A temporary receiving home is still believed to be a necessity. It takes a considerable amount of time to get well enough acquainted with a child to decide as to what home it should go. A temporary receiving home would give a chance to make this proper start. Many of these children, as soon as committed, have had to be placed at once in family boarding homes. This sort of placement means much extra work for all concerned and is very hard on the children themselves, frequently necessitating several changes before a child is known well enough to enable a worker to find the home suited to his needs.

4. Until there is an industrial school for the training of colored girls, our work will remain handicapped, as there is practically no place open for the delinquent older colored girls committed to the board, but family boarding homes or places of employment if they are old enough to work, neither of which is usually at all suited to their needs. Frequently they should have custodial care and, if there was room at the National Training School, would in many instances be sent there. The adjustment of all older children committed to us is found to be very difficult except for such periods as they can remain in institutions. Family homes are much less eager to receive them because of the added responsibility and supervision necessary.

HELPFUL SERVICE FROM MANY.

Through the year we have had the helpful cooperation from social organizations and individuals and the usual splendid help from phy-

sicians, hospitals, and clinics. Many mental examinations were given our children and frequently a careful study made extending over a period of several months. Dr. Thomas V. Moore, Dr. Loren Johnson, and Dr. Percival Hall make this great contribution of service.

During the past summer Mr. T. G. Foran, assistant to Dr. Moore, gave mental tests to all wards at the Industrial Home School, and after studying their social records has made helpful recommendations regarding them.

A very large service to us begun during this fiscal year and which we expect to be far-reaching in its results, both in our own work and in the interest generally of dependent children, is now being made under the direction of Miss Emma O. Lundberg, in charge of the social service division, the Federal Children's Bureau. This study will embrace a statistical review of all cases under care of the Board of Children's Guardians for the year May 15, 1920, to May 15, 1921.

In connection with this the bureau is giving the service of Miss Leora Field, who is highly experienced in children's aid work, to make a detailed study of 80 selected families whose children have been under care of the Board of Children's Guardians for a number of years. The possibility of the resumption of responsibility by the families is being carefully investigated and results are proving the fact that if our own staff was large enough to enable us to do constructive work with the relatives, many children could be back in their own homes or those of near kin.

When this study is completed and written up and necessary tabulations made, there will doubtless be shown many interesting facts in our work with dependent children that could not be shown as a whole in any other way. We are hoping that the picture will be so impressive that excellent results must follow which will materially affect our own standards and will help others in similar fields of work.

Much of the social legislation which is being urged for our Capital City vitally affects the field of work in which the Board of Children's Guardians is especially concerned:

- The law to provide pensions for mothers.
- The welfare code, which includes the children's code.
- The school attendance law.
- More playgrounds and other supervised recreation.
- The alley improvement law.

All of these when obtained will go a long way toward making good homes for children and good children in their own homes.

W. W. MILLAN,
President.

Financial statement.

Appropriation for contingent expenses.....	\$4,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	1,000.00
Appropriation for salaries.....	19,400.00
Board and care of children:	
Primary appropriation.....	\$160,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	15,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	5,000.00
Payments by relatives.....	6,877.33
	186,877.33

Maintenance of feeble-minded:

Primary appropriation.....	\$35,000.00	
Deficiency appropriation.....	4,500.00	
Payments by relatives.....	1,053.00	
		<u>\$40,553.00</u>
Total.....		<u>251,830.33</u>

EXPENDED.

Contingent expenses:

Furniture, printing, and stationery.....	912.84	
Telegrams.....	35.50	
Telephone.....	18.55	
Travel and transportation.....	4,030.07	
		<u>4,996.96</u>

Salaries.....

18,931.49

Board and care of children:

Boarding homes.....	129,524.44	
Children's Temporary Home.....	18,700.61	
Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....	1,839.98	
Storer College.....	290.86	
Working Boys' Home.....	685.46	
House of the Good Shepherd, colored.....	1,013.30	
House of the Good Shepherd, Washington, D. C.....	738.11	
House of the Good Shepherd, New York City.....	75.00	
House of Mercy.....	887.70	
Jewish Foster Home.....	528.16	
St. Francis de Sales and St. Michaels.....	335.90	
St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Md.....	4,192.44	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	232.12	
Clothing.....	13,938.58	
Drugs, dentists, and medical attendance.....	8,654.88	
		<u>181,637.54</u>

Maintenance of feeble-minded:

Boarding homes.....	6,190.23	
Children's Temporary Home.....	2,988.71	
Gundry Home and Training School.....	9,510.15	
Pennsylvania Training School.....	13,865.38	
Training School at Vineland, N. J.....	6,723.96	
		<u>39,278.43</u>

Total expenditures..... 244,844.42

Unexpended balances:

Contingent expenses.....	3.04	
Salaries.....	468.51	
Board and care.....	5,239.79	
Maintenance of feeble-minded.....	1,274.57	
		<u>6,985.91</u>

Total..... 251,830.33

Appropriation for the care and maintenance of children under contract to be made with:

National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	5,000.00	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	5,000.00	
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	5,000.00	
		<u>15,000.00</u>

EXPENDED.

National Association.....	3,358.29	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	281.22	
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	908.29	
		<u>4,547.80</u>

Unexpended balances:

National Association.....	\$1, 641. 71	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	4, 718. 78	
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	4, 091. 71	
		\$10, 452. 20
		15, 000. 00

Movement of population.

	Perma- nent wards.	Tempo- rary wards.	Feeble- minded.
Number under care July 1, 1920.....	1, 537	451	65
Received during the year.....	178	404	12
Total.....	1, 715	855	77
DISCHARGED.			
Adopted.....	7		
Attained majority.....	140		10
Committed during minority.....		144	1
Committed to National Training School.....	26	8	
Died.....	5	7	3
Expiration of term of commitment.....		390	1
Married.....	12	1	1
Order of commitment set aside.....	1		
Returned to relatives.....			8
Temporary care only.....		8	
Discharged from guardianship.....	26		
Total discharged.....	217	558	24
Remaining under care June 30, 1921.....	1, 498	297	53
Total.....	1, 715	855	77

Distribution of feeble-minded children at the close of the fiscal year. (Including permanent and temporary wards classed as feeble-minded.)

	Not wards.				Permanent wards.				Temporary wards.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
Gundry Home and Train- ing School.....	13	11			1	6			1			
Pennsylvania Training School.....	12	9	1	1	4	4				1		
Training School at Vine- land, N. J.....	3	2			3	6	3	7				
Boarding homes.....						1						
House of the Good Shep- herd, white.....												
House of the Good Shep- herd, colored.....								1				
St. Mary's Industrial School.....					2				2			
Industrial Home School.....					2	1						
Industrial Home School, colored.....							13				2	
National Colored Home.....								1				
Hospitals.....						1						
St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....					1		3	1				
Free with relatives and friends.....	1				8	1	11	8			1	
Wages.....					2		5	5				
Absconders.....					4	1	2	3				
Total.....	29	22	1	1	27	20	38	27	3	1	3	1

Distribution of permanent and temporary wards at the close of the fiscal year.

[Not including those classed as feeble-minded.]

	Permanent wards.				Temporary wards.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
Boarding homes.....	61	64	118	74	25	22	34	22
Children's Temporary Home.....			32				31	
Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Melvale, Md.....				14				4
Working Boy's Home.....	1							
House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.....				4				1
House of the Good Shepherd, Washington, D. C.....		7						
House of the Good Shepherd, New York City.....		1						
House of Mercy.....		8				1		
Jewish Foster Home.....	2							
St. Francis de Sales Institute.....				1				
St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Md.....	8				8			
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....		1						
National Colored Home.....				3				
Hospitals.....	5	3	11	11	3	1	1	3
Industrial Home School.....	38	16			23	4		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....			53	22			18	
Apprentice and wages.....	25	6	45	22				
Indenture.....	2		2	5				
Trial for adoption.....	14	9	17	31				
Free with relatives and friends.....	129	95	218	149	15	9	42	8
Whereabouts unknown.....	47	17	84	45	5	2	13	2
Total.....	332	227	580	359	79	39	139	40

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The board of trustees of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1921. The home is located at 2525-2575 Wisconsin Avenue, NW.

The following is the list of officers and members of the board of trustees as of that date:

OFFICERS.

President, Frederick W. McReynolds; vice president, John Dolph; secretary, Mrs. Henry G. Ferguson.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Term expires.

John Dolph, 5395 Colorado Avenue NW.....	June 22, 1922.
Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, 1239 Vermont Avenue NW.....	June 30, 1922.
Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, 1737 K Street NW.....	June 30, 1922.
Clarence A. Aspinwall, 1839 Wyoming Avenue NW.....	June 30, 1923.
George H. Russell, 3538 Warder Street NW.....	June 30, 1923.
John H. Doyle, 3016 O Street NW.....	June 30, 1923.
Frank R. Jelleff, 3505 Macomb Place NW.....	July 1, 1924.
Mrs. Henry G. Ferguson, 2330 California Street NW.....	July 1, 1924.
Frederick W. McReynolds, 3241 R Street NW.....	July 1, 1924.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

George W. Wood, M. D.

COMMITTEES.

Buildings grounds, expenses, and legislation.—John Dolph, Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, and Frederick W. McReynolds.

Employees, education, and industries.—George H. Russell, Mrs. Henry G. Ferguson and Frank R. Jelleff.

Admission, housekeeping, and hygiene.—John H. Doyle, Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, and Clarence A. Aspinwall.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Albert E. Herrick.

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

(For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.)

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$10,140.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	25,000.00
Appropriation for deficiency.....	5,000.00
Appropriation for repairs.....	3,000.00
Appropriation for temporary labor.....	400.00
Receipts from sale of products (fund).....	6,950.69
Receipts from transfers (fund).....	751.66
Balance in fund July 1, 1920.....	2,248.13
Total receipts.....	53,490.48

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra service.....		\$10,780.98
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$3,669.89	
Flour.....	129.16	
Bread.....	2,029.84	
Groceries and provisions.....	3,629.33	
Milk.....	5,077.84	
Fruit.....	188.53	
Eggs.....	382.88	
Total for foods.....		15,107.47
Ice.....		475.04
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....		395.38
Clothing.....	\$7,676.35	
Shoes and shoe repairs.....	696.95	
Dry goods.....	692.12	
Total for clothing, dry goods, and shoes.....		9,065.42
Fuel.....	\$6,820.68	
Light.....	607.51	
Engine supplies.....	168.11	
Total for fuel, light, and engine supplies.....		7,596.30
Furniture and household furnishings.....		2,473.17
Medical and surgical supplies.....		228.91
Medical attendance.....		374.00
Purchase of vehicles and repairs.....	\$30.00	
Blacksmithing and materials.....	112.50	
Farm and greenhouse tools and appliances.....	773.86	
Fertilizer and seeds.....	374.81	
Forage.....	692.93	
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....		1,984.10
School expenses.....		
Amusements.....		136.97
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....		202.30
Car tickets.....		122.40
Current repairs and materials for same.....		3,567.87
Glasses.....		
Traveling expenses.....		
Total expended.....		52,510.31
By returns to the United States Treasury on account of balance in appropriations.....		147.54
Balance in the Industrial Home School fund, June 30, 1921.....		832.63
Total.....		53,490.48

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FUND.

Balance in fund July 1, 1920.....	2,248.13
Gross receipts from greenhouses.....	6,929.84
Gross receipts from farm.....	20.85
Receipts from transfers.....	751.66
Total.....	9,950.48

Statistical summary.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in school July 1, 1920.....	76	32	108
Received from the Board of Children's Guardians.....	248	72	320
Total attendance.....	324	104	428
Returned to the Board of Children's Guardians.....	259	82	341
Remaining June 30, 1921.....	65	22	87
Total.....	324	104	428

Daily average number.....	83
Highest number in institution at any time.....	113
Lowest number in institution at any time.....	62
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	7, 491
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	30, 544
Per capita cost of maintenance.....	\$503. 70

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.

The Board of Children's Guardians and the juvenile court are the only doors of admission to the home. Only children between the ages of 6 and 14 who are mentally normal are desired.

RULES FOR VISITORS.

The hours between 2.30 and 4 o'clock on the second Sunday of each month have been set aside for relatives of children to visit them. Inspection of the school, by those interested in social service, is welcome at any time.

The registration book will be found in the office; each visitor should record his name, address, and the date of the visit each month.

Contents of packages must be submitted at the office before being presented to the children. Ripe fruit, books, suitable toys, and new clean clothing are acceptable.

INDUSTRIES.

Farmer teaches farming; florist teaches the care of the green-houses; sewing teacher teaches sewing.

Manual training is supposed to be taught at the public school, on the grounds, where they have the material and tools, but no teacher has been provided for this kind of instruction. Earnest consideration and prompt attention to this matter is urged upon you.

HEALTH.

The health of the children has been excellent, and their splendid physical condition has been noted and remarked on by all visitors.

There was one case of scarlet fever which did not prove fatal. Also a slight epidemic of impetigo. This epidemic of impetigo was started by a boy being sent to the school who had had this disease for four years.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

Miss Nellie T. Halleck conducts an evening service each Sunday for all of the children, consisting of recitations and singing.

The Rev. Michael Gallagher, with an efficient corps of young men and women, is present every Sunday afternoon to give instruction to the Catholic children. He meets and prepares the maturer boys and girls once a month to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Many of the Catholic boys and girls make their first communion while at the Industrial Home School.

On the average, a class of 9 or 10 children are annually confirmed at St. Albans Protestant Episcopal Church, and long after these boys and girls have left the Industrial Home School their presence may be noted in St. Albans congregation. This church provides seating

capacity for all the Protestant children in the school every Sunday, and the same thing is done by Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Georgetown for the Catholic children. The Jewish boys attend their own services when proper attendants are sent to accompany them.

ATHLETICS.

Mr. Samuel Cherry, a former student, instructs the boys in athletic sports every evening from 5.30 to 8.00 o'clock, contributing his services without charge.

RELATION OF CHILDREN AND THE HOME.

The children are encouraged to regard the institution as both a home and a school. The attendance at the public school building, on the grounds, is compulsory for all those who are able, physically, to attend. The best instruction is given the children in the various industries which are taught and the work that they do in the home is made as interesting as possible. The policy of both the board and the staff is to treat the children with kindness, fairness, and firmness. Children may earn special privileges by conduct and industry. This course has been found to give the very best results.

SWIMMING POOL.

One of the popular sports of the school has always been swimming and teams, made up of the children, have at various times won prizes at the different swimming meets in the District. Our pool, to the great grief of the children and much to our regret, was condemned by the health authorities of the District last year and must be rebuilt. This will cost about \$1,700, and you are urged to include an allowance for this work in your next appropriation bill. The pool is a great help to the good health, happiness, and contentment of the children.

LOCATION AND BUILDINGS.

For many years this institution was conducted as semipermanent for dependent children, many of them remaining here from the age of six years until they had finished high school; and while some were placed outside in private homes such placement was only made when it was felt to be peculiarly advantageous to the child. Consequently the turnover in the student body was comparatively small. For such a home the trustees felt that the institution should be moved to a small farm and new buildings erected on the cottage system. The present main building is the old Georgetown almshouse of nearly a hundred years ago, with additions and improvements, and is felt to be wholly unsuitable.

In recent years the Board of Children's Guardians have adopted a change of policy in regard to the children committed to our charge, these children are now only sent to the home until suitable private homes or boarding homes can be found for them. The institution is also used as a place of temporary commitment for children until a more permanent disposition can be arranged for. Under these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that the home should be in the city and a

great deal of land is not required. The present board of trustees believe, therefore, that as the present location is high and healthy and contains land enough for garden and greenhouses it is entirely satisfactory. It is believed, however, that certain improvements are imperatively demanded. These include electricity in the place of gas, for lighting purposes; new plumbing; new heating pipes between the boiler room and the greenhouses; and the tearing down of the oldest portion of the main building which has depreciated to such a great extent as to render it impossible of being repaired for use. As soon as financial conditions permit the board will urge the desirability of tearing down the older buildings on the grounds and the replacing thereof with other buildings on the cottage system in order that modern methods of handling children may be more satisfactorily applied.

In conclusion the board expresses its great appreciation of the splendid support which you have given the institution in its efforts to render to the dependent children committed to its care a suitable home and a proper industrial education.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

The Industrial Home School for Colored Children of the District of Columbia was created by an act of Congress and began its organized existence July 1, 1907, with approximately 120 acres of land, four modern cottages for boys, an administration building, and a school building. The school endeavors, under proper and systematic care and training, to fit the unfortunate boy for usefulness, self-support, and respectable citizenship.

The institution is under the direct supervision of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and its inmates are all male wards of the Board of Children's Guardians, ranging in ages from 10 to 19 years. These boys, previous to their entrance here, are committed to the custody of the Board of Children's Guardians by the juvenile court of our city. They are of four distinct types—the dependent, the neglected, the delinquent, and the deficient.

The school is operated on the cottage plan and aims to give the boys the benefits to be derived from the comforts and joys of an ideal home. Our daily population of 88 boys is distributed among four cottages. Each cottage family is governed by a housemother or caretaker, who prepares her boys' meals, mends their clothing, and directs them in various phases of household duties.

The school offers instruction and training in truck gardening, carpentering, and wheelwrighting and blacksmithing. The products raised on our farm serve to considerably lessen the cost of maintenance. Our buildings are kept in good repair by our boys under the direction of their instructors.

The academic department embraces the curriculum for the first eight grades of the elementary schools, and boys having successfully completed the prescribed course for the eighth grade are sent to the Washington high schools. One classroom is devoted to the training and development of our feeble-minded boys.

The school maintains a spacious playground well equipped with modern playground apparatus and a swimming pool. The playground apparatus was made in our shops.

Religious training is followed with regularity and precision.

Admissions and discharges.

Number present June 30, 1920.....	84
Number admitted and readmitted.....	203
Total.....	287
Number discharged and absconded.....	201
Died.....	0
Number remaining June 30, 1921.....	86
Total.....	287
Daily average number.....	85.8
Highest number at any time during the year.....	92
Lowest number at any time during the year.....	78

158 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of days maintenance furnished employees.....	7, 214
Number of days maintenance furnished inmates.....	31, 533
Per capita cost.....	\$368. 66

Financial report.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$10, 800. 00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	20, 000. 00
Appropriation for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds..	2, 500. 00
Appropriation for manual training equipment.....	1, 000. 00
Appropriation for temporary labor.....	500. 00
Appropriation for automobile.....	700. 00
Total receipts.....	35, 000. 00

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	10, 182. 95
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$3, 709. 18
For flour.....	108. 84
For bread.....	1, 413. 65
For groceries and provisions.....	3, 059. 57
Total for food.....	8, 291. 24
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	325. 65
For clothing.....	\$1, 591. 15
For shoes and repairs to same.....	1, 287. 10
For dry goods.....	736. 52
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	3, 614. 77
For fuel.....	\$2, 033. 90
For light.....	91. 44
Total for heat and light.....	2, 125. 34
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	960. 82
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	370. 80
For harness and repairs to same.....	\$82. 70
For blacksmithing and materials for same.....	374. 75
For farm tools and appliances.....	19. 00
For fertilizers and seeds.....	177. 06
For forage.....	2, 845. 63
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....	3, 499. 14
For school expenses.....	13. 62
For stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	110. 96
For telephone.....	107. 51
For car tickets.....	60. 00
For current repairs and materials for same.....	1, 999. 76
For miscellaneous.....	468. 65
For manual training equipment.....	995. 86
For automobile.....	699. 91
Total expenditures.....	33, 826. 98
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	1, 173. 02

BALANCES.

Unexpended:	
For salaries.....	\$1, 116. 46
For maintenance.....	51. 50
For repairs to buildings and grounds.....	. 24
For manual training equipment.....	4. 14
For temporary labor.....	. 59
For purchase of automobile.....	. 09
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	1, 173. 02

LEON L. PERRY,
Superintendent.

REPORT FOR THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	\$793.09
From board of inmates.....	7,860.59
From interest and dividends.....	185.23
From contributions.....	304.34
From entertainments.....	1,199.32
From legacies or endowment.....	2,501.67
From Board of Children's Guardians.....	1,102.54
From return insurance premium.....	3.83
From incorporators.....	435.00
Total receipts.....	14,385.61

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	4,803.75
For bread.....	\$427.60
For groceries and provisions.....	2,276.59
For milk.....	1,184.89
Total for food.....	3,889.08
For ice.....	227.77
For laundry when not done in institution.....	75.16
For fuel.....	\$1,238.60
For light, gas.....	568.20
For power, electric.....	177.37
Total for heat, light, and power.....	1,984.17
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	158.45
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	32.00
For telephone.....	97.13
For current repairs and materials for same.....	331.29
For water rent.....	10.56
For insurance.....	781.24
For moving to Bethesda and return.....	82.00
For Society of Social Agencies.....	10.00
For sundries.....	422.90
Total expenditures.....	12,905.50
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	1,480.11

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1920.....	20	18	38
Admitted during year.....	30	28	58
Readmitted during year.....	4	6	10
Total.....	54	52	106
Returned to relatives or friends.....	20	23	43
Adopted.....	3	3	6
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians.....	8	10	18
Died.....	4	5	9
Number in institution June 30, 1921.....	19	11	30
Total.....	54	52	106

Daily average number, 25.

Highest number of inmates at any one time, 38.

Lowest number of inmates at any one time, 21.

Daily average number of employees, 18.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

This association, which for more than 50 years has been engaged in caring for destitute colored women and children, has in a satisfactory way completed its year's work, and, in spite of the reorganization and the centralizing of the child-caring branch of the District charities, has a mission to perform and service to render.

In spite of (1) being hampered by not having received the amount of its appropriation from Congress, and (2) by not being able to count on any fixed sum per month paid by the Board of Children's Guardians—whose wards varied in number from a maximum of 21 to a minimum of 2 with an average of 11—it has managed to keep up the work by using about \$1,900 from its own private fund, and extends its field of usefulness by boarding children of parents who have no desire to surrender them to the Board of Guardians, but who, unable to earn a living for them if forced to stay at home and take care of them, have solved the problem by bringing them to our institution to have them cared for by us. These boarders vary from one child in a family to groups of two, three, and five. In some cases the parent is a widowed mother, in other cases it is the father who finds it difficult or impossible to keep up a home for them.

Also, we have never given up our hold on our original mission, and still fulfill the terms of our charter by maintaining, entirely at our own expense, "Destitute Colored Women and Children." I am inclosing your blanks with answers to your questions, the financial statement made by Mrs. C. E. Harris, the treasurer, report of admissions, discharges, etc., made by the superintendent, Mrs. F. N. Beckley.

E. A. COOK, *President.*

Financial report.

ASSETS.

Building and lots valued at about.....	\$31,000.00
Furniture and household effects.....	2,000.00
First trusts on notes.....	17,000.00
Total.....	50,000.00

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	4.48
From board of inmates (private boarders, children whose board is paid by parent).....	1,304.01
From emergency cases (board).....	43.25
From interest and dividends.....	927.50
From loans (from our private fund).....	1,000.00
From miscellaneous.....	24.83
From special fund.....	84.06
From special fund, for laundry.....	325.00
From appropriation under contract.....	3,358.29
Total receipts.....	7,071.42

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....		\$2, 134. 94
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$257. 48	
For bread.....	314. 28	
For groceries and provisions, also meats for part year.....	1, 303. 52	
For milk.....	624. 72	
<hr/>		
Total for food.....		2, 500. 00
For ice.....		76. 00
For laundry when not done in institution.....		325. 00
For clothing.....	421. 63	
For shoes and repairs to same.....	109. 70	
<hr/>		
Total for clothing and shoes.....		531. 33
For fuel.....	948. 30	
For light.....	191. 43	
<hr/>		
Total for heat and light.....		1, 139. 73
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		204. 57
For telephone.....		46. 75
For current repairs and materials for same, plumbing.....		57. 60
For miscellaneous.....		42. 12
<hr/>		
Total expenditures.....		7, 058. 04
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....		13. 38

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	<i>Girls.</i>
Number of children in institution June 30, 1920.....	0
Admitted during year.....	50
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians.....	46
Remaining in institution June 30, 1921.....	4
Daily average number of children.....	11
Highest number of children at any one time.....	21
Lowest number of children at any one time.....	2
Average number of employees.....	3

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

The president and board of directors of St. Ann's Infant Asylum take pleasure in submitting the report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

The members of the board are as follows: Sister Georgiana Ennison, president; Sister Agnes Sheehan, secretary and treasurer; Sister Placida McDonald, Sister Fausta Nolan, Sister Clotilda Richardson, Sister Clare Cronan, directors.

A new passenger elevator has been installed and many improvements made in the city and country home during the past year. Owing to high prices of food and labor, we have been obliged to postpone other necessary repairs, etc., for the present at least.

The physicians and nurses were most devoted and untiring in the care of the children during the past year, and our numerous friends and benefactors were most generous in contributing toward all charitable projects that have been given during the past year. As a reward of their interested endeavors we trust that God's blessing will attend them in all their undertakings for the future.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Financial report.

ASSETS.	
Estimated value of property.....	\$100,000. 00
Estimated value of furniture.....	3,000. 00
Total.....	103,000. 00

INDEBTEDNESS.

Current expenses are paid monthly.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	\$2,802. 41
From board of inmates.....	16,773. 95
From patients.....	6,274. 31
From men's aid society.....	737. 50
From ladies' aid societies (fees).....	282. 00
From interest and dividends.....	1,502. 56
From rent.....	859. 28
From subscriptions.....	175. 00
From legacies or endowment.....	6,018. 71
From donations.....	1,768. 32
From lawn fête.....	4,984. 70
From rummage sale.....	160. 00
From shower (linen).....	286. 75
From Easter ball.....	2,151. 57
From tag day receipts.....	5,400. 00
From sundries.....	330. 24
From appropriation under contract (Board of Children's Guardians)....	349. 39
Total receipts.....	50,856. 69

EXPENDITURES.	
For salaries and extra services.....	3,895. 42
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$3,297. 51
For flour and bread, crackers, etc.....	1,989. 09

For groceries and provisions.....	\$2,725.18	
For milk.....	3,281.00	
For eggs, butter, cheese.....	2,466.17	
For fruit and vegetables.....	1,112.98	
Total for food.....		\$14,871.93
For ice.....		126.65
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....		565.84
For shoes and repairs to same.....	482.00	
For dry goods.....	2,564.15	
Total for dry goods and shoes.....		3,046.15
For fuel.....	2,450.20	
For light.....	789.39	
For power.....	250.00	
For engineer's supplies.....	332.42	
Total for heat, light, and power, and engineer's supplies.....		3,822.01
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	762.79	
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	940.22	
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	511.48	
For expenses of farm.....	2,294.95	
For telephone.....	241.21	
For car tickets.....	101.87	
For current repairs and materials for same.....	1,200.00	
For water rent.....	14.12	
For taxes.....	158.37	
For insurance.....	885.80	
For building and improvements.....	6,391.57	
For elevator.....	7,224.22	
For water tank.....	485.00	
For kitchen range.....	500.00	
For sundry expenses.....	600.00	
Total expenditures.....		48,639.60
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....		2,217.09

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of children in institution June 30, 1920.....	52	46	98
Admitted during year.....	52	56	108
Births.....	16	25	41
Total.....	120	127	247
Returned to relatives or friends.....	44	47	91
Adopted.....	9	14	23
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians.....	3	3	6
Transferred.....	4	2	6
Died.....	15	13	28
Number in institution June 30, 1921.....	45	48	93
Total.....	120	127	247

Daily average number of children, 82.

Highest number of children in institution at any one time, 128.

Lowest number of children in institution at any one time, 79.

Average number of employees, 24.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

The following is the Twenty-eighth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House, June 30, 1921, being the end of the fiscal year.

There were 3,833 lodgings furnished to transients during the year, which is an increase of nearly 50 per cent over last year. Two-thirds of the above number came in since January 1, 1921, and at the writing of this report (late in July) there has been more than double the number applying this summer than at the same period of the year in the history of this institution.

I anticipate there will be a good many late comers turned away after 10 p. m. next winter as the night watchmen has been dropped from the estimates for the present fiscal year.

The indications are that this house will not accommodate the army of unemployed that may be in Washington next winter. Real workingmen in all lines are reappearing as work of all kinds is closing down all over the land. Men report daily that "it has been two or three days since I have had anything to eat" as they apply for shelter, and frequently I feel it my duty and feed them at once. Among those that apply are many ex-soldiers, one of whom called the other day to thank us for the treatment he received, and to tell us that he was on his way to his home in the North, and that he had gotten his money, \$2,786, due him from the Government. He was badly gassed in the war, one lung being entirely gone, and also power of speech being nearly lost. He may not live long. He was nicely dressed.

I fear the \$2,000 for maintenance will be insufficient this year, and I am trying to impress on the men's minds that their stay at this house must necessarily be very limited.

	Out of work.	Sick.	Total.
Native born:			
White.....	2,469	266	2,735
Colored.....	633	110	743
Foreign.....	333	22	355
	3,435	398	3,833
Foreign born:			
Africa.....	2		2
Austria.....	7		7
Australia.....	15		15
Belgium.....	3		3
Canada.....	23		23
Costa Rica.....	2		2
England.....	68	13	81
Finland.....	5	1	6
France.....	3		3
Germany.....	25		25
Holland.....	7		7
Hungary.....	1	2	3
India.....	1	1	2
Ireland.....	48	3	51
Italy.....	10		10
Mexico.....	8		8
Newfoundland.....	1		1
Nova Scotia.....	1		1

	Out of work.	Sick.	Total.
Foreign born—Continued.			
Poland.....	12	.....	12
Porto Rico.....	37	1	38
Prussia.....	16	.....	16
Russia.....	6	1	7
Serbia.....	9	.....	9
Scotland.....	4	.....	4
Spain.....	4	.....	4
Sweden.....	10	.....	10
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1
Syria.....	1	.....	1
Uruguay.....	1	.....	1
Wales.....	2	.....	2
	333	22	355
Single men.....			3,692
Married men.....			141
Employment secured.....			778
Sent to hospital.....			4

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$2,190.00	
Appropriation for maintenance.....	2,000.00	
		\$4,190.00

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries.....		2,040.00
For meat.....	\$465.85	
For flour.....	7.50	
For bread.....	203.00	
For groceries and provisions.....	462.40	
Total for food.....		1,138.75
For ice.....		92.65
For laundry not done in institution.....		213.59
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....		19.05
For fuel.....	\$216.38	
For light and cooking.....	59.36	
For electric power.....	11.52	
Total for heat, light, and power.....		287.26
For furniture and household furnishings.....		33.88
For stationery.....		23.06
For repairs and material.....		152.18
For ashes removed.....		20.00
For fumigation.....		14.00
For medicine.....		.77
Total expenditures.....		4,035.19
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....		154.81

A. H. TYSON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

I have the honor to submit herewith the financial report of the Temporary Home for Union Ex-Soldiers and Sailors for the fiscal year 1921.

The board has held a meeting on the first Saturday of each month, at which time the report of the superintendent was read and all matters needing consideration or action promptly taken care of. These meetings have been well attended and each and every member has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the home.

Everything has been running smoothly and by strict economy and watchfulness we have managed to keep within the appropriation, though unable to do anything in the way of refurnishing or replacing old and worn household goods.

Mr. Harry F. Patterson, secretary of the board, has rendered energetic and efficient service at all times.

JOHN MIDDLETON,
President.

Financial report.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$1, 920. 00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	4, 000. 00
Total receipts.....	<u>5, 920. 00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	1, 920. 00
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$1, 043. 38
For bread.....	113. 84
For groceries and provisions.....	547. 70
For milk.....	162. 04
Total for food.....	<u>1, 866. 96</u>
For ice.....	75. 20
For laundry when not done in institution.....	87. 25
For cleaning supplies.....	50. 00
For fuel.....	395. 78
For light and water heater.....	231. 87
Total for heat and light.....	<u>627. 65</u>
For household furnishings.....	19. 40
For stationery, printing, and office supplies.....	24. 64
For car tickets.....	22. 50
For rent.....	1, 200. 00
For removal of ashes.....	26. 40
Total expenditures.....	<u>5, 920. 00</u>

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

Number of inmates June 30, 1920.....	15
Admitted during year.....	240
Readmitted during year.....	183
Total.....	<u>438</u>
Discharged during year.....	421
Died.....	0
Remaining June 30, 1921.....	17
Total.....	<u>438</u>
Daily average number of inmates.....	17

REPORT OF THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Home for Aged and Infirm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

The past year has been uneventful at the Home for Aged and Infirm; we have escaped fire, storm, and accident; our old people have been usually well; deaths among them have been less than former years.

We, however, miss some of the very old and familiar faces who have been in the home for 15 or 20 years and who welcomed release from the infirmities of extreme old age.

There are, however, many, especially among the colored people, past 80 or 90 years of age, with bodies racked and gnarled with rheumatism and worn with hard manual labor, quietly waiting for the final summons, teaching us all a lesson of patience and contentment with our lot in life and demonstrating also that it is not work so much as discontent and worry that shortens life.

We have one old couple, man and wife, who may be seen any day in the cool of the evening walking hand in hand along our roads or resting on a bench under the trees, an exception to the conclusion almost reached that if a husband and wife had sufficient Christian grace to live together to old age in these times of divorce and infidelity they need never come to a municipal almshouse.

When this institution was built, 15 years ago, quarters were provided for a dozen old couples. There has been no need for these rooms for this purpose.

Our population has been somewhat less than formerly, due in part to the urgent demand for almost any kind or quality of labor, enabling some of our folks to earn a living who heretofore could not get positions.

We believe we are feeling the effect of prohibition, money formerly spent in the saloon being used in the support of parents and dependents.

We are pleased to note the better condition of our inmates on their return from their monthly leave of absence to the city, and of a better physical condition and mental spirit in the home since the closing of the saloons.

We may expect increased population during periods of unemployment and business depression but our hope is for a steadily decreasing number needing public charity in the new day-dawning of temperance and sobriety.

Our friends from the city have relinquished none of their zeal and effort to minister to the spiritual and physical well-being of our charges.

Religious services have been held every Sunday in the various wards by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Young People of First Presbyterian Church, Young People of the Calvary Baptist Church, and many others. Also various societies and fraternities have brought treats of ice cream, cake, candies, tobacco, fruits, etc.

The colored friends have been particularly faithful and lavish in gifts.

One notable occasion was the treat donated to the home by Mr. A. Brylawski, the veteran moving-picture man of Washington, D. C., who celebrated the seventy-first anniversary of his birth by giving a dinner to every patient in the home, baked shad with peas and potatoes, coffee, and bread and butter, ice cream and cake, a box of candy to every woman, and a pipe and package of tobacco to every man.

Mr. Brylawski even insisted on floral decorations for the dining tables, with a little silk flag for every inmate.

Mr. Brylawski assured us it was the most enjoyable birthday observance he had ever experienced. He also furnished us a very delightful treat of ice cream and cake on the Fourth of July.

We have endeavored to add some feature of improvement to buildings and grounds each year as we could spare labor from our regular routine.

With the completion of the new ward for colored women it became necessary to change our main entrance road and do extensive grading around the buildings.

We have stuck doggedly to this task through the rain and mud of an open winter and the heat and dust of a hot summer, and our compensation is derived from a very much improved driveway to our front door and wide-spreading lawns which give our buildings elevation and setting not possible under the old conditions.

These yearly improvements, stolen from our current work and effective without appropriation, cost many a backache and some heartache, but as we look back over the years we forget the toil in the perennial joy of things accomplished.

The farm, in which we take much pride, has stood us well in hand at a time when our maintenance appropriation has been hard hit by the high price of a very inferior coal and has kept our tables supplied when there was no appropriation available to furnish them.

We have always had a good supply of vegetables, milk, eggs, pork, beef, and the bounties that a rich farm produces.

WM. J. FAY,
Superintendent.

Report of inmates received, discharged, and died.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Inmates July 1, 1920.....	58	47	82	85	272
Admitted.....	27	11	20	19	77
Readmitted.....	27	7	15	8	57
Total.....	112	65	117	112	406
Discharged.....	41	14	24	21	100
Died.....	5	4	14	6	29
Inmates June 30, 1921.....	66	47	79	85	277
Total.....	112	65	117	112	406

Daily average.....	277
Largest number of inmates at one time, Mar. 10, 1921.....	287
Smallest number of inmates at one time, Apr. 25, 1921.....	273
Per capita, including temporary labor, salaries, and maintenance.....	\$275.54
Actual per capita, including temporary labor, salaries, and maintenance ¹	251.59

¹ With the Industrial Home School for Colored Children assuming the proper proportion of power-house expense.

Stock on hand July 1, 1921.

Bulls, pure-bred Holsteins.....	2	Turkeys.....	
Cows, pure-bred Holsteins.....	12	Old.....	5
Heifers, pure-bred Holsteins.....	4	Young.....	4
Calves, pure-bred Holsteins.....	6	Ducks.....	5
Horses.....	26	Geese.....	5
Mules.....	3	Keets.....	25
Hogs:		Chickens:	
Boars.....	1	Old.....	972
Brood sows.....	51	Young.....	400
Fat, 100 to 225 pounds each.....	113		
Shoats, 30 to 75 pounds each.....	61		
Pigs.....	60		

Financial report.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriations, 1921:

Salaries.....	\$18,092.00
Maintenance.....	50,000.00
Maintenance, deficiency.....	5,500.00
Maintenance, transfer voucher, colored women's ward.....	719.25
Maintenance, transfer voucher, colored women's ward.....	512.00
Temporary labor.....	2,000.00
Repairs and improvement to buildings and grounds.....	4,000.00
Purchase of material for permanent roads.....	300.00
Furniture and furnishings for new ward.....	2,500.00
Extension colored women's ward (carried from 1920).....	16,554.31
Purchase of motor truck.....	1,800.00
Total receipts.....	101,977.56

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$17,400.03
Salaries, deductions.....	409.64
	17,809.67
Food:	
Meats and fish.....	8,703.47
Flour and meal.....	4,024.36
Groceries and provisions.....	8,882.10
Total for food.....	21,609.93
Clothing, shoes, etc.:	
Clothing.....	704.40
Shoes and leather.....	357.55
Dry goods.....	384.99
Total for clothing and shoes.....	1,446.94
Fuel, light, and heat:	
Fuel.....	14,428.49
Light supplies.....	175.38
Engineers supplies.....	1,849.40
Total for fuel, heat, and light.....	16,453.27
House furnishings.....	1,145.77
Drug and medical supplies.....	512.09
Farm and stables:	
Harness and harness repairs.....	100.07
Horse shoeing and blacksmith material.....	150.51
Farm tools and appliances.....	391.63
Seed.....	457.28
Forage.....	9,748.58
Miscellaneous virus, spraying material.....	861.16
Testing.....	220.93
Purchase of beef cattle.....	1,535.90
Total for farm and stables.....	13,466.06

Miscellaneous:		
Stationery and office supplies.....	\$248. 61	
Car tickets.....	9. 00	
Current repairs.....	161. 90	
Repairs and maintenance of autos.....	1,009. 55	
Miscellaneous.....	285. 33	
Postage.....	5. 00	
Phone.....	151. 65	
Total for miscellaneous.....		\$1, 871. 04
Total salaries and maintenance.....		74, 314. 77
Temporary labor.....	2,000. 00	
Repairs to buildings, etc.....	4,000. 00	
Material for permanent roads.....	295. 40	
Extension colored women's ward.....	15, 616. 87	
Furniture and furnishings, new ward.....	2,499. 36	
Purchase of motor truck.....	1,800. 00	
Total.....		26, 211. 63
Total expenditures.....		100, 526. 40
Unexpended balances:		
Salaries.....	282. 33	
Maintenance.....	226. 15	
Material for permanent roads.....	4. 60	
Extension colored women's ward, to 1922.....	937. 44	
Furniture and furnishings, new ward.....	. 64	
Total unexpended balances.....		1, 451. 16
Total.....		101, 977. 56

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Please accept my report as physician for the home for the period July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921.

I might almost duplicate my last year's report, so even and unvaried is the type of illnesses and daily life at the home.

If there be any addition to add to last year's report it would be that the percentage of admissions is higher than in the previous year and the percentage of deaths less.

There have been no cases of contagious disease, and deaths were entirely due to the incident of old age.

The necessity for additional nursing help still exists, and, though the orderly problem has been met in a degree, wards still remain far from that degree of tidiness and attractiveness that should characterize any and all hospitals.

The purchase of a few rolling chairs, the proper shading of the admirable sun parlor, and the help of an able-bodied orderly to assist the patients to and from the chairs would add an immeasurable pleasure to the drab lives of hospital cases who under present conditions see nothing but whitewashed wall from week end to week end.

Indeed, with a small outlay of time and money the immediate surroundings could be made most attractive.

HOWARD FISHER, M. D.,
Physician.

Summary of farm activities.

Products:	
Dairy.....	\$11,947.58
Hogs.....	6,852.88
Poultry.....	2,958.16
Vegetables and forage.....	17,151.69
	<hr/>
Total produced.....	\$38,910.31
	<hr/> <hr/>
Expenses:	
Salaries, stationery.....	\$4,791.00
Salaries, stationery, board.....	4,230.00
Temporary labor.....	3,477.04
Temporary labor, board.....	4,334.25
Farm and stables.....	13,466.06
	<hr/>
Total expenses.....	30,298.35
Net gain for year.....	8,611.96
	<hr/>
Total.....	38,910.31

REPORT OF FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

Financial report.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of 307 C Street NW.....	\$15,000.00
Estimated value, furniture, equipment, etc.....	3,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1921.....	4,007.40
Total.....	<u>22,007.40</u>

INDEBTEDNESS.

Note secured by deed of trust on premises 307 C Street NW.....	2,000.00
--	----------

REPORT FOR 218 THIRD STREET NW.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	1,609.77
From board of inmates.....	1,170.00
From ladies' aid societies.....	1,566.05
From interest on money in bank.....	30.92
From collections, \$34; miscellaneous donations, \$370.35.....	404.35
From contributions, appeals, Thanksgiving, \$1,399.09; Christmas, \$202.50; spring appeal, \$2,743.....	4,344.59
From telephone receipts, National Florence Crittenton Mission for tolls..	12.40
From refund.....	142.06
From baby exhibit, \$953.12; tag day, \$545.71; rummage sale, \$301.24; dinner, \$311.70.....	2,111.77
From maternity and entrance fees.....	1,425.00
From donations to Country Home Fund.....	58.00
From board of managers.....	2.05
From appropriation under contract.....	3,011.59
Total receipts.....	<u>15,888.55</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	3,804.01
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$649.24
For flour.....	130.82
For bread.....	465.63
For groceries and provisions.....	2,313.83
For milk.....	1,471.77
Total for food.....	5,031.29
For ice.....	215.50
For clothing, dry goods, and shoes.....	459.11
For fuel.....	\$1,191.15
For light and appliances: Light, \$802.51; appliances, \$24.10..	826.61
Total for fuel, light, and appliances.....	2,017.76
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments, \$242.64; drugs, etc., extras, \$25.....	267.64
For medical attendance, hospital.....	155.00
For fumigating.....	90.00
For stationery and printing, \$149.18; stamps, \$115.96.....	265.14
For telephone.....	154.45
For transportation.....	70.18
For current repairs and materials for same.....	285.74
For undertaker's services, etc.....	24.00
For donations transferred to Crittenton Country Home Fund.....	58.00

For housekeeping and incidental expenses.....	\$505.43
For annual dues to Washington Council of Social Agencies, \$10; Federation of Women's Clubs, \$5.....	15.00
For baby exhibit, \$15.55; benefit dinner, \$39; Christmas, \$65.58; Thanksgiving extras, \$6.05.....	126.18
For refund, \$4.35; miscellaneous, \$26.49.....	30.84
Total expenditures.....	13,575.27
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	2,313.28

REPORT FOR 307 C STREET NW.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1920.....	\$583.60
From house rent.....	1,323.00
Total receipts.....	1,906.60

EXPENDITURES.

For interest on mortgage for \$2,000.....	90.00
For repairs.....	103.05
For water rent.....	19.43
Total expenditures.....	212.48
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	1,694.12
	1,906.60

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.

218 Third Street NW.....	\$15,888.55
307 C Street NW.....	1,906.60
Total receipts.....	17,795.15

EXPENDITURES.

218 Third Street NW.....	13,575.27
307 C Street NW.....	212.48
Total expenditures.....	13,787.75
Balance on hand June 30, 1921, for 218 Third Street NW.....	2,313.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1921, for 307 C Street NW.....	1,694.12
	17,795.15

M. REGINA DOUGLAS,
Treasurer.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inmates in institution June 30, 1920.....	30	8	11	49
Admitted during year.....	46	14	8	68
Readmitted.....	17	7	5	29
Births.....		27	20	47
Total.....	93	56	44	193
Returned to families.....	35	23	21	79
Homes found for (positions).....	20	16	5	41
Transferred.....	9	8	4	21
Died.....		2		2
Remaining June 30, 1921.....	29	7	14	50
Total.....	93	56	41	193

Daily average number of inmates, 60.
Highest number of inmates at any one time: Women, 46; children, 35; total, 81.
Lowest number of inmates at any one time: Women, 26; children, 20; total, 46.
Average number of employees, 4.

REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Home for the Blind, 3050 R Street NW.]

OFFICERS.

Honorary presidents, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. Laura V. Sylvester; president, Mrs. Sydney R. Jacobs; vice presidents, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. Emile Berliner, Miss Sarah C. Hannay, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert E. Briggs; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James M. Baker; financial secretary, Mrs. P. P. Mullett; treasurer, Maj. Richard Sylvester; attorney, Mr. Andrew Wilson; physicians, Dr. Louis Mackall, Dr. George H. Heitmuller; matron, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Connell; association sustaining members' representative, Mr. Julian Wall.

I have the honor to submit the following report of The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1921:

This association is entering upon its twenty-fourth year of active work for the blind of the District of Columbia.

It maintains the home for the blind now located at 3050 R Street NW., opposite Montrose Park. The present building was erected in 1913 on a site covering 1 acre of ground. It is a substantial, fireproof, and commodious structure specially designed as a home for the blind and for workshops. The property is free from debt.

The association is governed by a board of 40 members. It has 11 standing committees, each of which is doing excellent work.

During the year the association met with a great loss in the death of Mrs. E. C. Gittings, who has served as matron of the home without compensation for 21 years. She died at the home February 23, 1921, at an advanced age. Funeral services were held in the board room of the home, and she was buried in the association's lot in Glenwood Cemetery in accordance with her expressed desire.

Too much can not be said of Mrs. Gittings's untiring devotion to the work to which she gave so many years of her life. She lived to see the home for the blind, which began as a small institution at 915 E Street NW., become one of the well-established institutions of the District. Its progress has been due in a large measure to her efforts and sacrifices.

JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS,
President.

Financial report.

ASSETS.

Cash.....	\$5, 553. 41
Washington Railway & Electric Co. bonds, par value.....	4, 000. 00
Liberty bonds, par value.....	5, 500. 00
Securities received from Helen A. Howard estate, appraised value.....	6, 864. 50
Property 3050 R Street NW.....	47, 366. 41
Total.....	69, 284. 32

INDEBTEDNESS.

No indebtedness other than current bills.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	\$4, 579.34
From board of inmates.....	700.00
From Board of District of Columbia Charities.....	750.00
From interest and dividends.....	615.54
From contributions.....	390.87
From entertainments.....	2, 653.31
From telephone receipts.....	6.47
From labor of inmates.....	20.50
From legacies or endowment.....	497.29
From members' dues.....	380.85
From sustaining members.....	1, 323.00
Total receipts.....	11, 917.17

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	914.00
For bread.....	\$170.55
For groceries and provisions.....	2, 022.75
For matrons, miscellaneous supplies and expense, marketing, servants, electricity, gas, ice, etc.....	1, 250.00
Total for food, etc.....	3, 443.30
For fuel.....	439.70
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	15.50
For stationery, printing, and office supplies.....	13.75
For telephone.....	73.29
For current repairs and materials for same.....	90.62
For insurance.....	2.25
For Liberty bonds purchased (par value \$1,000).....	888.69
For general and miscellaneous expenses (not provided for above).....	482.66
Total expenditures.....	6, 363.76
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	5, 553.41

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number present June 30, 1920.....	4	9	13
Admitted during year.....	2	1	3
Number remaining June 30, 1921.....	6	10	16
Highest number at any one time.....			16
Lowest number at any one time.....			13

REPORT OF SOUTHERN RELIEF SOCIETY.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the kind attention and generous consideration shown the Southern Relief Society by your good offices.

Our year's work has been one of readjustment; the loss of our beloved president and vice president, and the most earnest efforts of those who came to the front in our extremity, the success which they attained, the generosity of kind friends interested in our work enables me to present to you the following report. Our dear old people are more infirm; some who have been able to help themselves a little are no longer able to do so, and many have had sickness and death in their homes. We have had a very busy year, but we are happy in doing things for folks.

EUGENIA ROLLINS,
Treasurer.

Financial report.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	\$3,886.81
From board of inmates.....	600.00
From interest and dividends.....	44.10
From rent.....	900.00
From contributions.....	1,192.54
From annual charity ball.....	3,838.36
From dues.....	202.50
From balance due from congressional fund.....	858.67
From appropriation under contract, 10 months.....	8,034.69
Total receipts.....	19,557.67

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	1,986.17
For bread.....	\$82.83
For groceries and provisions.....	2,122.50
For milk.....	194.44
Total for food.....	2,399.77
For ice.....	27.15
For laundry when not done in institution.....	62.42
For clothing.....	19.00
For fuel.....	\$104.05
For light.....	229.42
Total for heat and light.....	333.47
For furniture and household furnishing and repairs to same.....	210.32
For medical attendance.....	25.00
For medicines.....	64.50
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	64.08
For telephone.....	46.62
For car tickets.....	79.00
For current repairs and materials for same.....	122.15
For rent.....	900.00
For insurance.....	5.00
For funerals.....	586.75
For insurance for women in home.....	50.55
For pension to veterans.....	2,915.00
For pension to women.....	3,471.00
For miscellaneous paid by Southern Relief Society.....	3,020.44
Total expenditures.....	16,388.39
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	3,169.28

Inmates in home.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number present June 30, 1920.....	1	17	18
Admitted during year.....		3	3
Total.....	1	20	21
Number who left home during year.....		1	1
Died.....		3	3
Number remaining June 30, 1921.....	1	16	17
Total.....	1	20	21
Daily average number.....			16
Highest number at any one time.....			18
Lowest number of any one time.....			15

Persons outside the institutions who received assistance.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number on list June 30, 1920.....	15	31	46
Number added to list during year.....	3	5	8
Total.....	18	36	54
Number taken from list during year.....	4	4	8
Died during year.....	1		1
Number on list June 30, 1921.....	13	32	45
Total.....	18	36	54

Highest number cared for at any one time, 54.

Lowest number cared for at any one time, 46.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Appreciating as we do the reasonableness of your request that our report be made on the form provided for that purpose, and having therefore had it made accordingly, we feel constrained to ask your honorable board to print in connection therewith the following additional information which we feel is most essential to insure a complete understanding of the scope and working of this institution.

Of the total sum of money expended during the fiscal year, \$3,250 has been paid to blind workers at this institution. This means that \$1,750 has been added to the \$1,500 appropriated by Congress to cover this one expense and that all of our other expenses have been met by such means as are indicated in the report herewith submitted. We submit voucher for \$125 monthly and five subvouchers each for \$25 to be paid to five blind employees, but these five and all other blind employed (never less than 8 and generally 10) actually receive from the institution \$7 per week.

In addition to those regularly employed here, we have had, during the past year, seven adult blind under instruction. Four of these are colored and three white, and these will need, and if we can provide it will have, regular employment.

In our report last submitted we stated that the need for work along the industrial line among the colored blind was most pressing and that we would find some way to aid these people. We are instructing them now in our workshop with the white workers, and, while the directors of this institution unanimously believe a separate department would be better for all parties concerned, we are not yet able to arrange this and we do not feel that further delay in a matter so urgent is safe or justifiable.

In our free studio, where all blind teachers of music are free to instruct their patrons, lessons are given during most of the hours of the day and those availing themselves of the right to teach are under no expense either for room, light, or heat.

We seek in every possible way to aid blind persons who have launched forth in individual enterprises and we secure work for these and they receive the entire financial benefit therefrom. We are ready and anxious to aid all of our people and our only limitation is lack of funds.

In conclusion, we beg to state that an effort to raise \$25,000 was recently inaugurated to pay off the debt on our building and to increase our facilities generally. Figures up to this time show about \$2,000 clear, but when the drive is completed a full report of it will be embodied in our next report.

H. R. W. MILES,
President.

Financial report.

ASSETS.

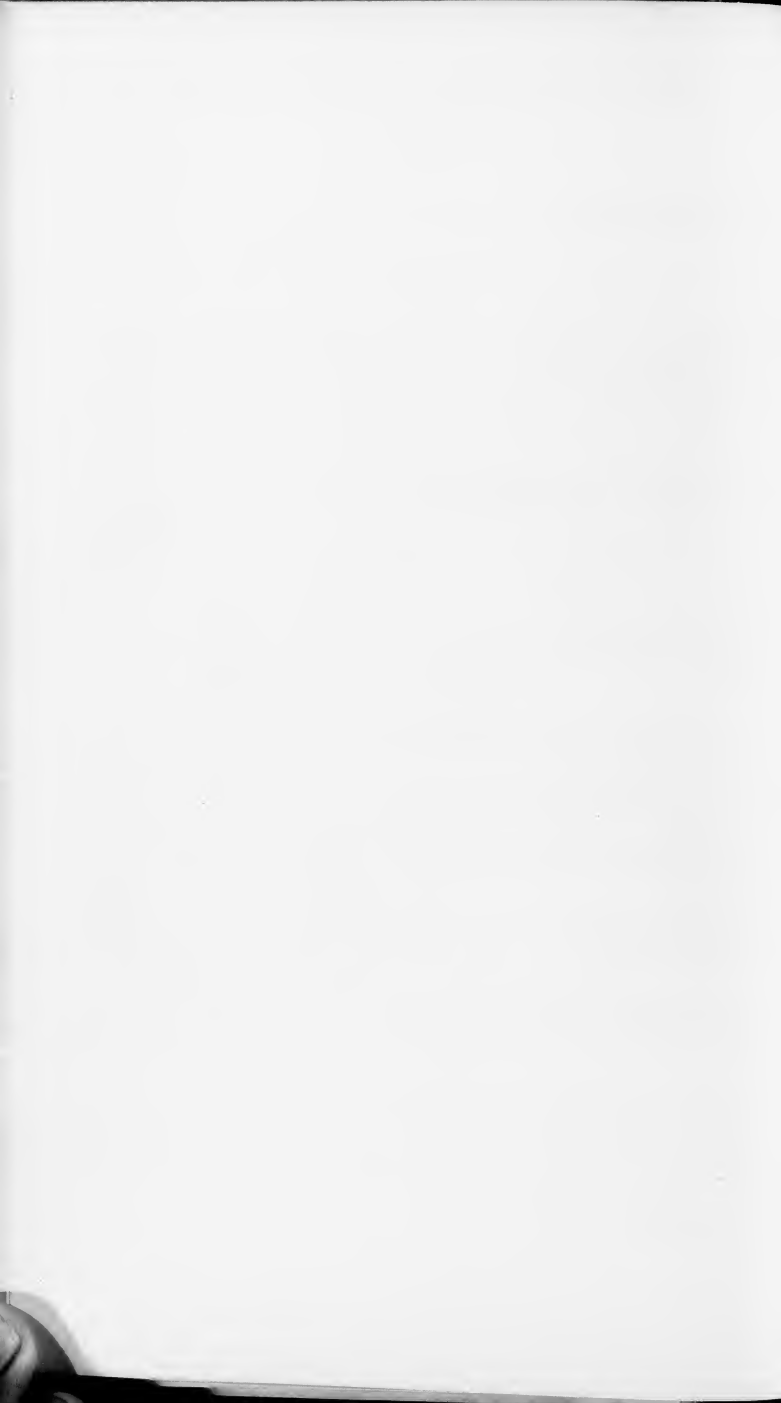
Building.....	\$15,000.00
Furnishing and equipment.....	1,500.00
Souvenir post cards.....	800.00
Total.....	<u>17,300.00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	1,217.51
From rent.....	466.25
From contributions, donations.....	632.25
From entertainments, concerts.....	2,683.50
From telephone receipts.....	10.20
From labor of inmates.....	1,310.30
From refund.....	29.50
From post cards.....	648.85
From street car tokens.....	166.80
From miscellaneous.....	33.77
From appropriation under contract.....	1,500.00
From appropriation for vocational education of soldiers.....	189.50
Total receipts.....	<u>8,888.43</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	3,804.07
For ice.....	1.80
For laundry when not done in institution.....	36.33
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	12.40
For fuel.....	\$195.00
For light.....	132.31
Total for heat and light.....	327.31
For furniture and household furnishings and, repairs to same.....	125.26
For newspaper advertisement.....	22.94
For amusements, concerts.....	477.59
For materials used in industries.....	197.81
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	25.50
For telephone.....	82.75
For car tickets.....	332.00
For current repairs and materials for same.....	97.88
For interest.....	554.28
For insurance.....	54.13
For post cards.....	276.25
For extra salaries to blind.....	300.00
For Christmas presents.....	54.00
For miscellaneous.....	1,052.63
Total expenditures.....	<u>7,834.93</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	1,053.50



FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Embracing annual reports of the Auditor, Assessor, and Collector of Taxes.)

WASHINGTON, *October 15, 1921.*

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The financial transactions of the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, are set forth in the following tabulated statements marked "A" to "I," inclusive.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The cash receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, amounted to \$22,505,086.89, made up as follows: Revenue of the District of Columbia from taxes and miscellaneous sources, \$13,286,993.92; amount paid by the United States on account of its proportion of appropriations, \$9,218,092.97.

The collections from taxes on real estate for the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$8,081,871.95; collections from taxes on personal property, including taxes on gross earnings of public utilities, banks, and building associations and on gross receipts of street railway companies, \$2,851,629.67; and collections from taxes on intangible personal property, \$920,479.71. Collections from miscellaneous sources amounting to \$1,433,012.59, made up the balance of the District's revenue.

There was transferred from the revenues of the District of Columbia the sum of \$161,000 to meet the payment of policemen's and firemen's pensions during the fiscal year 1921.

The cash expenditures for the fiscal year 1921 from appropriations amounted to \$21,953,499.61, classified as follows:

General government.....	\$1,028,888.33
Protection of life and property.....	3,532,489.23
Health and sanitation.....	2,219,691.89
Highways.....	2,736,118.76
Charities and corrections.....	2,999,127.02
Education.....	5,676,457.74
Recreation.....	1,021,524.12
Miscellaneous.....	1,756,507.34
Public-service enterprises.....	7,287.18
Interest and debt.....	975,408.00

TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

The collections on account of trust and special funds for the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$2,442,337.75, water revenues representing \$1,070,339.49 of this total; policemen's and firemen's relief fund, \$161,168.67; miscellaneous trust fund deposits, \$822,353.94; fund for redemption of real estate from tax sales, \$147,224.53; teachers'

retirement fund, \$212,761.79; and the balance being collections for a number of miscellaneous trust and special funds.

The net expenditures on account of trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$2,315,176.31. Included in this amount were expenditures for the water department, \$1,025,660.53; for the policemen's and firemen's relief fund, \$169,945.33; miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, \$776,465.48; Washington redemption fund, \$155,164.78; and teachers' retirement fund, \$166,343.72.

CASH BALANCES JUNE 30, 1921.

The cash balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$7,569,871.39, and to the credit of trust and special funds, \$451,920.30. In addition to these amounts balances as shown by the accompanying statements were held to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.

The difference between the general fund balance of \$7,569,871.39, stated above, and the surplus of revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury, referred to in the following paragraphs, is accounted for by the unexpended balances of appropriations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1921. Provision is made from the revenues for the District's proportion of these appropriation balances, so that the surplus revenues represent moneys belonging to the District in the Treasury over and above all charges.

SURPLUS REVENUES.

On July 1, 1920, the surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, in excess of all appropriation and other charges against such revenues to that date, amounted to \$4,648,666.69.

The revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921, including credits arising from lapsed appropriations, available to meet appropriation charges of that year, amounted to \$14,056,676.09, from which the sum of \$161,000 was transferred to the credit of the policemen's and firemen's relief fund. This left \$13,895,676.09 to meet the District's proportion of appropriation charges for the fiscal year 1921.

The appropriation of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921, payable by the United States and the District of Columbia, amounted to \$22,295,960.55. The charge against the District of Columbia under these appropriations totaled \$13,383,504.23. The appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia amounted to \$273,436.25.

The revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921, available to meet its charges under appropriations, was \$13,895,676.09, against which the total appropriation charges were \$13,383,504.23, leaving a balance of revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921 over and above all charges against said revenues for that year of \$512,171.86. This amount added to the surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States on July 1, 1920, namely, \$4,648,666.69, increased the total of surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury on June 30, 1921, to

\$5,160,838.55. This is merely a temporary increase, however, as the surplus revenues for the fiscal year 1921 have been carried forward and included as a part of the revenue for the fiscal year 1922 and used as an element in fixing the tax rate of \$1.82 for that fiscal year.

Under the act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, by the terms of which the present form of Government of the District of Columbia was created, Congress provided that 50 per cent of approved appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia should be paid by the United States, and the remaining 50 per cent levied and assessed upon taxable property and privileges in the District. This arrangement, known as the half-and-half system, continued until June 30, 1920. At that date the District of Columbia had to its credit in the Treasury of the United States surplus revenues amounting to \$4,648,666.69, which amount accumulated under the half-and-half system, and still remains to the credit of the District in the United States Treasury as shown by the books of the District, as well as by the records of the Treasury Department. Under the provisions of the District of Columbia appropriation act, which became effective on July 1, 1920, the half-and-half system was departed from, and for the fiscal year 1921 as well as 1922, Congress provided that appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia should be paid 40 per cent from the Treasury of the United States and 60 per cent from the revenues of the District of Columbia. To raise the additional amount required under the District's increased share of appropriations the commissioners were authorized to fix such tax rate not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, nor more than 2 per cent as would be necessary to raise the additional revenue. For the fiscal year 1921, the commissioners fixed a tax rate of \$1.95 on each \$100 of assessed valuation of real estate and tangible personal property; and under the operation of this rate the District collected, during the fiscal year 1921, revenue beyond its needs of more than \$500,000. While this amount is shown in the report for 1921, as augmenting the surplus revenues of the District in the Treasury, this may be considered to be but a temporary condition as the tax rate of \$1.82 for the fiscal year 1922 is estimated to produce approximately \$500,000 less than the amount which the District will require under its appropriation charges for that year, thus offsetting the excess collected in the fiscal year 1921.

BONDED DEBT.

On June 30, 1920, the outstanding 3.65 District of Columbia bonds amounted to \$5,481,450. During the fiscal year \$565,700 of these bonds were purchased and canceled, leaving the amount of bonds outstanding on June 30, 1921, \$4,915,750. The sinking fund assets amount to \$3,749,123.02, thus making the net indebtedness of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1921, \$1,166,626.98. The District of Columbia has no other form of indebtedness than that represented by its outstanding 3.65 bonds.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The act of Congress approved September 1, 1916, provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every two years. The assessment beginning July 1, 1920, i. e., for the fiscal year 1921, is as follows:

Assessed value of land, \$213,785,853; assessed value of improvements, \$221,008,933; or a total assessment on real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, of \$434,794,786. Against this assessment a rate of \$1.95 per hundred was levied, making a tax of \$8,478,498.33.

For the previous year the assessment amounted to \$426,623,630, which at a rate of \$1.50 per hundred, yielded a tax of \$6,399,354.45.

Personal tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Assessment.	Tax.
Tangible personal property, at \$1.95 per \$100	\$83,844,796.25	\$1,631,973.53
Bonding and title companies, at 1½ per cent on their gross receipts	1,029,843.00	15,447.65
Building and loan associations, at 2 per cent on their gross earnings	1,594,350.26	31,887.01
Incorporated savings banks, at 4 per cent on their gross earnings less interest paid to depositors	1,079,482.64	43,179.29
Electric-light companies, at 4 per cent on their gross earnings	2,900,418.71	116,016.75
Telephone companies, at 4 per cent on their gross earnings	3,682,724.00	147,308.96
Gas-light companies, at 5 per cent on their gross earnings	2,087,904.00	104,395.20
Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., at 5 per cent on their gross earnings	9,000.00	450.00
National banks, at 6 per cent on their gross earnings	4,687,315.12	281,240.72
Trust companies, at 6 per cent on their gross earnings	4,578,951.52	274,737.27
Washington Market Co., at 4 per cent on their gross earnings from conduits ..	9,790.00	391.60
Street railway companies, at 4 per cent on their gross receipts	11,424,312.21	456,972.48
Total assessments of tangible personal property	116,928,920.71	
Total tangible tax for collection, 1921		3,107,000.14
Increase in tangible tax, 1921 over 1920		986,295.47
Intangible personal property, 1921, at 0.3 of 1 per cent	323,949,583.01	971,848.74
Increase of intangible tax, 1921 over 1920		2,754.91
Grand total for collection, tangible and intangible tax, 1921		4,078,849.18

Number of accounts, tangible property only	10,814
Number of accounts, intangible property only	7,611
Number of accounts having both tangible and intangible property	28,114

Total number of accounts, tangible and intangible, 1921 46,539

Summary of new buildings and additions, improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1921 for assessment in the fiscal year 1922:

The assessment of new buildings amounts to \$7,681,975, and additions and improvements to old buildings aggregate \$1,822,700, which, together with new gas mains, conduits, railway, etc., assessed for \$445,838, make a total of \$9,950,513.

From this last total is to be taken amounts for property removed or destroyed \$197,200, leaving \$9,753,313, and from this last amount the sum of \$414,300 for property exempt, leaving as a net assessment (taxable) \$9,339,013.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT WORK.

The amount of special assessment work is set forth in the following statement of special assessments levied during the year ended June 30, 1921.

The assessments for sidewalks, curbing, and alleys are levied under the act of August 7, 1894; assessments for street extensions under various special acts and public act No. 435 approved March 4, 1913; assessments for alleys and minor streets under section 1608, et seq., of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and act of March 2, 1907; assessments for small parks under public act No. 435, approved

March 4, 1913, act approved July 21, 1914, and the sundry civil act approved August 1, 1914. The assessments of roadways are levied under the act of July 21, 1914, and public act No. 250, approved September 1, 1916; and sewer assessments are levied under act of Congress approved April 22, 1904, and public act No. 245 approved June 5, 1920.

Assessment and permit work.....	\$163, 527. 26
Paving roadways.....	420, 323. 57
	<hr/> 583, 850. 83
Assessments levied by juries for street extensions, opening minor streets.	17, 655. 08
	<hr/> 601, 505. 91
Number of notices served during the year.....	8, 429

Sewer assessments are levied under two acts—April 22, 1904, and June 5, 1920.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill approved June 5, 1920, provides, among other things, that

The rates of assessment for laying or constructing water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia under the provisions of the act entitled "An act authorizing the laying of water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia, the levying of assessments therefor, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1904, are hereby increased from \$1.25 to \$2 and \$1 to \$1.50, respectively, per linear front foot for any water mains and service sewers constructed or laid during the fiscal year 1921.

PERSONAL TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The personal tax levy for the fiscal year 1921 had a grand total of \$4,078,849.18, derived from three classes of assessment. First, an amount derived from a levy of 1.95 per cent on household furniture (above \$1,000 value), merchandise, jewelry, boats, vehicles, horses, etc., or what is commonly known as tangible personal property; this equals \$1,634,973.53; second, from a tax on the gross earnings of banks, trust companies, and public service corporations, or an amount of \$1,472,026.91; third, from the tax on moneys and credits, including moneys loaned and invested, bonds and shares of stock, or what is generally known as intangible personal property; this amounts to \$971,848.74.

BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

The biennial assessment of real estate which was completed by the three assistant assessors by the 1st of January, 1921, was open to inspection and review from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in June.

YEARLY ASSESSMENT.

Under the act of 1894 (28 Stats., 282), the annual assessment of new structures and additions was completed in July, 1921, and added to the general assessment for the ensuing fiscal year, the total assessment of the new improvements being a little over \$9,339,000, as against about \$8,600,000 for the previous year.

NUMBER AND CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.

The United States census of 1920 gives the population of the District of Columbia as 437,571. The total area of the District is 69.245 square miles, or 44,316.8 acres. The land area is 39,200 acres and about one-fourth is highly improved.

The number of brick dwellings and stores is 56,000 and about 20,000 frame dwellings. There are 88 hotels, 70 theaters, and 1,000 apartments valued from \$20,000 to several million. There are about 3,000 apartments including two-family flats, and 12,000 stables and garages.

The total number of buildings of all classes is less than 90,000.

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

In compliance with the commissioners' order, a committee consisting of the auditor, the assessor, and the collector of taxes prepared and submitted, on August 22, 1921, a statement of the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia (exclusive of the revenues of the water department) for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1923. The estimate is as follows, using a rate of 2 per cent for both realty taxes and taxes on tangible personal property:

Tax collections:

Realty taxes.....	\$9,300,000
Personal taxes.....	3,200,000
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,500
Intangible property taxes.....	1,000,000
Insurance taxes.....	180,000
Penalties and interest on all taxes.....	70,000

Licenses:

Dog taxes.....	20,000
Elevator operators.....	300
Engineers.....	150
Insurance.....	27,000
Miscellaneous.....	145,000
Motor-vehicle operators.....	30,000
Plumbers.....	30

Rents:

Markets.....	30,000
Wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	12,000
Fish wharves and pipe lines.....	10,200
Vault spaces.....	18,000

Fines:

Police court.....	300,000
Juvenile court.....	400

Fees:

Advertising taxes in arrears.....	2,700
Building permits.....	24,000
Crematorium.....	990
Electrical permits.....	7,200
Health department.....	480
Gas and meter inspection.....	3,000
Motor-vehicle tags.....	260,000
Municipal court.....	30,000
Pound.....	1,500
Public convenience stations.....	4,800
Railing permits, etc.....	700
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	6,600
Sewer and gas permits.....	3,600
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets.....	3,600
Surveyor.....	15,000

Fees—Continued.

Tax certificates.....	\$3, 600
Water-service permits.....	1, 000
Court of appeals, surplus fees.....	3, 600
Special assessments:	
Street extensions, all.....	50, 000
Assessment and permit work, including sidewalks, curbs, alley paving, and sewer construction.....	100, 000
Street paving, Borland amendment.....	85, 000
Special park improvements.....	900
Miscellaneous:	
Sale of old houses.....	360
Sale of old materials.....	5, 400
Sale of District regulations.....	300
Sales, workhouse.....	15, 000
Sales, reformatory.....	3, 300
Sales, Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	300
Sales, garbage-reduction plant.....	72, 000
Board and care of insane.....	18, 000
Tuition of nonresident pupils, public schools.....	3, 000
Damages to District property.....	1, 800
Railway tax, highway bridge.....	12, 000
Miscellaneous.....	1, 005
Total.....	15, 085, 315
Less estimated amount required for policemen's and firemen's relief funds, less retents and fines to be deducted from pay of policemen and firemen..	200, 000
Net revenues available.....	14, 885, 315

STATEMENT A.—*Consolidated statement showing (1) cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, expenditures on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds, (2) surplus revenues of the District of Columbia, and (3) the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1921.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
(1) CASH ACCOUNT, BALANCES JULY 1, 1920.			
To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, on account of—			
Appropriations.....	\$600, 309. 11		
Trust and special funds.....	58, 646. 14	\$658, 955. 25	
In hands of the collector of taxes on account of—			
General fund.....	73, 417. 97		
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	1, 280. 97		
Trust and special funds.....	7, 456. 06		
Repayments.....	8. 81	82, 163. 81	
In the Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund, District of Columbia..	\$7, 337, 851. 24		
Adjustment after close of fiscal year..	580. 22		
	7, 337, 271. 02		
Trust and special funds.....	353, 914. 99	7, 691, 186. 01	
<i>Income.</i>			
Revenues collected, account of general fund, District of Columbia.....	13, 286, 993. 92		
Amount paid by the United States, account of proportion of District of Columbia appropriations.....	9, 218, 092. 97		
Cash collected account of trust and special funds.....	2, 229, 575. 96		
Amount deposited to credit of teachers, retirement fund..	212, 761. 79	24, 947, 424. 64	
			\$33, 379, 729. 71
EXPENDITURES.			
Net expenditures from—			
Appropriations.....	21, 953, 499. 61		
Trust and special funds.....	2, 315, 176. 31	24, 268, 675. 92	

STATEMENT A.—Consolidated statement showing (1) cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
EXPENDITURES—continued.			
<i>Balances June 30, 1921.</i>			
To credit of disbursing officer, account of—			
Appropriations.....	\$993,954.31		
Trust and special funds.....	93,307.79	\$1,089,262.10	
In the Treasury of the United States—			
General fund, District of Columbia.....	7,569,871.39		
Trust and special funds.....	451,920.30	8,021,791.69	\$33,379,729.71
(2) SURPLUS REVENUES.			
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States June 30, 1920, over and above appropriation and other charges.....		4,648,666.69	
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year, 1921, over and above appropriation and other charges for said fiscal year.....		512,171.86	
Total surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1921.....			5,160,838.55
(3) DEBT.			
Amount of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds outstanding July 1, 1920.....			5,481,450.00
Purchase and cancellation of 3.65 per cent bonds during fiscal year 1921.....			565,790.00
Amount of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds outstanding June 30, 1921.....			4,915,750.00
Sinking fund assets.....			3,749,123.02
Net indebtedness, June 30, 1921.....			1,166,626.98

STATEMENT B.—Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for receipts, other than trust and special funds, deposited in the Treasury during the fiscal year ended 1921; advances from appropriations payable from the revenues of said District; and cash balances of the District.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Balance July 1, 1920:			
Cash balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, June 30, 1920.....	\$7,337,851.24		
Adjustment of differences developed subsequent to June 30, 1920 (set forth in detail in the ledger account of general fund).....	580.22		
Corrected cash balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, June 30, 1920.....	7,337,271.02		
Revenues deposited:			
Revenues of the District of Columbia deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year 1921.....	13,360,411.89	\$20,697,682.91	
Advances and charges:			
Advances from all appropriations of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1921, chargeable to the revenues of the District.....		13,127,811.52	
Balance June 30, 1921:			
Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, June 30, 1921.....			\$7,569,871.39

STATEMENT C.—*Statement of the bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
June 30, 1920:			
3.65 bonds outstanding.....		\$5,481,450.00	
Sinking fund assets—			
3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds..	\$345,000.00		
4½ per cent United States Victory notes.....	210,000.00		
4½ per cent United States Liberty loan.....	1,837,500.00		
4½ per cent United States Victory notes.....	900,000.00		
Total bond investments.....	3,292,500.00		
Cash balance June 30, 1920.....	36,323.36	3,328,823.36	
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1920.....			\$2,152,626.64
Reduction in indebtedness during fiscal year:			
Purchase and cancellation of District of Columbia 3.65 bonds.....	565,700.00		
Sinking fund operation, investments purchased, account sinking fund, 4½ per cent Victory notes.....	455,000.00		
Decreased balance June 30, 1921.....		1,020,700.00 34,700.34	985,999.66
			1,166,626.98
June 30, 1921:			
3.65 bonds outstanding.....		4,915,750.00	
3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds.....	345,000.00		
4½ per cent United States Liberty loan.....	1,837,500.00		
4½ per cent Victory notes.....	1,565,000.00		
	3,747,500.00		
Cash balance, June 30, 1921.....	1,623.02	3,749,123.02	
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia, account of 3.65 bonds, June 30, 1921.....			1,166,626.98

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY.			
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, June 30, 1920, over and above appropriation and other charges.....			\$4,648,666.69
Cash revenues for the fiscal year 1921.....	\$13,447,993.92		
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations credited to the District of Columbia, June 30, 1921.....	608,682.17		
Amount transferred to police and firemen's relief fund..	14,056,676.09 161,000.00	13,895,676.09	
Charges revenue, account of the District of Columbia's share of appropriations for the fiscal year 1921:			
Payable by the United States and the District of Columbia.....	22,022,524.30		
Payable wholly by the District of Columbia.....	273,436.25		
Total appropriations, fiscal year 1921.....	22,295,960.55	13,383,504.23	
Appropriations chargeable to the District of Columbia..			
Surplus of current revenues over appropriation charges for the fiscal year 1921.....			512,171.86
Total surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1921, over and above appropriation and other charges.....			5,160,838.55

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STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL.			
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
Tax collections:			
Realty taxes.....	\$8,024,344.80		
Personal taxes.....	2,843,091.98		
Intangible personal taxes.....	916,583.41		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,827.44		
Penalties and interest on all taxes.....	60,084.56		
Insurance taxes.....	181,758.99		
		\$12,027,691.18	
Licenses:			
Dog taxes.....	22,356.64		
Elevator operators.....	233.50		
Engineers.....	156.00		
Insurance.....	27,039.25		
Transfers.....	74.00		
Miscellaneous.....	144,006.17		
Transfers.....	195.00		
Motor-vehicle operators.....	40,960.00		
Plumbers.....	30.00		
		235,050.56	
Rents:			
Wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	10,233.87		
Fish wharf and markets.....	8,792.85		
Washington Market Co.....	3,750.00		
Vault space.....	1,816.23		
Eastern market.....	7,456.64		
Western market.....	7,003.30		
Georgetown market.....	377.10		
Wholesale produce market.....	11,047.10		
Pipe line.....	220.44		
		50,697.53	
Fines:			
Police court.....	322,473.96		
Juvenile court.....	433.00		
		322,906.96	
Fees:			
Motor-vehicle tags.....	255,767.00		
Duplicate motor tags.....	1,266.00		
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	2,315.03		
Building permits.....	16,890.94		
Crematorium.....	825.00		
Electrical permits.....	5,804.00		
Gas and meter inspection.....	2,476.20		
Health department.....	399.25		
Municipal court.....	17,245.02		
Pound.....	1,472.75		
Public convenience stations.....	3,970.00		
Railing permits, etc.....	640.50		
Sewer and gas permits.....	2,932.00		
Surveyor.....	12,677.91		
Tax certificates.....	3,311.50		
Water-service permits.....	875.00		
Scaler weights and measures.....	3,163.52		
Electric meters.....	35.50		
		332,067.12	
Special Assessment:			
Assessment and permit work, including sidewalks, curbs, alley paving, and sewer construction.....	86,017.99		
Street paving (Borland amendment).....	159,371.18		
Street extensions, all.....	26,393.58		
Special park improvements.....	950.72		
		272,733.47	
Miscellaneous:			
Sale of old materials.....	4,822.92		
Houses.....	925.50		
District regulations.....	272.32		
Garbage tankage.....	20,931.47		
Garbage grease.....	72,756.56		
National training school for girls.....	190.59		
Municipal lodging house.....	155.65		
Board and care of insane.....	19,260.15		
Tuition of nonresident pupils, public schools.....	2,639.42		
Police court unclaimed collateral.....	584.50		
Damage to District property.....	1,785.77		
Railroad tax, Highway Bridge.....	29,000.00		
Paving roadway.....	788.35		
Transfer patient to Hampton, Va.....	.75		
Sales, workhouse, 60/40.....	17,179.42		
Sales, reformatory, 60/40.....	3,588.18		
Sales, home for the aged and infirm, 60/40.....	161.09		
		175,042.65	

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Deposited in Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the general fund, District of Columbia, account of surplus fees of recorder of deeds, and register of wills, etc.....		\$31,804.45	
Gross revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921.....		13,447,993.92	
Amount transferred to credit of policemen and firemen's relief fund.....		161,000.00	
		13,286,993.92	
Credit by unexpended balances of appropriations, June 30, 1921.....		608,682.17	
Net revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921, available to meet appropriation charges for said fiscal year.....			\$13,895,676.09
<i>Appropriations payable by the United States and the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 5, 1920:			
Salaries, offices, 1921.....	\$856,526.00		
Salaries, sinking fund office, 1921.....	500.00		
Public Utilities Commission, 1921.....	40,840.00		
Employees' compensation fund.....	5,000.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1921.....	207,830.00		
Repairs to buildings injured by fire, 1921.....	10,000.00		
Maintenance of Municipal Building, 1921.....	35,000.00		
Improvements and repairs, 1921.....	1,189,100.00		
Street improvements, 1921.....	614,200.00		
Maintenance of highway bridge across Potomac River, 1921.....	28,860.00		
Maintenance of bridge across Anacostia River, 1921..	5,000.00		
Sewers, 1921.....	582,000.00		
Sewage-disposal system.....	30,000.00		
Streets, 1921.....	1,193,000.00		
Care and maintenance of public convenience stations, 1921.....	20,000.00		
Condemnation of insanitary buildings, 1921.....	2,500.00		
Electrical department, 1921.....	506,655.00		
Public schools, 1921.....	4,533,810.00		
Teachers' retirement fund.....	50,000.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools.....	402,600.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf, 1921.....	20,250.00		
Education of colored deaf mutes, 1921.....	3,000.00		
Instruction of blind children, 1921.....	8,500.00		
Metropolitan police, 1921.....	1,794,153.87		
Fire department, 1921.....	1,271,060.00		
Health department, 1921.....	173,970.00		
Garfield Hospital isolating ward, 1921.....	10,000.00		
Providence Hospital isolating ward, 1921.....	6,500.00		
Maintenance of public crematorium, 1921.....	4,500.00		
Child Welfare Society, 1921.....	15,000.00		
Courts, 1921.....	131,560.00		
Probation system, supreme court, 1921.....	5,185.00		
Writs of habeas corpus, 1921.....	5,500.00		
Emergency fund, 1921.....	8,000.00		
Support of convicts, 1921.....	100,000.00		
Salaries of employees, courthouse, 1921.....	16,920.00		
Salaries of employees, Court of Appeals Building, 1921.....	4,800.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building, 1921.....	800.00		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, 1921.....	15,000.00		
Fees of jurors, supreme court, 1921.....	60,000.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, 1921.....	27,200.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1921.....	15,000.00		
Washington Asylum and Jail, 1921.....	118,455.00		
Support of prisoners, 1921.....	90,700.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1921.....	6,200.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1921.....	78,692.00		
National Training School for Boys, 1921.....	67,500.00		
National Training School for Girls, 1921.....	36,880.00		
Buildings, National Training School for Girls.....	20,000.00		
Freedmen's Hospital, 1921.....	45,000.00		

192 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
<i>Appropriations payable by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1921.....	\$20,000.00		
Children's Hospital, 1921.....	15,000.00		
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, 1921.....	15,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, 1921.....	15,000.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1921.....	22,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, 1921.....	15,000.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, 1921.....	5,000.00		
Georgetown University Hospital, 1921.....	5,000.00		
George Washington University Hospital, 1921.....	5,000.00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, 1921.....	75,140.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, 1921.....	218,400.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1921.....	35,000.00		
Industrial Home School, 1921.....	38,540.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1921.....	5,000.00		
Washington Home for Foundlings, 1921.....	5,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1921.....	5,000.00		
Relief of the poor, 1921.....	16,190.00		
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, 1921.....	5,920.00		
Hope and Help Mission, 1921.....	3,000.00		
Southern Relief Society, 1921.....	10,000.00		
National Library for the Blind, 1921.....	5,000.00		
Columbia Polytechnic Institute, 1921.....	1,500.00		
Hospital for the Insane, 1921.....	753,500.00		
Workhouse and reformatory, 1921.....	9,160.00		
Workhouse, 1921.....	247,240.00		
Reformatory, 1921.....	93,700.00		
Buildings, reformatory.....	50,000.00		
Militia, 1921.....	48,700.00		
Refund of erroneous collections, 1921.....	1,500.00		
Reclamation of Anacostia River flats.....	100,000.00		
Payment to Thomas W. and Alice N. Keller for damages by condemnation proceedings.....	3,820.00		
		\$16,322,026.87	
Sundry civil act approved June 5, 1920:			
Repairs and improvement of courthouse, 1921.....	2,000.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1921.....	20,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, 1921.....	443,550.00		
Lighting public grounds, 1921.....	28,500.00		
Bridge across Potomac River at Georgetown, 1921.....	500,000.00		
Burial of indigent soldiers, 1921.....	1,000.00		
National Zoological Park, 1921.....	125,000.00		
Connecting parkway between Rock Creek and Potomac Park.....	200,000.00		
		1,320,050.00	
Legislative, executive, and judicial act approved May 29, 1920:			
Salaries, Supreme Court, 1921.....	52,100.00		
Salaries and expenses, Court of Appeals, 1921.....	42,410.00		
		94,510.00	
Deficiency act approved Mar. 1, 1921:			
Employees' compensation fund, 60/40.....	2,000.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1921.....	3,900.00		
Sewers, 1921.....	18,000.00		
Public schools, 1921.....	33,480.00		
Metropolitan police, 1921.....	1,900.00		
Fire department, 1921.....	700.00		
Health department, 1921.....	1,400.00		
Courts, 1921.....	150.00		
Support of convicts, 1921.....	50,000.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., Supreme Court, 1921.....	1,800.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, 1921.....	4,000.00		
Fees of witnesses, Supreme Court, 1921.....	1,000.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1921.....	5,500.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, 1921.....	18,500.00		
Hospital for the Insane, 1921.....	101,500.00		
Judgments, 60/40.....	5,877.61		
Lighting, public grounds, 1921.....	1,200.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, 1920.....	888.08		
Support of convicts, 1920.....	41,797.18		
		293,592.87	

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
<i>Appropriations payable by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Deficiency act approved June 16, 1921:			
Employees' compensation fund, 60/40.....	\$600. 00		
Rent commission, 60/40.....	15,000. 00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses—			
1918 and prior.....	127. 61		
1920.....	278. 66		
1921.....	6,751. 04		
Sewers, 1921.....	5,000. 00		
Electrical department, 1921.....	1,000. 00		
Public schools:			
1918 and prior.....	3,156. 60		
1920.....	3. 09		
1921.....	35,870. 06		
Instruction of blind children, 1921.....	369. 50		
Fire department—			
1918 and prior.....	2. 88		
1920.....	47. 64		
1921.....	8,000. 00		
Health department—			
1918 and prior.....	16. 08		
1921.....	6,450. 00		
Writs of lunacy—			
1920.....	212. 10		
1921.....	1,000. 00		
Support of convicts, 1921.....	40,000. 00		
Courts—			
1918 and prior.....	88. 28		
1919.....	2,134. 12		
1920.....	3. 85		
1921.....	2,175. 00		
1921-22.....	22,483. 34		
Fees of witnesses, Supreme Court, 1921.....	3,500. 00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., Supreme Court, 1921.....	1,500. 00		
Miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, 1921.....	5,000. 00		
National Training School for Girls, 1921.....	5,000. 00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, 1921.....	3,000. 00		
Board of Children's Guardians, 1921.....	7,000. 00		
Hospital for the Insane—			
1920.....	8,163. 71		
1921.....	85,000. 00		
Public Utilities Commission—			
1918 and prior.....	1. 90		
1920.....	383. 57		
Improvements and repairs, 1918 and prior.....	844. 73		
Streets, 1918 and prior.....	6. 60		
Rock Creek Park, 1918 and prior.....	1. 44		
Metropolitan police, 1918 and prior.....	1. 22		
Maintenance of public crematorium, 1918 and prior.....	9. 42		
Emergency fund, 1918 and prior.....	44. 64		
Support of prisoners, 1918 and prior.....	4. 00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm—			
1918 and prior.....	528. 91		
1920.....	259. 11		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1921.....	3,000. 00		
Workhouse, 1918 and prior.....	52. 51		
Industrial Home School, 1921.....	5,000. 00		
Site for branch free public library, 60/40.....	10,000. 00		
Judgments, 60/40.....	23,486. 36		
		\$312,557. 97	
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Feb. 22 1921:			
Public schools, 1921-22.....	38,460. 00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, 60/40.....	980,000. 00		
		1,018,460. 00	
Increase of compensation, District of Columbia, 1920.....	1,294. 06		
Increase of compensation, District of Columbia, 1921.....	1,684,624. 53		
		1,685,918. 59	
Total appropriations, 60 per cent payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		21,047,116. 30	
60 per cent being.....		12,622,363. 98	

194 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
<i>Appropriations payable wholly from revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved May 29, 1920: Salaries of employees, Public Buildings and Grounds, 1921.....		\$82,080.00	
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved June 5, 1920:			
Minimum wage board, 1921.....	\$5,000.00		
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, 1921.....	50,000.00		
Maintenance, etc., of playgrounds, 1921.....	38,000.00		
Salaries, playgrounds, 1921.....	46,220.00		
		139,220.00	
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved Aug. 31, 1918: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, 1919.....		5,000.00	
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved May 29, 1920: Increase of compensation, 1921.....		12,000.00	
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved June 11, 1878:			
Increase of compensation, 1921.....		9,200.00	
Refunding taxes, etc.....		25,936.25	
<i>Appropriation payable one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved June 5, 1920: Interest and sinking fund, 1921.....	975,408.00	487,704.00	
Total appropriations and other charges against the revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921.....			\$13,383,504.25
Excess of revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921 over appropriations and other charges for said year.....			512,171.80

STATEMENT E.—*Statement of appropriations and advances, fiscal year 1921, and appropriation balances.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Balances July 1, 1920: Balance of District of Columbia appropriations subject to requisition, fiscal year 1920, and prior years.....		\$5,206,933.12	
Appropriations: Total appropriations, fiscal year 1921, detailed in statement D:			
Payable by the District of Columbia and the United States.....	\$22,022,524.30		
Payable wholly by the District of Columbia.....	273,436.25		
Total appropriations, fiscal year 1921.....		22,295,960.55	\$27,502,893.67
Advances: Total amount advanced upon requisitions, transfer settlements, and direct settlements, less repayments on account of advances, fiscal year 1921.....		22,345,949.70	
Lapsed appropriations: Balances of lapsed appropriations credited to the District of Columbia and the United States, June 30, 1921.....		1,198,207.42	
			23,544,157.12
Balances June 30, 1921: Balances of appropriations subject to requisition on account of fiscal year 1921, and prior years.....			3,958,736.55

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 195

STATEMENT F.—Statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921.

	Salaries.	Expenses.	Total.
I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT.			
Executive office.....	\$28,621.01	\$2,678.76	
Municipal garage.....	3,499.98	35,115.46	
Auditor's office.....	44,157.09	1,882.20	
Disbursing office.....	10,467.49	577.12	
Assessor's office.....	97,689.58	4,855.04	
Collector's office.....	51,914.63	4,502.36	
Sinking fund office.....	500.00		
Corporation counsel's office.....	23,093.21	1,400.73	
Plumbing inspector's office.....	20,367.17	989.36	
License bureau.....	13,023.61	2,839.41	
Municipal architect's office.....	15,029.12	237.67	
Purchasing officer's office.....	40,152.86	2,862.30	
Building inspector's office.....	35,385.39	3,219.24	
District Building.....	41,362.04	43,237.71	
Coroner's office.....	3,599.99	8,871.11	
Engineer department, records division.....	15,662.04	1,309.86	
Permit division.....	2,364.56	247.51	
Board of examiners, steam engineers.....	900.00		
Department of insurance.....	11,897.98	1,087.63	
Employees' compensation fund.....		7,704.01	
Minimum wage board.....	2,502.61	2,370.16	
Public Utilities Commission.....	30,400.07	8,605.50	
Juvenile court.....	28,530.84	7,277.72	
Police court.....	39,410.72	20,743.65	
Municipal court.....	25,414.54	8,147.97	
Report of court of appeals.....		55.00	
Rent, recorder of deeds.....		5,500.00	
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court.....		24,802.84	
Fees of witnesses, supreme court.....		19,403.98	
Fees of jurors, supreme court.....		55,576.00	
Pay of bailiffs, supreme court.....		30,500.00	
Salaries, supreme court.....	51,757.82		
Salaries of employees, courthouse.....	16,920.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building.....		730.54	
Salaries and Expenses, court of appeals.....		42,391.57	
Salaries of employees, Court of Appeals Building.....	4,782.00		
Repairs and improvements of courthouse.....		1,712.28	
Reconstruction of courthouse.....		593.40	
Temporary quarters, courthouse.....		500.00	
Probation system, supreme court.....	4,312.49	621.11	
Probation system, police court.....	26.33	181.09	
Writs of lunacy.....	2,397.55	4,098.95	
Judicial expenses.....		5,241.37	
Register of wills office, copies of papers relating to realty.....		75.00	
	666,142.72	362,745.61	
Total, general government.....			\$1,028,888.33
II. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.			
Surveyor's office.....	32,037.15	2,326.54	
Metropolitan police.....	1,496,931.99	92,832.26	
House of detention.....	8,371.29	29,871.19	
Harbor patrol.....	3,857.24	4,929.11	
Militia.....		50,950.65	
Fire department.....	1,071,888.60	213,370.36	
Repairs to buildings injured by fire.....		886.24	
Electrical department.....	57,991.44	465,861.76	
Removal of dangerous buildings.....		336.04	
Pound and stable.....		47.37	
	2,671,077.71	861,411.52	
Total, protection of life and property.....			3,532,489.23
III. HEALTH AND SANITATION.			
Sewer division.....	65,210.39	646,922.63	
Street cleaning division.....	42,439.91	1,196,181.97	
Health department.....	94,747.91	80,761.81	
Sewage-disposal system.....		72,063.72	
Condemnation of insanitary buildings.....	2,100.00	128.96	
Care and maintenance of public convenience stations.....		19,134.59	
	204,498.21	2,015,193.68	
Total, health and sanitation.....			2,219,691.89

196 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT F.—*Statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, fiscal year, 1921—Continued.*

	Salaries.	Expenses.	Total.
IV. HIGHWAYS.			
Surface division.....	\$72,052.25	\$1,357.34	
Inspector of asphalts and cements.....	7,825.01	685.78	
Street extension.....	3,299.98		
Trees and parking.....	9,840.02		
Improvements and repairs.....		1,254,990.27	
Street improvements.....		762,348.81	
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues.....		14,080.17	
Alleys.....		1,436.05	
Maintenance of bridge across Anacostia River.....		2,908.26	
Maintenance of Highway Bridge across Potomac River.....	1,134.97	4,857.66	
Maintenance of Highway Bridge across Potomac River, outside		20,500.00	
Bridge across Potomac River at Georgetown.....		577,000.00	
Elimination of grade crossings.....		1,802.19	
	94,152.23	2,641,966.53	
Total, highways.....			\$2,736,118.76
V. CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Board of Charities.....	20,139.99	7,450.54	
Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	17,787.02	75,077.68	
Buildings, Home for the Aged and Infirm.....		18,491.41	
Washington Home for Incurables.....		4,711.42	
Relief of the poor.....	2,039.99	11,343.97	
Transportation of paupers and prisoners.....		5,739.79	
Southern Relief Society.....		9,747.87	
Board of Children's Guardians.....	18,970.99	229,779.81	
Industrial Home School.....	10,057.77	37,776.10	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	9,927.73	26,820.21	
Hope and Help Mission.....		3,011.59	
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....		3,303.86	
Washington Home for Foundlings.....		1,102.54	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....		368.72	
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....	1,920.00	5,496.35	
Burial of Indigent Soldiers.....		664.00	
National Training School for Boys.....		70,610.16	
National Training School for Girls.....	10,243.31	23,794.02	
Buildings, National Training School for Girls.....		21,618.38	
Freedmen's Hospital.....		39,261.75	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-In Asylum.....		19,355.63	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-In Asylum, outside.....		22,985.91	
Children's Hospital.....		13,934.75	
Garfield Hospital isolating ward.....		10,486.18	
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital.....		14,919.75	
Providence Hospital isolating ward.....		5,526.50	
Heating and lighting power plant, Providence Hospital.....		—958.05	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....		23,669.05	
Eastern Dispensary.....		3,219.15	
Georgetown University Hospital.....		5,000.00	
George Washington University Hospital.....		5,080.50	
Support and Medical Treatment of Destitute Patients.....		16,085.50	
Washington Diet Kitchen.....		1,250.00	
Child Welfare Society.....		13,750.00	
Buildings, Gallinger Hospital.....		509,131.16	
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	20,561.37	59,593.92	
Hospital for the Insane.....		848,707.89	
Support of prisoners.....	30,446.41	50,481.83	
Support of convicts.....		172,956.65	
Washington Asylum and Jail.....	30,785.71	83,711.62	
Reformatory.....	28,416.30	59,812.69	
Buildings, reformatory.....		66,309.07	
Workhouse.....	48,532.51	139,741.91	
Workhouse and reformatory.....	365.00	8,787.93	
Buildings, workhouse.....		—1,287.00	
Reformatory and workhouse.....		510.21	
	250,194.10	2,748,932.92	
Grand total, charities and corrections.....			2,999,127.02
VI. EDUCATION.			
Free public library.....	83,135.78	38,948.01	
Public schools.....	3,815,071.23	856,473.49	
Buildings and grounds, public schools.....		823,483.62	
Expenses retirement of teachers.....		2,003.31	
Teachers' retirement appropriated fund.....		19,688.30	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf.....		20,250.00	
National Library for the Blind.....		5,000.00	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 197

STATEMENT F.—Statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, fiscal year, 1921—Continued.

	Salaries.	Expenses.	Total.
VI. EDUCATION—continued.			
Columbia Polytechnic Institute.....		\$1,629.00	
Education of colored deaf mutes.....		2,775.00	
Instruction of blind children.....		8,000.00	
	\$3,898,207.01	1,777,507.49	
Total, education.....			\$5,676,457.74
VII. RECREATION.			
Reclamation of Anacostia River flats.....		104,013.42	
Maintenance, etc., of playgrounds.....	45,428.38	41,302.71	
National Zoological Park.....		124,024.71	
Improvement and care of public grounds.....		454,762.54	
Lighting public grounds.....		29,100.00	
Salaries employees public buildings and grounds.....		82,080.00	
Connecting parkway between Rock Creek and Potomac Park.....		140,071.03	
Rock Creek Park.....		42.50	
Small parks.....		698.83	
	45,428.38	976,095.74	
Total, recreation.....			1,021,524.12
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.			
Engineer stables.....	4,936.88		
Repair division.....	14,406.11	233.38	
Increase of compensation.....	1,522,481.12		
Increase of compensation, wholly, D. C.....	16,623.18		
Increase of compensation, outside, D. C.....	43,778.73		
Rent commission.....	26,011.77	4,027.21	
Zoning commission.....	1,450.00	2,722.33	
Payment to Thomas W. and Alice M. Keller, for damages by indemnification.....		3,820.00	
Refunding taxes, etc.....		25,636.99	
Emergency fund.....		4,813.35	
Refund of erroneous collections.....		1,057.35	
Judgments.....		29,316.47	
Veterinarian.....	1,399.12	176.30	
General advertising.....		7,002.91	
Advertising taxes in arrears.....		6,579.22	
Vehicle tags.....		14,588.00	
Damages.....		328.00	
Printing annual and special reports.....		9,455.58	
Postage.....		14,980.00	
Purchase of construction material.....		—6,320.58	
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses of various offices, printing of pay rolls and vouchers, proposals and contracts for general supplies, and miscellaneous items.....		7,003.92	
	1,631,086.91	125,420.13	
Total, miscellaneous.....			1,756,507.34
IX. PUBLIC-SERVICE ENTERPRISES.			
Department of weights, measures, and markets.....	24,103.29	10,007.32	
Maintenance of public crematorium.....		4,360.73	
Maintenance of fuel yards.....		—45,581.10	
Buildings, fish wharf and market.....		4,742.52	
Wharf between M and N Streets SW.....		9,654.42	
	24,103.29	—16,816.11	
Total, public-service enterprises.....			7,287.18
X. INTEREST AND DEBT.			
Net expenditures account interest and sinking fund, 1921.....		975,408.00	
Total, interest and debt.....			975,408.00
Grand total, net expenditures from appropriations, fiscal year 1921.....			21,953,499.61

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STATEMENT G.—Receipts of trust and special funds, District of Columbia, net expenditures, and balances, fiscal year, 1921.

Fund.	Balances July 1, 1920.	Collections, fiscal year, 1921.	Net expenditures fiscal year, 1921.	Balances June 30, 1921.		
				In United States Treasury.	In hands of dis- bursing officer of the District of Columbia.	Total balances June 30, 1921.
Water fund.....	\$164,652.22	\$1,070,339.49	\$1,025,660.53	\$161,344.46	\$47,986.72	\$209,331.18
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	128,091.72	822,353.94	776,465.48	138,067.60	35,912.58	173,980.18
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	44,309.36	161,168.67	169,945.33	34,649.20	883.50	35,532.70
Washington redemption fund.....	25,573.77	147,224.53	155,164.78	15,269.56	2,363.96	17,633.52
Industrial Home School fund.....	4,647.45	7,181.85	8,076.79	1,225.73	2,526.78	3,752.51
Industrial Home School for Colored Children fund:						
1920.....	73.28		73.20	.08		.08
1919.....	39.65		39.65			
1918.....		28.78	28.78			
Permit fund.....	32,728.11	21,130.76	12,860.16	39,374.05	1,621.66	40,995.71
Surplus fund.....	1,211.05		137.00	720.74	353.31	1,074.05
Outstanding liabilities.....	2,394.80	49.46	38.30	2,405.96		2,405.96
Sanitary fund.....	61.17		25.00	36.17		36.17
Escheated estates relief fund.....	152.87	176.72	329.59			
Militia fund from fines.....	291.30		12.00	303.30		303.30
Washington special tax fund.....	11,554.94			11,554.94		11,554.94
Redemption of tax sale certificates.....	3,039.07			3,039.07		3,039.07
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	1,167.65			1,167.65		1,167.65
Teachers retirement deductions fund.....		212,761.79	166,343.72	42,761.79	3,656.28	46,418.07
Total.....	419,988.41	2,442,415.99	2,315,176.31	451,920.30	95,307.79	547,228.09

STATEMENT H.—Cash account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Detail.	Total.
BALANCES.		
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1920.....		\$658,955.25
ADVANCES.		
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia:		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	\$17,838,126.22	
Washington redemption fund.....	156,733.54	
Permit fund.....	12,000.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....	7,170.15	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children fund, 1920.....	19.45	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	205,829.85	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	743,000.00	
Outstanding liabilities.....	38.30	
Escheated estates relief fund.....	329.59	
Water fund.....	964,977.29	
Sanitary fund.....	19.40	
Militia fund from fines.....	36.80	
Amount of checks canceled and repaid, to appropriations and funds.....		19,928,280.59
		17,143.51
		20,604,379.35

STATEMENT II.—*Cash account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1291—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia:		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	\$17,503,987.35	
Water fund.....	727,011.11	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	718,838.88	
Permit fund.....	12,860.16	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	209,599.65	
Washington redemption fund.....	155,165.03	
Outstanding liabilities.....	38.30	
Industrial Home School fund.....	16,740.33	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children fund, 1920.....	26.40	
Escheated estates relief fund.....	329.59	
Sanitary fund.....	19.40	
Surplus fund.....	137.00	
		\$19,334,753.20
REPAYMENTS.		
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriations and funds.....		163,220.54
Amount of checks canceled and repaid to appropriations and funds.....		17,143.51
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1921.		
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1921.....		1,089,262.10
		20,604,379.35

STATEMENT I.—*Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year, 1921.*

	Detail.	Total.
BALANCES JULY 1, 1920.		
Balances due the District of Columbia on account of cash in hands of collector June 30, 1920:		
General fund.....	\$73,417.97	
Miscellaneous receipts of the United States.....	1,280.97	
Trust and special funds.....	7,456.06	
Repayments to appropriations.....	8.81	
		\$82,163.81
Balances due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected:		
Realty taxes.....	1,396,442.47	
Tangible personal taxes.....	629,360.88	
Intangible personal taxes.....	128,652.60	
Special reimbursable taxes.....	13,297.96	
		2,167,753.91
Total balances, June 30, 1921.....		2,249,917.72
DEBITS.		
To amount of levy based on new assessment for fiscal year 1921:		
Realty taxes.....	8,478,498.33	
Tangible personal taxes.....	3,107,000.44	
Intangible personal taxes.....	971,848.74	
		12,557,347.51
To amount of increases in levies, per assessor's certificate:		
Realty taxes.....	38,801.70	
Tangible personal taxes.....	8,930.30	
Intangible personal taxes.....	1,638.34	
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,166.65	
		50,536.99
To amount of collections on account of penalties:		
Realty taxes.....	54,936.96	
Tangible personal taxes.....	5,147.60	
		60,084.56
To amount of collections account of miscellaneous items:		
District of Columbia, one-half.....	499,305.27	
District of Columbia, 60 per cent.....	20,928.69	
District of Columbia, all.....	1,050,023.32	
United States, one-half.....	499,305.26	
United States, 40 per cent.....	13,952.39	
United States, all.....	1,752.90	
		2,085,267.83

200 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT I.—*Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year, 1921—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.
DEBITS—continued.		
To amount of collections account trust and special funds:		
Water fund.....	\$1,070,339.49	
Washington redemption fund.....	147,224.53	
Permit fund.....	21,130.76	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	822,353.94	
Escheated estates relief fund.....	176.72	
Industrial home school fund.....	7,181.85	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	161,168.67	
		\$2,229,575.96
To amount of repayments made to various appropriations.....		46,060.30
		19,278,790.87
CREDITS.		
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the auditor of the District of Columbia:		
Realty taxes.....	8,081,871.95	
Tangible personal taxes.....	2,851,629.67	
Intangible personal taxes.....	920,479.71	
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,827.44	
		11,855,808.77
By collections on account of penalties:		
Realty taxes.....	55,498.33	
Tangible personal taxes.....	5,250.30	
		60,748.63
By collections on account of miscellaneous items:		
District of Columbia, one-half.....	500,586.23	
District of Columbia, 60 per cent.....	20,928.69	
District of Columbia, all.....	1,051,535.12	
		1,573,050.04
Trust and special funds.....	2,076,032.02	
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	516,291.52	
Repayments to appropriations.....	46,069.11	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	161,000.00	
		2,799,392.65
Total deposits with the Treasurer of the United States.....		16,289,000.09
By amount of reduction in levies per assessor's certificate account of:		
Realty taxes.....	26,635.77	
Tangible personal taxes.....	16,594.15	
Intangible personal taxes.....	26,009.26	
		69,239.18
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1921.		
Balances due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected—		
Realty taxes.....	1,862,761.93	
Tangible personal taxes.....	885,605.49	
Intangible personal taxes.....	159,547.01	
Special reimbursable taxes.....	12,637.17	
		2,920,551.60
		19,278,790.87

STATEMENT J.—*Statement of the teachers' retirement fund, District of Columbia.*

	Detail.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Total amount of deductions from salaries of officers and teachers.....	\$251,214.53	
Interest derived from investments.....	5,013.92	
		\$256,228.45
EXPENDITURES.		
Refund of deductions, including interest.....	5,691.46	
Annuities paid.....	834.56	
Expended for investments.....	203,284.36	
Balance June 30, 1921.....	209,810.38	
	46,418.07	
		256,228.45
INVESTMENTS.		
Third Liberty loan $\frac{4}{4}$ per cent (face value).....	31,400.00	
Fourth Liberty loan $\frac{4}{4}$ per cent (face value).....	196,050.00	
		227,450.00

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1921.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operation of the Metropolitan Police Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, detailed estimates for the conduct of the same for the fiscal year 1923 having heretofore been forwarded.

The police jurisdiction corresponds with the territory of the District of Columbia and has an area of 69.7 square miles. Besides the cities of Washington and Georgetown the territory includes 60 odd villages and towns, most every one of which would have a constabulary were it included in a State or Territory.

The population of the District of Columbia, according to the census of November 3, 1919, was 455,428, and the police force on June 30, 1921, consisted of 918 individuals, made up of 1 major and superintendent, 2 assistant superintendents, 3 inspectors, 12 captains, 21 lieutenants, 50 sergeants, and 795 privates, there being 9 vacancies in this grade, or 1 private to each 572 residents.

Of the total number of privates, who must necessarily be the active factors in the maintenance of peace and order, there were on the 1st day of July, 1921, 29 sick, 46 on leave of absence, 1 suspended, 3 absent without leave, 110 detailed, 70 assigned to post duty, 20 to special duty, and 28 to emergency duty, thus reducing the available patrol force for the entire District of Columbia to 488 privates, and when this number is further classified by division into hours of duty and relief the effective patrol force for the entire District of Columbia was made up of about 122 men throughout the day and about 366 men throughout the night time, when experience has taught that the greatest amount of service must be had from the police force, or 1 private to each 1,244 residents in the District of Columbia during the night.

Disposition of the force for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m., July 1, 1921.

	Major and superintendents.	Assistant superintendents.	Inspectors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Driver-privates.	Total.
Headquarters.....	1	2	3	1	2	2	38	6	55
Precincts:									
First.....				1	2	3	76	3	85
Second.....				1	2	4	62	2	71
Third.....				1	2	3	74	5	85
Fourth.....				1	2	3	55	3	64
Fifth.....				1	1	3	58	2	65
Sixth.....				1	1	3	67	2	74
Seventh.....				1	2	7	73	2	85
Eighth.....				1	1	3	64	2	71
Ninth.....				1	1	7	77	2	88
Tenth.....				1	2	6	88	2	99
Eleventh.....				1	1	4	33	2	41
Harbor.....					1	1	13		15
Woman's Bureau.....					1	1	17	1	20
Total.....	1	2	3	12	21	50	795	34	918

	Sick.	With leave.	Without leave.	Suspended.	Special duty.	Emergency duty.	Detail duty.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.	Total.
Headquarters.....	1	1					2	1	33	38
Precincts:										
First.....	6	6			2	2	13	9	38	76
Second.....	5	2	1		2	3	10	7	32	62
Third.....	7	2		1	2	3	9	11	35	74
Fourth.....		3			2	3	10	7	30	55
Fifth.....	1	4			2	3	10	7	31	58
Sixth.....		4			2	2	11	7	41	67
Seventh.....	1	4			2	3	10	8	45	73
Eighth.....	2	3			1	3	8	3	44	64
Ninth.....		3	1		2	3	10	2	56	77
Tenth.....	2	6	1		2	3	9	5	60	88
Eleventh.....	2	1			1		6	3	20	33
Harbor.....	2						2		9	13
Woman's Bureau.....		3							14	17
Total.....	29	46	3	1	20	28	110	70	488	795

¹ 1 as harbor master.² 6 vacancies in the grade of sergeant.³ 9 vacancies in the grade of private.⁴ 2 vacancies in the grade of driver-private (chauffeurs).⁵ Included in this total are all privates sick, with leave, without leave, suspended, special duty, emergency duty, detail duty, post duty; patrol duty; and the 38 privates detailed for detective duty; 4 of the privates so detailed do not receive the additional compensation provided for the prevention and detection of crime.*Total force.*

Major and superintendent.....	1
Assistant superintendents.....	2
Inspectors.....	3
Captains.....	12
Lieutenants.....	21
Sergeants.....	50
Privates, class 3.....	477
Privates, class 2.....	165
Privates, class 1.....	153
Driver-privates (chauffeurs).....	34
Vacancies in grade of sergeant.....	6
Vacancies in grade of private.....	9
Vacancies in grade of driver-private.....	2

Special-duty details.

Court van, as guard.....	1
Detective bureau, as clerks.....	6
Disbursing office, as guard.....	1
Door man, sixth precinct.....	1
Enforcing child labor law.....	2
Enforcing prohibition law.....	5
Hack inspector.....	1
House of detention, as guards.....	4
Patrol wagon and signal service, 12 hours each, all stations.....	22
Pawn inspector.....	1
Photographer, criminal pictures, scenes of crimes, copying, etc. (detective bureau).....	1
Plain clothes, special precinct duty, in several precincts.....	14
Police court.....	3
Police headquarters, as clerks.....	8
Police headquarters, as printer.....	1
Station houses, as clerks.....	30
Special investigations.....	3
Tax office, as guard.....	1
Traffic bureau.....	3
United States district attorney's office.....	2
Total.....	110

Short patrol and post duty.

British Embassy, three reliefs, 8 hours each.....	3
Executive Mansion, as guards.....	50
French Embassy, three reliefs, 8 hours each.....	3
Highway Bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	3
Japanese Embassy, three reliefs, 8 hours each.....	3
Municipal Building, outside, not less than 8½ hours.....	1
New bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	3
Nichols Avenue and Good Hope Road, 8 hours each.....	2
Patrolling the Potomac River in a small boat, averages about 10 hours a day.....	1
Railroad station, Seventh and C Streets SW., 8 hours.....	1
Total.....	70

DISCIPLINE.

During the year it has been the aim of headquarters to impress the members of the force with the fact that they are engaged in a profession and that a good or bad reputation will follow, according to the manner in which they conduct themselves.

The police officer to-day receives good pay, has reasonable hours for duty, and an assured pension in case of disability, all of which should be an incentive for good conduct and intelligent action at all times, and I am very glad to report that there was a decrease in the number of cases cited before the trial board during the past year, 182 members of the force being placed before the board for violating the provisions of the manual, which is a decrease of 17 as compared with the preceding year. Of this number 151 were found guilty of the charge and proper penalties were imposed.

The following is a report in detail of the number of cases heard and disposition of the same:

Trials.

Absence from duty without permission.....	4
Absence from duty and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.....	1
Absence from duty and willful disobedience of orders.....	2
Absence from duty and making an untruthful statement to a superior.....	1

Conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force....	15
Conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force and neglect of duty.....	3
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	16
Conduct unbecoming an officer, willful disobedience of orders, and absence from duty without permission.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer, neglect of duty and making an untruthful statement to a superior officer.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and using unnecessary violence toward a prisoner..	2
Desertion.....	36
Discharging revolver without sufficient cause.....	1
Failing to patrol beat.....	1
Failing to patrol beat and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order and discipline of the force.....	1
Failing to patrol beat and failing to report to station through patrol box.....	2
Failing to patrol beat and leaving beat without permission.....	18
Failing to patrol beat, leaving beat without permission and smoking on duty....	3
Failing to patrol beat, leaving beat without permission, neglect of duty, smoking on duty and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order and discipline of the force.....	1
Failing to patrol beat and neglect of duty.....	1
Failing to report to station through patrol box.....	14
Failing to report to station through patrol box and absence from duty without permission.....	1
Failing to report to station through patrol box, failing to patrol beat and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order and discipline of the force.....	2
Failing to report to station through patrol box, failing to patrol and leaving beat without permission.....	2
Failing to report to station through patrol box and making untruthful statement to a superior officer.....	1
Failing to report to station through patrol box and neglect of duty.....	2
Failing to report to station through patrol box, neglect of duty and intoxication..	1
Failing to report to station through patrol box, neglect of duty and making untruthful statement to a superior officer.....	1
Failing to report to station through patrol box, neglect of duty and failure to procure a sick card.....	1
Failing to report to station through patrol box and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order and discipline of the force.....	1
Failing to report violation of one of the department rules.....	1
Gambling.....	1
Intoxication.....	6
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	3
Intoxication and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order and discipline of the force.....	3
Losing police shield.....	1
Making an untruthful statement to a superior officer.....	2
Neglect of duty.....	12
Neglect of duty and failing to learn to operate department automobile.....	1
Neglect of duty and receiving a reward for services without permission.....	1
Nonpayment of a just debt.....	2
Nonpayment of a just debt and making an untruthful statement to a superior officer.....	1
Using unnecessary violence toward a prisoner.....	4
Willful disobedience of orders, insubordination and consulting a physician other than a police surgeon.....	1
Willful disobedience of orders, insubordination, neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order and discipline of the force.....	1
Willful disobedience of orders and showing disrespect to a superior officer.....	1
Willful disobedience of orders, failing to report to station through patrol box and absence without permission.....	1
Willful disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order and discipline of the force.....	1
Total.....	182
Probationary term unsatisfactory; be dropped.....	5
Total.....	187

DISPOSITION OF CASES.

Be required to return reward and exhibit receipt.....	1
Charges dismissed.....	31
Compelled to resign.....	1
Fined.....	69
Fined but payment suspended.....	2
Removed from the force.....	53
Required to pay debt.....	1
Warned.....	24
Total.....	182
Probationers dropped without trial; terms unsatisfactory.....	5
Total.....	187

Resigned.

July, 1920.....	16	February, 1921.....	9
August, 1920.....	7	March, 1921.....	9
September, 1920.....	3	April, 1921.....	5
October, 1920.....	8	May, 1921.....	2
November, 1920.....	0	June, 1921.....	2
December, 1920.....	2		
January, 1921.....	2	Total.....	65

Dismissed.

July, 1920.....	10	February, 1921.....	2
August, 1920.....	8	March, 1921.....	3
September, 1920.....	4	April, 1921.....	3
October, 1920.....	4	May, 1921.....	2
November, 1920.....	1	June, 1921.....	8
December, 1920.....	8		
January, 1921.....	5	Total.....	58

Appointments.

July, 1920.....	16	February, 1921.....	39
August, 1920.....	8	March, 1921.....	19
September, 1920.....	7	April, 1921.....	27
October, 1920.....	15	May, 1921.....	13
November, 1920.....	7	June, 1921.....	6
December, 1920.....	19		
January, 1921.....	36	Total.....	212

Changes in the force.

	Officers.	Privates.	Total.
Total force June 30, 1921:			
Force.....	93	760	853
Vacancies.....	2	79	81
Total force, with all vacancies filled, June 30, 1920.....	95	839	934
Force increased July 1, 1920, by act of Congress approved June 5, 1920, driver-private.....		1	1
Total force July 1, 1920 (as provided by law).....	95	840	935
Total force July 1, 1920 (not including vacancies).....	93	751	854
Separations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:			
Resignations.....	1	64	
Dismissed.....	2	58	
Died.....	2	8	
Pensioned.....	8	14	
Total separations.....	11	144	155
Separations deducted.....	82	617	699
Appointments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:			
Privates promoted.....	7	...	
Privates and driver-privates appointed.....	...	212	
Total appointments.....	7	212	219
Appointments added and the total of the force (not including vacancies) on June 30, 1921.....	89	829	918
Vacancies in the force on June 30, 1921.....	6	11	17
Total force when all vacancies filled.....	95	840	935

PENSIONED.

1. Asst. Supt. Richard B. Boyle, headquarters, pensioned August 1, 1920.
2. Capt. James E. Mulhall, fifth precinct, pensioned September 1, 1920.
3. Capt. William T. Anderson, eleventh precinct, pensioned September 1, 1920.
4. Lieut. Anthony Shilling, eleventh precinct, pensioned September 1, 1920.
5. Sergt. Theodore Kaucher, second precinct, pensioned September 1, 1920.
6. Sergt. Charles A. Stevens, eleventh precinct, pensioned September 16, 1920.
7. Sergt. Robert C. Yates, tenth precinct, pensioned February 6, 1921.
8. Sergt. John A. Boyce, tenth precinct, pensioned April 1, 1921.
9. Detective Sergt. Jacob C. Berman, headquarters, pensioned July 1, 1920.
10. Pvt. Thomas S. Wheeler, tenth precinct, pensioned July 16, 1920.
11. Pvt. John McTaggart, first precinct, pensioned September 1, 1920.
12. Pvt. Richard O. Melton, fourth precinct, pensioned September 1, 1920.
13. Pvt. John S. Barryman, seventh precinct, pensioned September 16, 1920.
14. Pvt. Alfred E. Jackson, fourth precinct, pensioned November 16, 1920.
15. Pvt. Thomas A. Dawson, sixth precinct, pensioned February 6, 1921.
16. Pvt. Charles Hooper, first precinct, pensioned February 6, 1921.
17. Pvt. Rufus Vanderschaaf, ninth precinct, pensioned February 6, 1921.
18. Pvt. James Kavanagh, tenth precinct, pensioned April 1, 1921.
19. Pvt. Louis S. Vandewalker, fifth precinct, pensioned April 1, 1921.
20. Driver-Pvt. Richard Anderson, fourth precinct, pensioned April 8, 1921.
21. Pvt. Chas E. Garvey, tenth precinct, pensioned June 1, 1921.
22. Driver-Pvt. Patrick Fitzgerald, fourth precinct, pensioned June 1, 1921.

DEATHS IN LINE OF DUTY.

PRESTON E. BRADLEY.

Pvt. Preston E. Bradley died on February 21, 1921, from injuries received as the result of a collision between an automobile, upon the running board of which he was standing, and a street car, while he was endeavoring to arrest the operator of the former for violation of the traffic regulations.

Pvt. Preston E. Bradley was appointed to the force on May 21, 1917, and was in his thirty-first year at the time of his death.

SAMUEL C. HAYDEN.

Pvt. Samuel C. Hayden was murdered on February 27, 1921, by being shot in the head by a Negro man whom he was trying to arrest for felonious assault, the culprit having hidden in a closet, from which he fired, inflicting a mortal wound, as the officer approached his hiding place.

Pvt. Samuel C. Hayden was appointed to the force on July 1, 1910, and was in his thirty-ninth year at the time of his death.

DIED.

Sergt. Michael Lynch, appointed September 1, 1890; died December 23, 1920.

Sergt. Joseph A. Williams, appointed July 1, 1889; died February 15, 1921.

Pvt. Frank Constable, appointed June 6, 1905; died July 10, 1920.

Pvt. Charles G. Barteman, appointed October 9, 1901; died August 1, 1920.

Pvt. James W. White, appointed January 8, 1918; died August 11, 1920.

Pvt. John T. Hatton, appointed Oct. 2, 1885; died August 25, 1920.

Driver-Pvt. Charles H. Campbell, appointed September 1, 1913; died December 26, 1920.

Pvt. Richard Stewart, appointed May 13, 1896; died May 19, 1921.

FORCE DEPLETED DURING THE YEAR.

The department during the year was still beset with the difficulty of recruiting its ranks, and it was not until the latter part of the fiscal year that any progress was made in this respect.

Toward the close of the year, as a result of the apparent business depression throughout the country, which began to clearly manifest itself at that time, the department was able to secure physically qualified recruits here and there who had been let out of institutions in the industrial field which were temporarily, at least, discontinuing business.

Even with the increase of available material to select from, it might be said in passing that the ratio of physical rejections for police service was on the basis of 5 to 1, it being necessary on an average to examine five applicants to secure one qualified in every way physically to perform police duty.

As stated, however, at the beginning of the year and continuing on until the closing months of the fiscal period, the department was far short of the authorized quota, and the members of the force realizing the handicap placed upon it set about to overcome this difficulty in a manner which was commendable indeed and which resulted so effectively in keeping down crime and lawlessness to a minimum.

ARRESTS.

The total number of arrests made during the year was 56,592, as compared with 48,930 for the preceding year. Of these, 51,911 were male, 4,681 female, 35,554 white, 21,048 colored. Of the above

number 55,618 were able to read and write and 974 were unable to do so. Of the males arrested 25,615 were married, 26,296 unmarried; of the females 2,380 were reported as being married and 2,301 as unmarried.

In addition to the numerous statute laws of the District there are hundreds of regulations promulgated by the commissioners which have the effect of law and which receive the attention of the police.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that during the year just closed the arrests made where a felony was the charge have decreased.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

During the year ended June 30, 1919, there were 2,983 arrests where criminal offenses were charged, as against 2,862 for the year ended June 30, 1920, and 2,618 for the year just closed, the more important cases being subdivided as follows:

	1921	1920		1921	1920
Arson.....	4	2	Grand larceny.....	438	491
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	196	205	Housebreaking.....	462	681
Assault with intent to kill.....	25	23	Manslaughter.....	20	23
Assault with intent to rob.....	3	2	Murder.....	44	38
Attempt to rape.....	16	5	Perjury.....	5	4
Embezzlement.....	51	56	Rape.....	16	7
Forgery.....	92	118	Robbery.....	172	224

MISDEMEANORS.

Of the number of arrests reported, 53,974 were for minor infractions of the law, including the following:

	1921	1920		1921	1920
Assault.....	1,858	1,583	Permitting gambling.....	276	242
Attempted housebreaking.....	24	19	Petit larceny.....	1,637	1,837
Attempted larceny.....	9	9	Soliciting prostitution.....	109	82
Carrying weapons.....	297	343	Taking property without consent		
Cruelty to animals.....	111	116	of owner.....	71	70
Desertion.....	55	69	Threats of personal violence.....	379	313
Destroying private property.....	153	126	Vagrancy.....	371	307
Destroying public property.....	10	8	Dog muzzling regulations.....	384	319
Disorderly conduct.....	5,245	4,531	Hacking law and regulations.....	529	556
Fornication.....	753	913	Health regulations.....	383	593
Indecent assault.....	9	10	Licenses laws.....	103	87
Indecent exposure.....	98	83	Police regulations.....	6,841	7,124
Larceny by a trick.....	1	2	Speed law.....	8,163	7,051
Nonsupport of wives and minor			Traffic regulations.....	12,903	9,847
children.....	76	68	Bookmaking, poolselling, etc.....	65	12
Nuisance.....	372	319			

LIQUOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The department continued its aggressive warfare in the enforcement of the various liquor laws in force in the District of Columbia. The act known as the Volstead Act does not repeal any of the provisions of the Sheppard law except those which are inconsistent therewith, and during the year just closed the members of the force made arrests under the latter law in the following cases:

Drinking in public places.....	99
Drunk in public places.....	5,415
Operating a vehicle while drunk.....	166

Under the Volstead Act arrests were made as follows:

Selling flavoring extracts for beverage purposes.....	15
Illegal prescriptions.....	5
Maintaining a common nuisance.....	8
Carrying on person for purpose of sale.....	5
Possession of property designed for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor....	6
Possession in other than private residences.....	1
Manufacturing.....	79
Illegal possession.....	320
Selling.....	371
Transporting.....	654
Various sections Revised Statutes relating to the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits.....	111

The department has cooperated to the fullest extent with the agents of the Federal Government and has received considerable assistance from the various representatives of the Federal prohibition office and of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

Aside from enforcing the laws and regulations in force in the District of Columbia the members of the department performed the following miscellaneous duties: Found 13 abandoned infants, reported upon 6,808 accidents, found unsecured 394 back gates and 605 doors and windows in the afterhours of the night and took proper police action regarding the same. Through their efforts 51 dead bodies were found and properly disposed of. They reported upon 5,717 dead animals for removal by the contractor, 2,411 dangerous holes in roadways, and 2,646 dangerous or broken pavements, 125 dangerous buildings, 65 dangerous bridges; damaged trees and boxes were called to the attention of the parking commission in 1,046 instances, and they attended 90 false alarms of fire. They gave attention to the traffic regulations by warning in 8,118 cases, and reported 22 fire hydrants damaged. Reports were also made on 26,646 electric and gas lamps not being lighted in accordance with the orders of the commissioners; 85 lost children were found and returned to their homes; 7,444 permits of various characters were examined, and hundreds of other reports looking to the correction of unwarranted conditions for the welfare of the community were taken care of.

LOSSES AND RECOVERIES.

During the fiscal year just ended property to the value of \$1,201,-769.50 was reported stolen as against \$1,018,875.25 for the preceding year, and \$59,723.28 was reported lost and mislaid as against \$102,-898 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

During the year property was recovered as follows:

	1921	1920
Reported stolen.....	\$737, 776. 04	\$799, 780. 47
Reported lost or mislaid.....	6, 317. 68	11, 938. 77
Not reported stolen, lost, or mislaid.....	79, 123. 46	132, 417. 42
Used as evidence.....	14, 351. 74	34, 025. 75
Belonging to persons alleged to be of unsound mind.....	15, 383. 86	9, 761. 28
Effects of deceased persons.....	18, 411. 35	23, 000. 83
Stolen in other jurisdictions.....	32, 410. 80	42, 916. 00
Total delivered to property clerk for disposition according to law.....	903, 784. 93	1, 053, 840. 52

In addition to the above, automobiles to the value of \$173,232, horses and wagons to the value of \$10,490, and miscellaneous articles valued at \$35,323.63 were returned to the owners, making a total value of the property recovered by the department during the year \$1,122,830.56.

In addition to the estimated value of money and valuables which came into the possession of the police, as above reported, the police delivered to the poundmaster property to the value of \$440; taken from prisoners (personal property) and returned by order of the commanders of the various precincts, \$771,019.69; collateral delivered to the financial clerk of the police court, \$412,152; collateral delivered to the clerk of the juvenile court, \$3,798; collected in nonsupport cases and delivered to the clerk of the juvenile court, \$39,371.45; making the total financial responsibility for the officers of the force \$2,349,611.70 as against \$2,259,135.97 for the preceding year.

TRAFFIC BUREAU.

On account of the increasing volume of work relating to street traffic it was found necessary during the year to inaugurate a traffic bureau. Quarters were secured for the accommodation of the bureau in the Municipal Building, September, 1920, Capt. A. J. Headley being placed in charge. Plans were at once made for the installation and maintenance of a permanent system of records dealing with every phase of the work assigned the bureau.

Beginning October 1, 1920, the bureau took over the work of compiling and maintaining records of all accidents and casualties of whatever nature coming to the attention of the police, which records had previously thereto been compiled and maintained in the office of the chief clerk, this departure being deemed advisable by reason of the fact that fully two-thirds of the casualties reported and recorded are properly classified as traffic casualties.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The great increase in the number of motor-driven vehicles in the District of Columbia for the past year resulted in an increase in the number of street accidents. Many of them, however, after investigation, proved to be caused by contributory negligence on the part of those injured or whose property was damaged.

The record shows that most of the number of accidents resulted in property damage and in minor injuries, there being a notable decrease in the number of fatal accidents and in the number of persons suffering serious injury.

In 1919, 76 persons were killed, and during the year just ended 59 died from the result of street accidents.

The increase of several thousand vehicles upon the streets and the corresponding increase of over 11,600 drivers fully accounts for the increase in the number of accidents.

SAFETY CAMPAIGN.

The efforts of the department in the work of accident prevention have been unceasing and have been directed along varied lines, one of the most effective of which was the formation of a body known as

The District of Columbia Safety Council, which came into being in November, 1920.

Appreciating the necessity of stimulating public interest in this most important field of police work, the major and superintendent invited representatives of all the trade bodies, citizens' associations, executive departments, churches, schools, various civic associations, and the public utilities to meet with him for the purpose of enlisting their cooperation in a city-wide safety campaign which had been mapped out and of securing their assistance in the widespread dissemination of safety propaganda.

This meeting, held in the board room of the Municipal Building, resulted in the formation of the body above referred to, the major and superintendent being chosen as chairman, who in turn appointed the various group chairmen, these group chairmen forming the executive committee of the council.

The following classification was given the various groups and a chairman appointed for each: Public schools, taxicabs and public vehicles, theaters, city post office, executive departments, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., labor organizations, Capital Traction Co., Washington Railway Co. and associated utilities, Army Motor Transport Corps, Protestant churches, Catholic churches, trade bodies, citizens' associations, safety-first associations, clubs, and Boy Scouts.

The chairman of each group was directed to appoint a subchairman for each separate unit within his special group, whose duty was to direct activities within that group, reporting to the group chairman from time to time and the group chairman reporting to the executive committee.

At the request of the safety council the commissioners issued a proclamation setting apart the week beginning December 6, 1920, as "safety week" and calling on all citizens to lend their efforts in an intensive campaign to reduce street accidents.

The plans arranged were carried out in complete detail and were most successful, accidents during the week named being 70 per cent less than those of the preceding week, and the beneficial effects of safety week are still apparent.

The 60,000 children in the public schools were reached through a circular letter from the superintendent of schools and the teachers were directed to set aside a part of each day to instruction in safety methods.

Through the efforts of the chairmen of the two church groups, the matter was called to the attention of the thousands of churchgoers from the pulpits of the various churches.

The executive departments cooperated through placing safety suggestions in the pay envelopes of the employees and through the placing of placards in all the Government buildings.

The street car companies called special meetings of their employees which were made the occasion of instructive addresses on safety, and every street car in the District carried placards both front and rear, containing appropriate pictures and safety legends.

The other utilities also called special meetings of their employees for the purpose of disseminating safety propaganda.

The theaters cooperated through the display of slides containing admonitions to the public and through the display of a special safety film procured for the occasion.

The Boy Scouts patrolled the down-town streets with banners containing pictures and legends; special meetings of the various citizens' associations were called and urged to preach safety in the home and the office, the same plan being carried out with respect to the labor organizations and the trade bodies, members of the latter organizations being asked to assemble their employees and address them on the subject.

The response in all cases was most gratifying, and it is believed that through the efforts of this committee every person in the District of Columbia was impressed, to some degree at least, with the necessity of exercising proper care at all times, and especially in the use of the streets and highways.

OPERATORS' PERMITS.

On April 1, 1921, a regulation became effective which provided that all applications for permits to operate motor vehicles in the District of Columbia be made to the traffic bureau of the police department and requiring the officer in charge of said bureau to cause all applicants to be examined as to their knowledge of the traffic regulations and their ability to operate motor vehicles and prohibiting the issuance of any such permit by the superintendent of licenses except upon the approval of the officer in charge of the traffic bureau.

Previous to the enactment of this regulation no examination as to the applicant's qualifications or fitness to hold a permit was required, but permits were issued upon the persons appearing at the office of the superintendent of licenses and going through the simple formality of affirming that he or she was familiar with the traffic regulations and had had two weeks' experience in the operating of a motor vehicle.

ARRESTS BY BICYCLE, MOTOR-CYCLE, AND AUTO MEN.

The total number of arrests made by officers assigned to duty mounted on bicycles and motor cycles or detailed in automobiles was 18,984, and \$101,556 in fines were imposed.

A comparison for the preceding five years is as follows:

	Arrests.	Fines imposed.		Arrests.	Fines imposed.
1917.....	11, 156	\$54, 247	1920.....	16, 328	\$84, 575
1918.....	13, 573	84, 383	1921.....	18, 984	101, 556
1919.....	16, 306	126, 009			

The activities of the members of this force is worthy of more than passing notice, and I am glad to invite particular attention to the same.

RECORD IN AUTO RECOVERIES.

The department during the fiscal year succeeded in making the splendid percentage of 83.13 in auto recoveries, or returning to the owners 479 cars as against 575 reported stolen. As far as can be learned this record leads a great many of the cities of the country

by a very large margin in the percentage of auto recoveries. Excellent work was done by the members of the automobile squad, to which is assigned the particular work of the recovery of stolen automobiles and the apprehension of the thieves. The 479 cars recovered represent an approximate valuation of \$690,375.

HANDBOOK CASES.

Particular attention was given by the members of the department during the year to the elimination of the handbook evil. Very satisfactory progress resulted in the matter of securing evidence and a great number of arrests were made for this violation of the law. Out of the large number of arrests, however, only few cases were actually brought to trial, most of the defendants being released on bond pending trial, during which time some were rearrested on the same charge. It is regretted that more prompt adjudication of these cases by the courts was not possible.

While it is realized that the dockets in our courts are much congested, it is suggested that if there could be brought about a more prompt disposition of these cases the police would be materially assisted in the eventual elimination of this insidious form of gambling. It would also have a deterrent effect upon prospective handbook makers if they knew absolutely that once caught in the act of violating the law speedy prosecution would follow.

SPLENDID TEAMWORK BY THE MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The members of the department almost without exception during the fiscal year entered into the work set for them with a zeal and interest which is worthy of commendation.

A comparative review of the statistics of the fiscal period just ended with those of preceding years will show a splendid record of activity on the part of the members of the force in ferreting out those responsible for the commission of crime.

At Christmas time of 1920 the successful work of the members of the force brought forth words of praise from former Commissioner J. Thilman Hendrick, who, as commissioner, had immediate supervision over the police department, and I am quoting below the Police Bulletin of December 25, 1920, containing the communication of the former commissioner as well as the expressions of commendation from the major and superintendent:

To the officers and members of the Metropolitan police force:

It is my earnest wish that each and every officer and member of the Metropolitan police force may enjoy a happy Christmas and a most prosperous New Year.

In extending to you these greetings I desire to add a word of appreciation for the splendid and loyal service which you as members of the police department have uniformly rendered the city, in the knowledge of which I am sure you can not help but find cause for enjoyment of the holiday season and renewed inspiration for the coming year.

J. THILMAN HENDRICK,
Commissioner.

To the officers and members of the Metropolitan police force:

It gives me pleasure to add my own wishes for a merry Christmas and a prosperous and happy New Year for the members and employees of the department.

You are to be congratulated for your excellent teamwork and unity of cooperation, one with the other, in the performance of your duties, which indeed has been no small factor in maintaining a high standard of efficiency during the trying period when the force was way below its quota and when it was not possible to recruit men on account of the high salaries paid in the industrial field.

When the call came for intense effort to meet this handicap imposed by the shortage of men you responded truly and well, as evidenced by the success which the department has achieved in keeping crime and disorder to the minimum, and I want to assure you of my appreciation of the splendid service you have rendered.

HARRY L. GESSFORD,
Major and Superintendent.

There is hardly a year passes in the history of the Metropolitan police but that its members do not distinguish themselves with outstanding acts of bravery and heroism.

It would embody quite a volume to enumerate the specific feats of bravery performed on many occasions by the members of the department during the year, but in passing I desire to make mention of the valorous act of Detective Sergt. Arthur B. Scrivener in his capture of one Thurman Brown, an escaped convict from the Atlanta Penitentiary, in this city August 17 last, for which Scrivener received the Washington Times gold medal for bravery.

The details of Scrivener's act follows:

On August 17, 1920, Detective Sergts. Scrivener and Kelly, while walking near Third and I Streets NW., recognized Brown, who was wanted as a fugitive from justice, having escaped from the Atlanta Penitentiary. They started to apprehend him. Brown darted into a near-by grocery store where a pistol duel took place, the officers opening fire when Brown drew his revolver.

Still firing at the detectives, Brown ran through the rear door of the grocery, vaulted the rear fence and, pressing his revolver to the temple of the driver of a standing motor truck at Fifth Street and New York Avenue, commanded him to speed away from Scrivener who was close in pursuit. Scrivener likewise commandeered an unoccupied automobile and continued the chase, throughout which Brown rained bullets in Scrivener's car, one of which struck the windshield and glazed Scrivener's right arm, knocking his hand from the steering wheel and causing him to lose control of the machine, which crashed into a tree.

Believing that the detective was out of the running, Brown jumped from his car and, ran into an alley, revolver in hand. Scrivener followed, and notwithstanding his ammunition was exhausted he advanced toward Brown, who stopped still in his tracks, took aim at Scrivener and shouted a defiant oath at him. Scrivener unhesitatingly advanced on Brown, who pulled the trigger of his aimed revolver twice while the detective was but a short distance away.

The first bullet was deflected by Scrivener's watch and the second failed to explode. Then Scrivener closed in upon Brown, and although very much shaken up by the auto collision, weak from the loss of blood and suffering from the bullet wound and cuts, the officer grappled with Brown and finally overpowered him and reduced him to submission.

The members of the force have from time to time taken intensive courses of instruction from officers of the American Red Cross on first-aid work, and during the year an officer of this department, Patrolman A. E. Miller, of the second precinct, was awarded fourth prize of \$25 for meritorious first-aid service by the Red Cross. Miller's prize was won through his first-aid treatment of a woman who was discovered overcome by illuminating gas, and his prompt work in administering proper aid was largely instrumental, it was thought, in saving her life.

HOURS FOR NEAR-BEER SALOONS, POOL ROOMS, AND DANCE HALLS.

It is recommended that appropriate legislation be enacted requiring the closing of all near-beer saloons and pool rooms not later than 12 o'clock midnight and dance halls not later than 2 a. m. While some near-beer establishments and pool rooms have maintained a policy of closing their places at hours of propriety, others have taken advantage of unrestricted time of closing and have kept their places open for business at unusual hours of the night.

It is suggested, as a means of avoiding possible complaint, and also with a view of restricting the congregating places of the youth of the city to proper closing hours, that legislation be passed closing the near-beer saloons and pool rooms at the hours indicated above, and also that dance halls be prohibited from operating not later than 2 o'clock a. m.

RESTRICTION OF SALE AND POSSESSION OF DEADLY AND DANGEROUS WEAPONS AN IMPERATIVE NEED.

In my report for the fiscal year 1920 I recommended certain revisions of section 855 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia restricting the sale and possession of deadly and dangerous weapons, and I desire to renew my recommendations and to state that I can not too strongly urge the need of restrictive legislation which will curb the sale and possession of such weapons.

The same conditions which were pointed out in my recommendation last year in connection with the promiscuous sale of dangerous weapons still obtain, and I quote below in its entirety that part of my report with the request that every effort be made to have legislation passed looking to the curing of the evils referred to which our present inadequate law makes possible:

Section 855 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia provides in part as follows:

"Any person who shall within the District of Columbia have concealed about his person any deadly or dangerous weapon, or who shall carry openly any such weapon, with intent to unlawfully use the same, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both * * *."

Under the ruling of the police court of the District of Columbia any person may have concealed in any vehicle operated by him any deadly or dangerous weapon and not be in conflict with the said section 855 as written, and as a result of this wording of the law and the ruling of the court a number of bad characters who have been found operating automobiles with weapons concealed therein have been given their liberty and had said weapons returned to them by order of the court.

In order to provide a means of prosecuting persons who carry weapons in the manner described, it is recommended that the opening paragraph of section 855 be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 855. Any person who shall within the District of Columbia have concealed about his person or in or about any vehicle operated by him any deadly or dangerous weapon, or who shall carry openly any such weapon, with intent to unlawfully use the same, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both * * *."

Attention is also invited to the fact that under existing law any person wishing to secure a deadly and dangerous weapon for any purpose whatever may procure same at any store or from any person authorized to deal in such weapons, the only requirement being that he give to the person from whom he procures such weapon his name and address, the weapon being delivered without any investigation as to the truth of the statements made by such person as to such name and address and with no investigation as to the character and standing of the person procuring such weapon or of the use he intends to make of it.

In order to properly restrict the sale of weapons for unlawful purposes, it is recommended that the existing law be so amended as to provide for written approval by the major and superintendent of police as a condition precedent to the delivery of any deadly and dangerous weapon by one person to another, which can be best accomplished by amending the Code of Law for the District of Columbia by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 857a, the same to read as follows:

"SEC. 857a. It shall be a condition precedent to the selling, bartering, hiring, lending, or giving of any such weapon as hereinbefore described to any person that such person shall make application to the major and superintendent of police of the District of Columbia, on such form as may be prescribed, which application shall state the name, age, color, social condition, address and business of such persons, the name, address, and business of the person from whom it is proposed to procure such weapon, the style or class of weapon it is proposed to procure, a full statement as to the purpose for which such weapon is intended, and such other information as may be required.

"The major and superintendent shall, within 15 days of the date of the filing of said application, approve or disapprove the same, and no transaction in dealing, bartering, hiring, lending, or giving any such weapon as hereinbefore described shall be made or concluded without the approval of the said major and superintendent of police.

"Any person or persons who shall dispose of or obtain any such weapon or weapons except in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both; and in the case of the conviction of any authorized dealer in weapons, it shall be a part of the judgment of the court that the license of such dealer be revoked."

TRAFFIC COURT.

The major and superintendent renews the recommendations made in reports for the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 that a traffic court be established in this city.

In the annual report for the preceding year the urgent necessity for the creation of a tribunal to handle traffic cases exclusively was gone into very thoroughly and it may not be amiss to quote below in its entirety my recommendation for such a court last year:

TRAFFIC COURT.

The major and superintendent desires to renew the recommendation heretofore made, that a traffic court be established in this city.

The creation of such a court for the trial of traffic cases only is considered one of the most important necessities in view of the constantly increasing volume of traffic in Washington.

The long wait for the call of cases in the police court, where violations of all municipal laws and regulations are heard, is a hardship upon citizens who desire to defend their cases as well as upon the police officers making the arrests.

Violations of the traffic regulations are generally the last tried during the court day and this not only requires the police but citizens as well to remain at the court building for several hours, thereby greatly inconveniencing them and often interfering with the efficiency of the force by detaining men at court when they should be at rest after having performed their regular tricks of duty.

The creation of a court where traffic cases exclusively may be heard would mean a further advantage in that the presiding judge would be enabled to give his entire time and attention to the investigation of such cases, which is not now possible by reason of the pressure of work, which does not permit of that painstaking analysis which is essential in order to reach an equitable decision.

THE INAUGURATION.

During the fiscal year a presidential inauguration was held, and the arrangements made for the occasion, both police and civic, carried perfectly.

There was lacking the great parade which has been customary on former occasions, but huge crowds nevertheless, which included a

great number of visitors, lined the historic thoroughfare of Pennsylvania Avenue to witness the journey of the presidential party, with simple military escort, from the White House to the Capitol and return.

On account of the desire of the President-elect for the simplest and most inexpensive inaugural ceremonies and the consequent failure of Congress to appropriate the usual inaugural funds, the customary employment of out of town detectives and of an additional force of special policemen was dispensed with.

This action made necessary the pressure into service of not only every available member of the police force, which, it might be said, was far short of its authorized quota at that time, but the Home Defense League and its auxiliary, the motor corps, were called out and rendered excellent service in the duties which were mapped out for these organizations composed of public spirited men of the community.

At this time it may not be out of place to again direct attention of commissioners to the continued excellent work which the Home Defense League of the District of Columbia is rendering as a second line of defense to the police department. The service given by the members of this body was most earnest and efficient, and I take this opportunity to extend to them my appreciation of their wholehearted, public-spirited cooperation.

Splendid cooperation was also given the department by nearby military forces on this day, and the department is appreciative of the service rendered by the detachment of infantrymen from Camp Meade. The Boy Scouts, in their own way, rendered their usual fine service to the members of this department and the citizens of the District.

UNRESTRICTED AIRPLANE TRAFFIC.

The unrestricted use of airplanes, especially during the time of great open-air gatherings and celebrations in the District of Columbia, is becoming an increasing menace with the growing number of machines in use.

In a number of instances in the past, when parades and other public demonstrations have been held in the city, airplanes have been observed to fly at what appeared to be dangerously low altitudes over the participants and spectators of such events.

In so far as I am aware, there is at present no regulation whatever with regard to the use of commercial airplanes. It would therefore seem that there is nothing to prevent any machine, regardless of its condition or fitness for flying, from being piloted into the air at the hazard of both the operator and the general public. Such a situation makes doubly dangerous the flying of airplanes incident to the holding of public demonstrations.

Fortunately, there have been no serious accidents of this nature, but it is felt in view of the increasing number of machines that some restrictive legislation should be enacted which would prevent the flight of machines at a dangerous altitude over such assemblies and provide a guaranty of safety to the public.

During the holding of a celebration on the Ellipse in June incident to "music week," where approximately 50,000 school children

gathered, this department, realizing the catastrophe which would result in the case of a falling machine, conferred with the local air officials of the Army stationed at Bolling Field with a view to preventing the flying of planes over the place of assembly, and also with the commercial airplane company in the District, the manager of which evidenced splendid interest in the safety of the children and ordered that no machines of that company were to fly over the participants of the exercises.

The commandant at Bolling Field has very kindly assured this department of his hearty cooperation on all similar occasions where the safety of the public might be jeopardized by the promiscuous use of flying machines.

REVOLVER PRACTICE FOR THE MEN.

Through the courtesy of the commanding officers of the District of Columbia National Guard, the use of the rifle and revolver gallery connected with their armory was extended to the police department, and the recruits coming on the force were taken through an intensive course of instruction in the handling and use of the revolver by Inspector Francis E. Cross, of this department. None of the officers were given "live" cartridges at the gallery until they had become thoroughly familiar with the safe handling of the weapon. Revolver practice was then indulged in and the men were required to qualify in marksmanship.

THE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The police training school was reestablished, it having been found necessary during the previous year to discontinue it on account of the great number of vacancies in the department and the difficulty of recruiting men for the force.

While the department was handicapped with the same difficulty as in the previous year in this respect it was determined that this essential auxiliary of the department could not be dispensed with longer and that it was most vital and necessary that the recruits coming on the force be properly trained in the theory of police practice and procedure. During the discontinuance of the school it was the policy to have the men coached in the problems of police work through personal instruction by the major and superintendent, by the commanding officers, and by the sergeants of the several precincts.

In addition to the latter instruction the men are now put through an intensive course of 24 days in the police school of instruction under the direction of Lieut. William S. Shelby, and lectures are also given from time to time by the major and superintendent, as well as by other administrative officials of the police and fire departments, the coroner, and others.

The curriculum of the school during the past year includes eight practical and instructive lectures on "first aid," delivered by Dr. Sidney C. Cousins, of the Potomac Division of the American Red Cross. These lectures dealt with such cases as a patrolman is likely to come in contact with in the course of his duties, namely, knife wounds, poison, asphyxiation, heat prostration, fractures, etc., and practical demonstrations given of the best method of carrying

wounded and ill persons, and of bandaging and applying splints. The men displayed great interest in the work, as was evidenced by the answers given to the questions propounded in the written examinations. The thanks of the department are due Dr. Cousins for his splendid cooperation.

Among the lectures worthy of special mention were those given to each class attending the school on the subject of "Morale: Its meaning, how maintained, its value to an organization," delivered by Chaplain T. P. Riddle, of the morale branch of the United States Navy, a forceful speaker, thoroughly familiar with his subject and deeply interested in the work of the police training school and in the efforts of the superintendent to improve the moral standard of the force.

The last day of each term of 24 days was devoted to written examinations, marking being given on the following subjects:

First aid.....	5 questions.
City geography.....	15 questions.
Report writing.....	3 tests.
Miscellaneous subjects.....	10 questions.
Police regulations.....	20 questions.
Crime classification.....	15 questions.
Department.....	

The instructor in charge delivered a series of lectures and readings on civil government, National, State, and municipal; also explained the functions of the various departments of the municipal government and the methods by which the police department cooperates with such departments, and the miscellaneous questions propounded in the examinations covered a wide range and were designed to bring out the officer's knowledge of the subjects dealt with in the course of the lectures on miscellaneous subjects.

As heretofore stated, it is the intention of the department to continue the police school of instruction during the coming fiscal year, its helpful benefits having been so forcibly demonstrated by the men on the force who have been privileged to receive this course of instruction.

THE POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

It is with gratification that I report that the proceeds of the baseball game held on Labor Day netted for the benefit of the police relief association fund \$23,091.50.

As has heretofore been published, prior to 1916 payments to the beneficiaries under this fund were delayed owing to the fact that there was no reserve fund, but by the holding of baseball games in recent years it has been possible to establish such a fund.

At the present time this association owns \$78,000 in United States Liberty bonds and has a good balance in reserve.

The commissioners having given their consent, it is the intention of the department to hold another game this year, and it is hoped that a substantial sum will be realized for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased policemen.

The association, which is governed by a board of directors, representing one man from each precinct, one from the White House, one from the detective bureau, in connection with the chief clerk of the department, who is its business manager and secretary-treasurer,

and who is bonded to the board of trustees, is truly grateful to the citizens of the District of Columbia for their generous support as well as to the commissioners for permitting the department to engage in a baseball game each year.

POLICE RELIEF.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the year:

Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Number of assessment.	Amount.
MEN'S BRANCH.				
James Tracy.....	Della Tracy.....	June 4, 1920	486	\$1,000.00
Frank Constable.....	Grace D. Constable.....	July 10, 1920	487	1,000.00
Charles G. Barteman.....	Lilian E. Barteman.....	Aug. 1, 1920	488	1,000.00
James W. White.....	Myrtle G. White.....	Aug. 11, 1920	489	1,000.00
John T. Hatten.....	Blanche E. Cox, Hattie M. Padgett, and Daisy V. Stone (daughters).	Aug. 25, 1920	490	1,000.00
Lingan B. Anderson.....	Annie R. Anderson.....	Aug. 29, 1920	491	1,000.00
Stephen L. Redgrave.....	Emerense Redgrave.....	Sept. 13, 1920	492	1,000.00
James E. Mulhall.....	Ida Mulhall.....	Oct. 3, 1920	493	1,000.00
James F. Reagan.....	Catherine F. Reagan.....	Nov. 15, 1920	494	1,000.00
Eli Riley.....	Clerk Supreme Court, District of Columbia	Nov. 21, 1920	495	1,000.00
Michael Lynch.....	Eprosina M. Lynch.....	Dec. 23, 1920	496	1,000.00
Charles H. Campbell.....	Margaret E. Campbell.....	Dec. 27, 1920	497	1,000.00
James H. Houser.....	Maudie G. Houser.....	Jan. 19, 1921	498	1,000.00
Timothy J. Cullinane.....	Mary A. Cullinane.....	Feb. 11, 1921	499	1,000.00
Joseph A. Williams.....	Maud M. Williams.....	Feb. 15, 1921	500	1,000.00
Samuel C. Hayden.....	B. T. Hayden (administrator)	Feb. 27, 1921	501	1,000.00
Total.....				16,000.00
WOMEN'S BRANCH.				
Dieil A. Porter.....	E. E. Porter.....	Apr. 20, 1920	184	315.00
Haunah V. Voss.....	Ella V. Burdette.....	May 1, 1920	185	315.00
Katherine J. Jamison.....	J. S. Jamison.....	Oct. 8, 1920	186	312.50
Eliza H. Atehison.....	Cecilia Atehison.....	Sept. 6, 1920	187	312.50
Bertha Judge.....	Thomas Judge.....	Dec. 3, 1920	188	311.50
Rose Leavell.....	J. T. Leavell.....	Jan. 18, 1921	189	314.00
Katherine Hagan.....	M. E. Hagan.....	Mar. 12, 1921	190	318.50
Elizabeth Posey.....	Dr. J. S. Arnold.....	Apr. 9, 1921	191	318.50
Total.....				2,517.50

COOPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

One of the important essentials in the administration of any progressive police department is thorough cooperation with the police authorities of other cities, and during the year the members of this force rendered the fullest cooperation to the other jurisdictions in police matters with which they were concerned.

NEW CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

One of the greatest needs of the department at the present time, in my opinion, is a new central police station, which would not only be used as the quarters of a police precinct in the central section of the city but also by the detective bureau, which now occupies 10 rooms in the District Building. It should also include space for a training school for recruits as well as record rooms and offices for the administrative branch of the department.

The question of a central police station is not a new one, it having been agitated for years, and it is sincerely hoped that provision may shortly be made for such a building.

STATION HOUSE FOR LANGDON AND VICINITY.

The District of Columbia is the owner of a parcel of land at Seventeenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue NE., which was purchased for the purpose of erecting an additional station house. An appropriation was also provided in the sum of \$40,000 which, in view of the high cost of materials and the price of labor, was insufficient to erect a modern and up-to-date building fully equipped for police purposes. The establishment of an additional station house in this locality is a great need and one which has the fullest indorsement of the residents of this locality.

STATION HOUSE FOR THE HARBOR PRECINCT.

The present harbor precinct station house is absolutely a misnomer, it being nothing more or less than several sheds on the river front which were used for years as the office of the harbor master until that official and his work was placed under the jurisdiction of this department. A new wharf is now being constructed along Water Street at the foot of M Street SW., and it will be most desirable if modern quarters could be provided for this precinct.

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.

In several cities of the United States the municipal authorities are allowing a certain amount each year to the members of their police forces for the purchase of uniforms. This is also true in the District of Columbia so far as it applies to the officers employed at the United States Capitol and those who are under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. If such a practice was adopted so far as the Metropolitan police is concerned I think that one of the difficulties toward recruiting the force to its full quota would be eliminated.

ONE DAY OF REST WEEKLY URGED FOR THE MEN.

I can not too strongly urge the importance and great need of a system which would afford an 8-hour workday for the men detailed to duty as station clerks and for those assigned to the patrol service, also for all other members of the force to be relieved from patrol duty one day in seven.

Under the law a policeman is granted annually but 20 days' leave with pay, which is the only opportunity afforded him for recreation or relief from his duties. On all other days in the year, which, of course, includes Sundays and holidays, a policeman is on active duty, which does not include the hours spent on reserve in the station houses or in the courts prosecuting cases with which they are concerned.

Investigation discloses that a police officer in the District of Columbia, taking eight hours as a basis for a day's labor, is actively

engaged on police work between 430 and 440 days each year, and it is hoped that a means may be found for the inauguration of a policy which will permit of the granting to the men one day of rest each week.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CELL CORRIDORS.

At the present time precincts Nos. 2, 7, and 9 are equipped with the old-fashioned, gloomy, ill-ventilated, and insanitary cells, not proper places for the confinement of human beings. Every effort has been made by cleaning, painting, and doing everything conceivable to afford proper aid and comfort to the prisoners who must be confined therein, but it is impossible with the present inadequate construction to afford that humane and civilized treatment which belongs to these days of progress. It is hoped that these conditions may be remedied in the near future.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The department is now equipped with 25 motor-driven vehicles, two patrol wagons, nine touring cars, two trucks, one station bus, and three motor cycles, but during the year just closed the three motor cycles mentioned and three touring cars were condemned and scrapped. This service, because of the heavy use to which the machines are put, they being employed 24 hours each day, has now got 10 into such condition that it will be absolutely necessary to replace at least six of these machines, and for the information of the commissioners it might be stated that the mileage of the machines in question since their purchase was 76,942, 71,770, 93,787, 57,630, 56,778, and 48,659, respectively. If replacement is not made it is only a question of a very short period when this service will be seriously crippled.

MODERN REVOLVERS.

The question of revolvers used by the members of the police force has given these headquarters considerable concern. The appropriations allowed for contingent and miscellaneous expenses have been so meager that it has not been possible to properly equip the men to meet the changed conditions in the District of Columbia brought about by the ownership of modern firearms on the part of those criminally inclined. It has been the policy of the department to furnish new revolvers each year to the amount of funds available for the purpose, and during the year just closed it has been possible to purchase 150 of the military police .38 caliber pattern, which has been declared to be the ideal model for the police officer. I trust that in the near future the entire force may be equipped with models of this pattern.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

The members of the detective bureau were very active in enforcing the laws during the past year, a total of 2,640 cases being recorded to their credit. Of this number, 1,772 convictions were secured, 377 cases were dismissed, 88 nolle prossed, and 402 pending at the writing of this report.

The amount of property reported to this service as having been stolen (including 575 automobiles) was \$627,924.50, and the value

of that reported lost was \$49,723.28, of which amount property to the value of \$367,745.95 was recovered.

The following changes were made in the personnel of this bureau: F. M. Alligood, B. R. King, G. E. Darnall, C. P. Cox, and Robert Livingston were assigned to the bureau; J. C. Berman was placed on the retired list; R. H. Beckley tendered his resignation, and Frank Baur and T. F. Sweeney were relieved and assigned to other duties.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

This important bureau of the department has rendered most valuable service to the community during the year, and an idea of its activities is shown by the following reports of the work performed:

Prisoners photographed, measured, and finger printed.....	1, 328
Scenes of crime photographed.....	20
Scenes of accidents photographed.....	10
Unknown dead photographed.....	8
Photographs of criminals copied.....	96
Photographs of missing persons copied.....	9
Fraudulent checks, signatures, etc., photographed.....	17
Miscellaneous subjects photographed.....	227
Scenes of crime inspected for finger-print evidence.....	204
Number of scenes at which finger prints were found.....	106
Total photographic prints made:	
Small size.....	4, 544
Large size.....	209
Photographs from other jurisdictions added to bureau.....	476
Finger prints added to bureau.....	1, 839
Identifications made by the finger-print system.....	259
Identifications made by the Bertillon system.....	52
Records of criminals furnished local courts.....	61
Photographs of 94 persons arrested were sent to the national bureau and other jurisdictions.	
Identifications made by the national bureau.....	9
Identifications made by other jurisdictions.....	74

The most important finger-print case during the year was the identification and conviction of a culprit charged with safe robbery, the conviction being secured solely upon finger-print evidence. This adjunct of the department also cooperated with the military authorities in examining places burglarized for finger prints, a representative of the police department in charge of this work being successful in securing prints which resulted in the identification of the guilty parties.

I am glad to call to the attention of the commissioners the unremitting and unceasing work of Detective-Sergeant Fred Sandberg, who is in direct charge of the work of this bureau, and commend him for the success that has rewarded his efforts.

PHARMACY INSPECTION.

The work of the officers assigned to duty in enforcing the laws relating to the practice of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and the Harrison narcotic law has been of a most arduous character and has been well performed.

In addition to enforcing the above laws, the officers investigated all suicides and attempted suicides by poison or accidental poisoning as well as looking into prescriptions for unusual quantities of narcotics and other drugs which might be used for illegal purposes, observing

persons suspected of drug addiction and trafficking in narcotic drugs, and making reports to the proper boards of all acts on the part of licentiates that might disqualify them for further practice as well as presenting the facts to the courts for prosecution. In order that the commissioners may be advised as to the activities of this branch of the service, it may be stated 3,226 visits were made to drug stores, dental offices, physicians, and midwives. Investigations were made in 852 cases, which resulted in 132 arrests being made where it was found that the law was being violated. A number of recommendations are contained in the report of the officer in charge of this work, which will later be taken up for consideration.

INSPECTOR OF SECOND-HAND DEALERS' ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are no pawnbrokers in the District of Columbia, which has seriously handicapped the department in recovering property which in former years found its way into these offices. There are, however, 366 dealers in second-hand personal property, an increase of 31 as compared with the preceding year, the business of which was supervised by the officer in charge of this branch of the service. It was found necessary to take 16 cases into court where violations of the law were alleged, and convictions were secured in each instance.

It is of interest to note that automobiles to the value of \$11,650 were recovered from licensed dealers in this city during the year. This was due to a discovery made that a certain dealer in New Jersey, who was the "fence" or "go-between" of a ring of New York thieves, found a ready market with local dealers; that all the money paid by them for the automobiles in question was lost for the reason that the machines were confiscated by the police of this jurisdiction.

In addition to the above, the officer in charge of the work recovered additional property to the value of \$4,738.50, making the total recoveries \$16,388.50. The necessary routine work of this office has been promptly and efficiently executed, the officers assigned to the same being diligent and capable in the discharge of their duties.

WOMAN'S BUREAU.

The woman's bureau efficiently functioned during the year. The preventive and protection work, as well as the locating of missing girls, and the making of many investigations continued, and good service has been rendered.

It was necessary for the women of this bureau to make arrests in 469 cases; fines were imposed in the courts to the amount of \$3,095 and property to the value of \$1,703.59 recovered. In addition there were 77 girls under voluntary probation.

The various stores have been supervised as well as the motion-picture shows, dance halls, and other recreational places licensed by the District government, and beneficial results have followed.

On September 1, 1920, the old Emergency Hospital, located at Fifteenth Street and Ohio Avenue, was occupied by the House of Detention as the headquarters of the woman's bureau. This house has proven of much value to the bureau and has enabled it to carry on the work intrusted to it in a practical and worth-while manner.

SANITARY OFFICER.

During the year just ended 496 patients were admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital from the District of Columbia, 4 having been readmitted, which makes the actual number of new cases admitted during the year 492. During the year 398 persons were taken into custody by the police and held for mental observation, and of this number 207 were certified as insane and transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital. One hundred and eighty-eight patients were turned over to their friends or discharged and three died. This is an increase of 27 persons held for mental observation over the previous fiscal year.

CHILD LABOR INSPECTORS.

The officers charged with the enforcement of the act of Congress approved May 28, 1908, known as the child labor law, have been active and energetic in the discharge of their duties. They have constantly visited places where children might be employed to observe that the law was not violated; have given attention to children selling newspapers or other periodicals and merchandise on the street, as well as supervising places of amusement. They have also cooperated fully with the truant officers and other representatives of the public schools in seeing that all children engaged in any employment whatever had the necessary age and schooling certificate.

The work of the members of the force assigned to this duty is most important and has been well performed. The officers report that in the District of Columbia there are 567 establishments where minors are employed on permits, which include business offices, factories, hotels, lunch rooms, market stands, messenger companies, theaters, and workshops, all of which were carefully supervised. During the year it was necessary to take 31 cases before the court for violations of this law, which resulted in 29 convictions and 2 dismissals, a credible record.

HACK INSPECTOR.

The duties of the hack inspector greatly increased during the year. He passed upon 1,275 licenses for public passenger vehicles—21 were horse-drawn vehicles, 1,148 were automobiles for hire, 39 sightseeing automobiles, and 67 were for jitney busses. During the same period he investigated and made favorable reports upon 2,152 applications for licenses to drive passenger vehicles for hire and made unfavorable reports in 47 cases; 21,000 inspections were made of public vehicles, 4,500 of hack stands and 2,000 wagon stands, while 80 complaints against the hackmen also received his attention. In addition 132 arrests were made for various offenses, which resulted in 14 cases being dismissed; in 14 instances personal bonds were taken by the court, 1 nolle prossed, 1 held for the action of the grand jury, and 1 case pending. In 101 cases fines were paid aggregating \$933. In addition to the above, 1 case was made for the transporting of liquor, 1 for grand larceny, 1 for violation of the national prohibition act, and 1 where the charge of nonsupport was alleged.

It is suggested that the existing law be amended so that all licenses relating to public vehicles and public-vehicle drivers shall expire on June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

Attention is invited to the fact that many of the public-vehicle stands now established are seldom occupied by automobiles for hire, and as a result the majority of these vehicles may be found on Pennsylvania Avenue between Tenth and Fifteenth Streets and in the vicinity of the Union Station, points where the greatest congestion and confusion exists, and this condition will continue until the enactment of such legislation as will give the commissioners the power to define stands for vehicles for hire and the further power to compel such vehicles to remain on the stand until engaged.

Attention is also called to act of Congress approved July 11, 1919, known as the "anticrabbings" law. The judges of the police court have construed this act as repealing all preexisting legislation concerning the occupancy of stands by public vehicles, and a decision has been rendered to the effect that a public vehicle can park anywhere that a private vehicle can park, with the exception of spaces in front of or around hotels, theaters, and public buildings. In my opinion, the only remedy for the existing conditions with respect to the occupation of space by vehicles for hire lies in the enactment of a law placing all such vehicles under the Public Utilities Commission, requiring them to be equipped with taximeters and also requiring the licensee of each vehicle to file with the commission a bond or insurance sufficient to cover any judgment in a damage suit resulting from the operation of the vehicle as a utility.

The work of this branch of the service has been efficiently and conscientiously performed, and good results have followed the efforts of the officers detailed to these duties.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS SQUAD.

The special investigations squad is a plain clothes squad, with jurisdiction throughout the city and effective work of the highest importance to the welfare of the city in the enforcement of the laws relating to gambling, immoral practices, and illicit selling of liquor, was performed by it during the past year. This squad rendered close and constant cooperation with the precincts in the enforcement of the various laws with which they were particularly concerned.

Lieut. Ira Sheetz and Sergt. J. O. B. Gray are the officers assigned to this squad, and they are to be commended for their untiring efforts and the efficient service performed.

There is given below a classification of the arrests made by this squad during the past year:

	1921	1920		1921	1920
Adultery.....	132	105	Vagrancy.....	371	307
Fornication.....	753	913	Violation of white slave traffic law..	19	18
Keeping bawdy house.....	5	8	Violation of sec. 865, District of Columbia Code (gambling law)...	30	8
Keeping disorderly house.....	54	34	Violation of sec. 869, District of Columbia Code (bookmaking)...	65	12
Pandering.....	7	-----			
Permitting gambling.....	276	242			
Soliciting prostitution.....	109	82			
Soliciting prostitution within military zone.....	-----	1	Total.....	1, 821	1, 730

POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

The board of police and fire surgeons report that 2,250 employees of the department were on sick leave during the year (when a "sick card" is issued it is counted as an individual); 1,720 house visits were made, and there were 4,060 clinic visits; 934 applicants for the force were examined, of which 320 were accepted.

The board has continued to give the most careful attention and study to excessive absenteeism on account of sick leave and to all problems relative to efficient treatment of the members of the force, and I am confident that their labors has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of men on leave on account of sickness. Their efforts in this regard are meeting with greater success as time passes, and I feel that another year will show that the sick leave has been reduced to a minimum.

In view of the limited appropriation provided for the printing of the annual report, and under orders of the commissioners, the reports of the various subordinates and the detailed statistics as to arrests made during the year and other activities of the department are not submitted for publication as heretofore; however, they are available for reference at any time. The only tables forwarded are the summaries of arrests for felonies and misdemeanors and those showing property recovered and the financial operations.

Respectfully submitted.

H. L. GESSFORD,
Major and Superintendent.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Cases of all kinds.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.	
			1921	1920
First.....	8,082	1,429	9,511	8,520
Second.....	1,455	2,702	4,157	3,135
Third.....	2,998	2,135	5,133	4,414
Fourth.....	2,269	2,287	4,556	4,316
Fifth.....	1,826	1,200	3,026	2,287
Sixth.....	3,589	1,729	5,318	5,505
Seventh.....	2,535	1,273	3,808	3,583
Eighth.....	2,802	3,611	6,413	4,991
Ninth.....	3,665	1,788	5,453	4,456
Tenth.....	3,717	1,365	5,082	3,822
Eleventh.....	598	371	969	721
Harbor.....	30	26	56	63
Detective bureau.....	1,645	996	2,641	3,116
Woman's bureau.....	333	136	469	(1)
Total.....	35,544	21,018	56,562	48,930

¹ Arrests by woman's bureau not reported separately in previous reports.

Cases of all kinds, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 17 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	1921	1920
First.....	83	101	827	220	7,172	1,108	9,511	8,520
Second.....	18	126	153	409	1,284	2,167	4,157	3,135
Third.....	33	83	436	315	2,529	1,737	5,133	4,414
Fourth.....	45	107	244	215	1,980	1,965	4,556	4,316
Fifth.....	104	101	274	198	1,448	901	3,026	2,287
Sixth.....	77	66	455	250	3,057	1,413	5,318	5,506
Seventh.....	85	60	399	184	2,051	1,029	3,808	3,583
Eighth.....	74	267	327	432	2,401	2,912	6,413	4,991
Ninth.....	145	89	482	268	3,038	1,431	5,453	4,456
Tenth.....	101	55	492	233	3,124	1,077	5,082	3,822
Eleventh.....	31	31	97	65	470	275	969	721
Harbor.....	2	3	5	3	23	20	56	63
Detective bureau.....	113	133	276	192	1,256	671	2,641	3,116
Woman's bureau.....	83	43	53	31	197	62	469	(1)
Total.....	994	1,265	4,520	3,015	30,030	16,768	56,592	48,930

¹ Arrests by woman's bureau not reported separately in previous reports.

Percentages of cases.

	1921	1920
White.....	62.81	60.16
Colored.....	37.19	39.84
Percentage of convictions (exclusive of those held for investigation and as witnesses).....	94.21	94.63
Percentage of acquittals.....	2.77	2.46
Percentage of cases not prosed.....	3.02	2.91

Comparing reported cases, 1921 and 1920.

	1921	1920		1921	1920
Embezzlement.....	15	12	Larceny from interstate ship- ment.....	2	2
False pretenses.....	51	44	Larceny from United States Government.....	6	.....
Forgery.....	15	18	Petit larceny.....	3,452	3,598
Grand larceny.....	1,623	2,235	Robbery.....	274	282
Housebreaking.....	1,039	964	Lost or mislaid.....	803	1,178
Larceny from District of Co- lumbia government.....	4	1			

Summary table of cases.

MISDEMEANORS.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Not- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1921	1920
Affray.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	1
Assault.....	1,858	720	1,138	237	192	1,429	1,270
Attempted false pretenses.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	3	1
Attempted housebreaking.....	24	6	18	2	3	19	17
Attempted larceny.....	9	2	7	.....	1	8	7
Carrying weapons.....	297	99	198	29	32	236	296
Contempt of court.....	120	45	75	5	11	104	153
Contributing to delinquency of minors.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	7	1
Cruelty to animals.....	111	33	78	2	3	106	112
Desertion.....	55	46	9	.....	.....	55	69
Destroying private property.....	153	77	76	31	8	114	88
Destroying public property.....	10	7	3	1	.....	9	7
Disorderly conduct.....	5,245	2,295	2,950	72	276	4,897	4,213
Failing to pay board bill.....	26	16	10	6	5	15	7
Fornication.....	753	318	435	20	27	706	878

Summary table of cases—Continued.

MISDEMEANORS—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1921	1920
Fugitives from—							
Board of Children's Guardians.....	132	33	99	.....	.....	132	112
Industrial schools.....	37	20	17	.....	.....	37	105
Insane asylum.....	121	110	11	.....	.....	121	164
Justice.....	348	221	127	.....	7	341	322
National Training School for Boys.....	23	11	12	.....	.....	23	30
National Training School for Girls.....	21	4	17	.....	.....	21	8
Parents.....	196	140	56	.....	.....	196	248
Held for—							
Investigation.....	2,747	995	1,752	.....	2,693	54	13
Mental examination.....	406	272	134	.....	1	405	370
Military authorities.....	147	142	5	.....	.....	147	86
Naval authorities.....	21	20	1	.....	.....	21	16
United States marshal.....	165	93	72	.....	.....	165	142
Incorrigibility.....	102	42	60	2	3	97	55
Indecent assault.....	9	5	4	4	.....	5	6
Indecent exposure.....	98	62	36	.....	4	94	80
Indigent or dependent children.....	43	20	23	.....	1	42	30
Keeping bawdyhouse.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	5	6
Keeping dangerous dog.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Keeping disorderly house.....	54	33	21	1	1	45	31
Larceny by a trick.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Non-support of wives and minor chil- dren.....	76	41	35	2	.....	74	68
Non-support of bastard children.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9	7
Nuisance.....	372	219	153	173	9	190	177
Permitting gambling.....	276	181	95	12	2	262	236
Petit larceny.....	1,637	578	1,059	66	87	1,484	1,646
Profanity.....	3	1	2	.....	1	2	4
Removing minor child placed by Juvenile Court.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Selling tobacco to minors.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Soliciting prostitution.....	109	4	105	1	8	100	72
Taking property without consent of owner.....	71	32	39	25	6	40	46
Threats of personal violence.....	379	163	216	126	97	156	165
Throwing missiles.....	53	30	23	1	2	50	40
Trespass.....	53	30	23	.....	2	51	31
Turning in false alarm of fire.....	11	5	6	1	6	4	25
Unlicensed detective.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vagrancy.....	371	185	186	20	94	257	202
Violation of—							
Bill posting law.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Building regulations.....	91	72	19	20	1	70	14
Child labor law.....	26	19	7	.....	1	25	29
Compulsory education law.....	5	3	2	.....	1	4	.....
Dairy and dairy farm regulations..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dog law.....	59	27	32	3	2	54	57
Dog-muzzling regulations.....	384	234	150	7	14	363	298
False advertising law.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Female employment law.....	27	25	2	.....	.....	27	15
Food laws.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Game laws.....	9	8	1	.....	2	7	6
Hacking law and regulations.....	529	367	162	6	53	470	525
Harbor regulations.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Health regulations.....	383	320	63	43	10	330	486
License laws.....	108	48	55	5	1	97	81
Military uniform protection law.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Minimum wage law.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
National prohibition law (Vol- stead Act)—							
Sec. 3, title 2, manufacturing....	79	47	32	14	3	62	14
Sec. 3, title 2, illegal possession..	320	173	147	15	12	293	19
Sec. 3, title 2, selling.....	371	197	174	22	5	344	144
Sec. 3, title 2, transporting.....	654	435	219	43	26	585	90
Sec. 4, title 2, selling flavoring extracts for beverage pur- poses.....	15	12	3	2	.....	13	.....
Sec. 7, title 2, illegal prescrip- tions.....	5	1	4	.....	2	3	9
Sec. 21, title 2, maintaining a common nuisance.....	8	4	4	1	.....	7	4
Sec. 23, title 2, carrying on per- sons for purpose of sale.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	5	3
Sec. 25, title 2, possession of property designed for manu- facture of liquor.....	6	4	2	.....	1	5	.....
Sec. 33, title 2, possession in other than private residence.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3

Summary table of cases—Continued.

MISDEMEANORS—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Not- crossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1921	1920
Violation of—Continued.							
Various sections chap. 4, Revised Statutes, relating to manufacture and sale of distilled spirits.....	111	57	54	7	7	97	31
Sheppard law—							
Sec. 11, drinking in public places.....	99	71	28	3	1	95	60
Sec. 11, drunk in public places.	5,415	3,672	1,743	25	107	5,283	3,493
Sec. 20, operating vehicle while drunk.....	166	140	26	13	20	133	82
Park regulations.....	92	58	34	—	1	91	256
Pharmacy law.....	22	22	—	—	—	22	7
Plumbing regulations.....	20	16	4	7	1	12	6
Police regulations.....	6,841	4,488	2,353	68	67	6,706	6,938
Smoke law.....	63	55	8	2	—	61	48
Speed law.....	8,163	6,433	1,730	17	22	8,124	7,031
Terms of probation.....	9	3	6	—	1	8	4
Traffic regulations.....	12,903	9,762	3,141	137	170	12,596	9,686
Weights and measures law.....	27	21	6	—	—	27	31
Zoning law.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Sec. 675, D. C. Code, removal of dead bodies.....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sec. 818, D. C. Code, false charge of unchastity.....	3	2	1	1	—	2	5
Sec. 824, D. C. Code, unlawful entry on private property.....	5	2	3	1	—	4	1
Sec. 833a, D. C. Code, installment law.....	2	1	1	—	—	2	11
Sec. 847, D. C. Code, maliciously destroying trees, etc.....	2	1	1	—	2	—	—
Sec. 848, D. C. Code, destroying movable property.....	5	—	5	4	—	1	—
Sec. 849, D. C. Code, stealing or injuring books, etc.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sec. 851, D. C. Code, forcible entry and detainer.....	2	1	1	1	—	1	1
Sec. 869, D. C. Code, book-making, pool-selling, etc.....	65	64	1	1	—	64	12
Sec. 872, D. C. Code, indecent publications.....	2	2	—	—	—	2	3
Sec. 896, D. C. Code, net fishing in Potomac River.....	10	10	—	—	—	10	20
Other laws and regulations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Witnesses held.....	65	39	26	—	53	12	17
Total.....	53,974	34,309	19,665	1,318	4,171	48,485	41,295

FELONIES.

Abandoning infant.....	3	1	2	—	1	2	—
Abduction.....	3	1	2	—	2	1	—
Adultery.....	132	67	65	21	4	107	82
Arson.....	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	196	30	166	39	13	144	160
Assault with intent to kill.....	25	13	12	2	—	23	21
Assault with intent to rob.....	3	1	2	—	2	1	2
Attempt to rape.....	16	6	10	—	5	11	2
Attempted robbery.....	19	7	12	2	1	16	21
Bigamy.....	7	4	3	1	—	6	9
Carnal knowledge.....	25	9	16	1	1	23	36
Conspiracy.....	13	13	—	1	3	9	2
Embezzlement.....	51	36	15	8	3	40	47
False pretenses.....	232	181	51	12	6	214	148
Forgery.....	92	78	14	3	—	89	116
Grand larceny.....	438	204	234	55	16	367	412
Housebreaking.....	462	157	305	18	14	430	649
Importing smoking opium.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Incest.....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny by a trick.....	5	—	5	—	—	5	—
Larceny from District of Columbia government.....	4	1	3	—	—	4	—
Larceny from interstate shipment.....	2	2	—	—	—	2	5
Larceny from United States Government.....	35	16	19	1	3	31	24
Manslaughter.....	29	19	10	—	8	21	19
Mayhem.....	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
Murder.....	44	15	29	—	2	42	38
Pandering.....	7	3	4	1	—	6	—
Perjury.....	5	2	3	1	1	3	4

Summary table of cases—Continued.

FELONIES—Continued.

Offenses.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Not- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1921	1920
Petit larceny, second offense.....	2		2			2	13
Possession of smoking opium.....	1	1				1	4
Rape.....	16	2	14	1	3	12	7
Receiving stolen goods.....	44	23	21	10	1	33	61
Robbery.....	172	43	129	31	14	127	181
Seduction.....	9	4	5	1	3	5	4
Sodomy.....	1		1			1	
Violation of—							
Antinarcotic law.....	66	36	30	4		62	46
National motor vehicle theft act.....	1	1				1	
White slave traffic law.....	19	17	2	2		17	15
Sec. 809, D. C. Code (procuring miscarriage).....	4	1	3	1	2	1	5
Sec. 814, D. C. Code (cruelty to children).....	3	1	2	1		2	1
Sec. 819, D. C. Code (blackmail).....	7	6	1	1		6	2
Sec. 826 b, D. C. Code (unan- thorized use of vehicles).....	183	105	78	35	12	136	253
Sec. 836 a, D. C. Code (possession of stolen property).....	12	10	2	4		8	8
Sec. 839, D. C. Code (selling mort- gaged personal property).....	1		1			1	2
Sec. 846, D. C. Code (malicious in- jury).....	1	1		1			
Sec. 851 b, D. C. Code (larceny after trust).....	96	40	56	37	5	54	42
Sec. 860, D. C. Code (false per- sonation).....	6	4	2	2	2	2	2
Sec. 861, D. C. Code (bribery).....	1		1	1			
Sec. 862, D. C. Code (intimidating juror or witness).....	2		2			2	2
Sec. 863, D. C. Code (lottery law).....	1	1				1	2
Sec. 865, D. C. Code (setting up a gaming table).....	30	21	9			30	8
Sec. 28, U. S. Criminal Code (forg- ing bids, records, etc.).....	17	13	4	2	2	13	
Sec. 29, U. S. Criminal Code (forg- ing deeds, power of attorney, etc.)	2		2			2	
Sec. 35, U. S. Criminal Code (mak- ing or presenting false claims against the U. S. Government).....	5	5				5	2
Sec. 37, U. S. Criminal Code (con- spiracy to commit an offense against the United States).....	16	12	4			16	12
Sec. 47, U. S. Criminal Code (embe- zzling or stealing public prop- erty).....	4	1	3			4	
Sec. 48, U. S. Criminal Code (re- ceiving or concealing stolen public property).....	1	1				1	1
Sec. 149, U. S. Criminal Code (ob- structing process or assaulting an officer).....	1	1				1	
Sec. 148, U. S. Criminal Code (forg- ing or counterfeiting United States securities).....	9	2	7			9	
Sec. 151, U. S. Criminal Code (pass- ing, selling, or concealing forged obligations).....	15	7	8	1	2	12	1
Sec. 192, U. S. Criminal Code (breaking into or entering post- office).....	1	1				1	
Sec. 194, U. S. Criminal Code (stealing, secreting, or embe- zzling mail matter).....	6	2	4			6	8
Sec. 197, U. S. Criminal Code (pos- tal employee detaining, destroy- ing, or embezzling mail matter).....	1	1				1	
Sec. 197, U. S. Criminal Code (as- saulting mail carrier with intent to rob mail).....	1		1		1		
Sec. 211, U. S. Criminal Code (mailing obscene literature, pic- tures, books, etc.).....	2	1	1			2	1
Sec. 215, U. S. Criminal Code (using mails to promote frauds).....	3	3				3	
Other laws.....							18
Total.....	2,618	1,235	1,383	303	132	2,183	2,493

232 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of larcenies, etc., reported.

	1921	1920
Embezzlement.....	15	12
False pretenses.....	51	44
Forgery.....	15	18
Grand larceny.....	1,623	2,235
Housebreaking.....	1,039	964
Larceny from District of Columbia government.....	4	1
Larceny from interstate shipments.....	2	2
Larceny from United States Government.....	6	
Petit larceny.....	3,452	3,598
Robbery.....	274	382
Lost or mislaid.....	803	1,178

Visits of general officers.

Honorable commissioners.....	18
Superintendent.....	104
Inspectors.....	2,647
Lieutenant inspectors.....	3,628
Police surgeons.....	77
Visiting officials.....	25

Report of accidents and casualties for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Deaths.		Serious casualties.		Minor casualties.		Total injured.		Property loss only.		No injury or damage.		Total casualties.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Assaults:														
Bitten.....						4		4						4
Firearms.....			24	21	78	50	102	77					102	77
Incident.....				1	15	10	15	11					15	11
Knife, razor, etc.....			15	8	150	154	165	162					165	162
Missiles.....				2	42	58	42	60					42	60
Other weapons.....			2	4	19	60	21	64					21	64
Miscellaneous.....			8	7	189	284	197	291					197	291
Total injured.....							542	669						
Total casualties.....			49	43	493	626							542	669
Deaths:														
Homicides.....	48	44					48	44					48	44
Found dead, sudden deaths from natural causes.....	116	87					116	87					116	87
Suicides.....	40	51					40	51					40	51
Without medical attention.....	81	117					81	117					81	117
Total.....	285	299					285	299					285	299
Persons conveyed to hospitals, homes, or otherwise assisted:														
Alcoholism.....	4	2	15	2	174	233	193	237					193	237
Fits.....					85	110	85	110					85	110
Heat.....				1	7	4	7	5					7	5
Other illness.....					338	469	338	469					338	469
Total.....	4	2	15	3	604	816	623	821					623	821
Abandoned infants.....													8	13
Attempt suicide.....													51	76
Criminal operation.....	1	1					1	1					1	1
Inquests.....													152	127
Total.....	1	1					1	1					212	217

Report of accidents and casualties for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

	Deaths		Serious casualties.		Minor casualties.		Total injured.		Property loss only.		No injury or damage.		Total casualties.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Accidents:														
Baseball.....					8	7	8	7					8	7
Bitten by dogs.....			1		181	259	182	259					182	259
Burned.....	11	9	16	11	33	53	60	73					60	73
Coasting.....	2		5		25	4	32	4					32	4
Drowned.....	28	23					28	23					28	23
Explosion.....	4	2	2	1	5	8	11	11					11	11
Electric shock.....	3	2	1		6	1	10	3					10	3
Elevator.....	4	1	1	2	3	1	8	4					8	4
Firearms.....	2	1	4	3	15	22	21	26					21	26
Football.....		1			3	3	3	4					3	4
Gas.....	26	15	6	7	43	25	75	47					75	47
Hydroplane.....	1	2		2	2	3	3	7					3	7
Poison.....	8	5	10		20	16	38	21					38	21
Miscellaneous.....	11	4	3	4	102	184	116	192					116	192
Total injured.....							595	681						
Total casualties.....	100	65	49	30	446	586							595	681
Accidents, falls:														
Down stairways.....	3	2	3	2	23	16	29	20					29	20
Buildings, scaffolds and ladders.....	3	10	4	5	15	21	22	36					22	36
Windows.....			3	1	3	9	6	10					6	10
Into river, canal, etc., and rescued.....				1	4		4	1					4	1
In street.....	1	1	3	2	99	121	103	124					103	124
Miscellaneous.....	1		1		28	51	30	51					30	51
Total injured.....							194	242						
Total casualties.....	8	13	14	11	172	218							194	242
Accidents, bicycles; collision with:														
Bicycles.....					1	1	1	1	1				1	2
Cars.....					3	2	3	2	3				6	4
Motor vehicles.....				2	12	31	12	33	13	23			25	56
Other vehicles.....						2		2	1	1			1	3
Fall from.....					13	27	13	27			1		13	28
Struck by.....		2		1	13	30	13	33			3	4	16	37
Miscellaneous.....					2		2		1				2	1
Total injured.....							44	98						
Total casualties.....		2		3	44	93			17	28	3	5	64	131
Accidents, motor vehicles; collisions with:														
Bicycles.....		2	2	7	74	97	76	106	94	129	1	7	171	242
Cars.....		2	2	1	34	58	36	61	273	279	6	23	315	363
Motor vehicles.....	5	1	9	7	215	281	229	289	1,487	2,254	21	54	1,737	2,597
Other vehicles.....		1			23	49	23	50	100	143	1	8	124	201
Fall from.....	2				28	29	31	30					31	30
Struck by.....	31	33	57	35	548	628	636	696			33	59	669	755
Miscellaneous.....	8	5	5	4	102	104	115	113	462	551	2	6	579	670
Total injured.....							1,146	1,345						
Total casualties.....	46	44	76	55	1,024	1,246			2,416	3,356	64	157	3,626	4,858
Accidents, street cars, collision with:														
Bicycles.....					4	10	4	10	3	1		1	7	12
Cars.....			1		66	37	67	37	18	14	1	4	86	55
Motor vehicles.....	5		10	1	59	70	74	71	330	325	8	19	412	415
Other vehicles.....			1		25	13	26	13	36	24	1	4	63	41
Fall from.....		2	2	1	60	69	62	72			12	11	74	83
Struck by.....	13	11	18	5	91	78	122	94			26	11	148	105
Miscellaneous.....					44	10	44	10	6	2			50	12
Total injured.....							399	307						
Total casualties.....	18	13	32	7	349	287			393	366	48	50	840	723
Accidents, steam railways:														
Fall from.....	1			1	1	2	2	3					2	3
Struck by.....	6	3	4		4	2	14	5			1		15	5
Miscellaneous.....		1				3		4	2				2	4
Total injured.....							16	12						
Total casualties.....	7	4	4	1	5	7			2		1		19	12

Report of accidents and casualties for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

	Deaths.		Serious casualties.		Minor casualties.		Total injured.		Property loss only.		No injury or damage.		Total casualties.		
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	
Accidents, horse-drawn vehicles:															
Collision with bicycles.							3		3				3	3	
Cars.					1	1		1	7	2			1	3	
Motor vehicles.				1	3	6	3	7	52	49		2	55	58	
Other vehicles.						2	2		9	1	1		12	1	
Fall from.		1		2	7	12	7	15					7	15	
Struck by.					11	12	13	12					13	12	
Runaway.		1	3	1	7	15	10	17	29	25	3	3	42	45	
Miscellaneous.					3	1	3	1	24	22			27	23	
Total injured.							39	55							
Total casualties.		2	5	4	34	49			124	99	4	6	167	160	
Summary:															
Assaults.			49	43	493	626	542	669					542	669	
Deaths, homicides, suicides, sudden deaths.	285	299					285	299					285	299	
Sick.					623	821	623	821					623	821	
Miscellaneous.	109	79	63	41	618	804	790	924					790	924	
Total.	394	378	112	84	1,734	2,251	2,240	2,713					2,240	2,713	
Traffic casualties:															
Bicycles.		2			3	44	93	44	98	17	28	3	5	64	131
Motor vehicles.	46	44	76	55	1,024	1,246	1,146	1,345	2,416	3,356	64	157	3,626	4,858	
Steam railway.	7	4	4	1	5	7	16	12	2		1		19	12	
Street railway.	18	13	32	7	349	287	399	307	393	366	48	50	840	723	
Other vehicles.		2	5	4	34	49	39	55	124	99	4	6	167	160	
Total injuries and casualties.	71	65	117	70	1,456	1,682	1,644	1,817	2,952	3,849	120	218	4,716	5,884	
Grand total of injured and casualties.	465	443	229	154	3,190	3,933	3,884	4,530	2,952	3,849	120	218	6,956	8,597	

REPORT OF CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

Balance of property on hand July 1, 1920.....	\$84,807.01
Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.....	39,938.66
Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
Sold at auction.....	7,882.17
Destroyed.....	3,271.58
Balance on hand July 1, 1921.....	33,714.60
Total accounted for.....	84,807.01

*Monthly statement of the property received and disposed of during the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1921.*

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of owner- ship.	Delivered to owners on bond.	Delivered to admin- istrators.	Disposed of in ac- cordance with law and the order of the Com- missioners of the District of Co- lumbia.		On hand.	Total.
				Auction.	De- stroyed.		
1920.							
July.....	\$67,776.00	\$8,626.00	\$2,531.01	\$262.33	\$18.50	\$2,231.32	\$81,445.16
August.....	56,619.31	9,320.00	339.00	565.49	37.50	1,188.07	68,069.37
September.....	57,304.25	5,913.00	4,934.00	406.14	121.75	1,421.76	70,100.90
October.....	72,920.78	5,975.00	665.00	505.00	26.50	2,009.63	82,101.91
November.....	59,045.70	8,227.00	243.90	140.97	32.03	1,110.30	68,799.90
December.....	50,606.65	2,810.00	150.88	.....	.....	2,148.61	55,716.14
1921.							
January.....	58,154.30	5,980.00	100.00	.....	.....	1,132.74	65,367.04
February.....	48,574.90	2,765.00	1,015.06	.....	.....	2,286.42	54,641.38
March.....	126,683.46	12,693.00	400.00	.....	.....	1,486.55	141,263.01
April.....	62,657.47	4,861.00	305.00	.....	.....	2,716.02	70,539.49
May.....	64,279.47	4,234.75	.....	.....	.....	4,639.21	73,153.43
June.....	61,117.06	4,843.00	.....	.....	.....	6,627.14	72,587.20
Total.....	785,739.35	76,247.75	10,683.85	1,879.93	236.28	28,997.77	903,784.93

Estimated value of property on hand July 1, 1920.....	\$84,807.01
Received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.....	903,784.93

Total to be accounted for..... 988,591.94

Delivered to owners by order of the court or upon proof of ownership....	825,678.01
Delivered to owners on bond.....	76,247.75
Delivered to administrators.....	10,683.85
Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
Sold at auction.....	9,762.10
Destroyed.....	3,507.86
Balance on hand July 1, 1921.....	62,712.37

Total accounted for..... 988,591.94

236 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimated value of property delivered to the property clerk, Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, by the different precincts, detective bureau, woman's bureau, and the coroner's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

	June 30, 1921.	June 30, 1920.		June 30, 1921.	June 30, 1920.
First precinct.....	\$81,235.16	\$96,671.17	Tenth precinct.....	\$109,153.82	\$96,625.13
Second precinct.....	33,226.72	62,026.80	Eleventh precinct.....	7,612.86	16,338.98
Third precinct.....	22,091.28	35,560.40	Harbor precinct.....	2,323.91	2,875.33
Fourth precinct.....	38,791.77	33,021.45	Woman's bureau.....	1,703.59	2,742.91
Fifth precinct.....	24,368.83	31,962.80	Detective bureau.....	367,745.94	390,349.12
Sixth precinct.....	29,329.36	71,753.25	Coroner's office.....	1,009.67	120.10
Seventh precinct.....	60,482.48	74,041.23			
Eighth precinct.....	88,794.53	68,576.28	Total.....	903,784.93	1,053,840.52
Ninth precinct.....	35,915.01	76,177.57			

Report of sale held May 5-6, 1921.

Proceeds of sale of merchandise.....	\$2,061.40
Cash.....	849.88
Total to be accounted for.....	2,911.28

Expenses of sale:

Advertising.....	32.97
Commission.....	72.15
Hauling.....	87.50
Labor, etc.....	72.00

Total expenses.....	264.62
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Deduct, erroneously deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, June 21, 1920..... 3.50

Deduct, refund to purchaser..... 44.50

Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia:

To credit of policeman's and fireman's relief fund.....	2,153.48
To credit of escheated estates relief fund.....	445.18

Total accounted for..... 2,911.28

Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for keep of estrays: To the credit of the policeman's and fireman's relief fund..... 25.00

Abstract of expenditures of the Metropolitan police department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Appropriation..... \$50,000.00

Expended as follows:

Cloths, saddle.....	\$350.00
Composing machine (linotype), repairs and repair parts...	225.16
Forage.....	1,697.25
Furniture (blankets, linens, etc.).....	1,796.49
Gas and electricity.....	5,281.56
Laundry.....	1,669.90
Meals for prisoners.....	4,706.74
Miscellaneous (awnings, brooms, buckets, brushes, directories, hose, ice, kerosene, lamps, lanterns, newspapers, photo supplies, rewards, rent of phones, removal of ashes, screens, soaps, speedometers, storage, typewriters, telegrams, etc.).....	10,147.49
Motorcycles, purchase of, repairs.....	2,120.05
Prevention and detection of crime.....	4,708.23
Printing, blank forms, etc.....	5,075.99
Repairs, revolvers, furniture, etc.....	1,873.47
Revolvers, cartridges, holsters.....	4,187.63
Stationery.....	4,225.02
Traffic equipment, semaphores, tools, etc.....	1,745.71
Unexpended balance.....	189.31

Total..... 50,000.00

FISH AND GAME LAW.

Appropriation.....	\$200.00
Unexpended balance.....	200.00

FLAGS AND HALYARDS.

Appropriation.....	200.00
Expended.....	\$197.20
Unexpended balance.....	2.80
Total.....	200.00

MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	18,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	1,900.00

Total.....	19,900.00
Expended:	
Casings and tubes.....	\$4,100.75
Gasoline, oils, and lubricants.....	6,744.52
Miscellaneous (bulbs, chains, jacks, blankets, polish, rims, soaps, etc.).....	1,128.65
Repairs and repair parts.....	7,795.40
Unexpended balance.....	130.68
Total.....	19,900.00

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Appropriation.....	1,000.00
Expended.....	1,000.00

PURCHASE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	4,500.00
Expended.....	\$4,305.00
Unexpended balance.....	195.00
Total.....	4,500.00

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

Appropriation.....	600.00
Expended:	
Horseshoeing.....	\$259.00
Miscellaneous (chains, funnels, hose, locks, soaps, sponges, oils, waste, tools, etc.).....	198.54
Wheels with solid rubber tires.....	122.90
Unexpended balance.....	19.56
Total.....	600.00
Purchase of motor van.....	3,600.00
Expended.....	3,475.00
Unexpended balance.....	125.00
Total.....	3,600.00

FUEL.

Appropriation.....	7,000.00
Expended:	
235 tons white ash stove coal.....	\$2,875.30
205 tons white ash furnace coal.....	2,413.96
112 tons white ash egg coal.....	1,342.81
11½ cords wood, pine.....	259.43
Unexpended balance.....	108.50
Total.....	7,000.00

HARBOR PATROL.

Appropriation.....	\$8,800.00
Expended:	
Salaries.....	\$5,300.00
Fuel.....	234.90
Machinery and repairs.....	1,139.96
Miscellaneous (brooms, polish, soaps, etc.).....	463.95
Repairs to "Vigilant".....	1,000.00
Gasoline, oils, lubricants.....	625.80
Unexpended balance.....	35.39
Total.....	8,800.00

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Appropriation.....	34,940.00
Salaries.....	10,680.00
	45,620.00
Expended:	
Salaries.....	\$10,680.00
Food and groceries.....	3,959.54
Fuel.....	1,192.83
Furniture, furnishings, linens.....	3,776.63
Gas and electricity.....	695.41
Ice.....	84.69
Laundry and equipment.....	2,906.07
Miscellaneous (stationery, etc.).....	384.25
Rent.....	251.00
Removal of ashes.....	89.10
Repairs to automobile, gasoline, etc.....	369.15
Repairs to building and fixtures installed.....	20,530.43
Screens.....	535.00
Telephones.....	135.90
Unexpended balance.....	30.00
Total.....	45,620.00

Motor patrol service.

NUMBER OF RUNS.

Quarter.	Precincts.										Head- quarters.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
First.....	1,475	956	380	497	320	718	368	516	384	459	3,858	9,931
Second.....	1,529	725	385	524	392	558	390	451	300	447	4,474	10,175
Third.....	830	531	323	566	385	687	354	508	448	540	3,637	8,812
Fourth.....	884	754	436	672	767	471	510	541	538	455	1,561	7,589
Total.....	4,718	2,966	1,527	2,259	1,864	2,434	1,622	2,016	1,670	1,901	13,530	36,507

MILES TRAVELED.

First.....	4,482	3,305	1,785	1,937	1,600	2,071	1,232	2,208	1,231	2,118	16,972	38,941
Second.....	2,680	1,611	1,816	1,360	1,960	1,544	1,071	1,319	1,600	2,282	16,832	34,075
Third.....	2,154	1,266	821	1,642	1,536	1,701	1,168	1,770	1,200	2,477	14,088	29,823
Fourth.....	1,655	1,498	1,254	1,476	2,076	1,884	1,525	1,414	2,120	1,919	9,298	26,119
Total.....	10,971	7,680	5,676	6,415	7,172	7,200	4,996	6,711	6,151	8,796	57,190	128,958

Total cost of maintenance of motor vehicles.....	\$19,769.32
Average cost per mile traveled.....	.153
Average cost per run.....	.504
Average length of each run (miles).....	3.05

ORGANIZATION CHART OF METROPOLITAN POLICE OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT

HARRY L. GESSFORD

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Asst. Supt. C. A. Evans

Uniformed Force

PRECINCTS

1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - Sub T - Harbor

Special Investigation and
Precinct Cooperation

Traffic Branch

Hack Inspector

Police Training School

Telephone and Patrol
Service System

Police Surgeons

Detective Branch
Inspector Grant

Chief Clerk
E. B. Hesse

Sub T

Harbor

Property Clerk

Identification
Bureau and Photo
Laboratory

Correspondence

Pharmacy
Inspector

Accounts

Pawn Inspector

Records

Sanitary Officer
Lunacy Officer

Police Bulletin
Service

SUPERVISING
ASSISTANT

Asst. Supt. Daniel Sullivan

Inspection of
Force and Con-
trol of Property
First District
Inspector Cross

Woman's Bureau
Lieut. Van Winkle
Director

Inspection of
Force and Con-
trol of Property
Second District
Inspector Harrison

Child Labor Law
Inspectors

Patrol Wagon
and Automobile
Service

House of
Detention

ORGANIZATION OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS.

HARRY L. GESSFORD,
Major and superintendent of police.

DANIEL SULLIVAN and C. A. EVANS,
Assistant superintendents.

EDWIN B. HESSE,
Chief (also property) clerk.

INSPECTORS.

C. L. Grant, Detective Bureau.

F. E. Cross and W. H. Harrison.

CAPTAINS.

E. W. Brown, precinct No. 1.
C. T. Peck, precinct No. 2.
C. E. E. Flather, precinct No. 3.
W. E. Sanford, precinct No. 4.
G. H. Williams, precinct No. 5.
R. E. Doyle, precinct No. 6.

W. F. Falvey, precinct No. 7.
T. R. Bean, precinct No. 8.
James Hartley, precinct No. 9.
Thomas Judge, precinct No. 10.
C. P. M. Lord, precinct No. 11.

WOMAN'S BUREAU.

Lieut. Mina C. Van Winkle, Director.

TRAFFIC.

Capt. A. J. Headley.
Lieut. W. S. Sh lby.

Sergt. B. S. Lamb.
Sergt. Buell Stanley.

LIEUTENANTS.

W. E. Holmes, precinct No. 1.
J. L. Sprinkle, precinct No. 2.
E. J. Keefe, precinct No. 3.
C. H. Bremerman, precinct No. 4.
Yulee Hodges, precinct No. 5.
McGill Grove, precinct No. 6.
James Conlon, precinct No. 7.
Martin Reilly, precinct No. 8.

G. E. Burlingame, precinct No. 9.
L. J. Stoll, precinct No. 10.
M. L. Raedy, precinct No. 11.
Russell Dean, harbor precinct.
J. L. Giles, substation, Tenley, D. C.
C. L. Plemmons, detective office at night.

Lieutenants assisting Inspectors Cross and Harrison.

Walter Emerson, J. E. Wilson, J. W. Pierson, and W. G. Stott.

Special investigating squad.

Lieut. Ira Sheets,

Sergt. J. O. B. Gray.

Hack inspector.

Sergt. Maurice Collins.

Assistant hack inspector.

C. C. Thayer.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1921.*

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

I submit the following report of the transactions of the Fire Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

During the year 1,774 alarms of fire were received, a decrease of 19 from the number received during the preceding year. Of these alarms 858 were box alarms and 916 local or telephone calls. Of the alarms received 145 were false, this number being a decrease of 6 from the number received during the preceding year. Seventeen arrests for the sounding of false alarms were made by the police department, 15 of these cases being against minors. These latter cases were referred to the juvenile court for action.

During the year 8 fires of suspicious origin occurred. These fires were carefully investigated by the office of the fire marshal and the police department, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant court action. In the case of 3 other fires, supposedly incendiary, arrests were made by the police department. One of these cases was dismissed because of lack of evidence, and the other two, inasmuch as they implicated minors, were referred to the juvenile court.

The total estimated loss by fire during the year was \$919,982, covered by an insurance of \$14,953,658.

The total fire loss during the year was an increase of \$490,104 over the loss for the fiscal year 1920. This large increase in the fire loss, however, was principally due to fires which occurred in buildings under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, as follows: One on December 12, 1920, at Walter Reed Hospital, with a loss of \$30,130, one on January 10, 1921, in the building occupied by the United States Department of Commerce, with an estimated loss of \$10,000, one on October 16, 1920, at the United States Naval Air Station at Bolling Field, with an estimated loss of \$450,000, and one on April 15, 1921, for a fire in an aeroplane attached to Bolling Field, with an estimated loss of \$10,000. Deducting the loss caused by fires in buildings under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, \$500,130, there remains a fire loss of \$419,852 for the remaining 1,771 fires, which loss is a decrease of \$10,026 in the loss for the preceding year.

FIRE PREVENTION.

This work, performed under the supervision of the fire marshal and the battalion chief engineers of the Fire Department, has well demonstrated its importance during the past year. The battalion chiefs of the department are charged with the duty of seeing that each apartment house, hospital, private school, home for the aged, etc., is inspected at least once in each six days, in order to determine whether

or not all possible safeguards from fire are being provided for the occupants thereof. This work has practically eliminated fires occurring in the portions of the said buildings inspected, and its continuation will no doubt result in the education of the public along fire-prevention lines, and a consequent reduction in the loss by fire. Its extension to include mercantile establishments, etc., is much to be desired, but this can not be done at the present time owing to lack of men.

DISCIPLINE.

Sixteen members of the department were, upon the recommendation of the trial board, removed from its service during the year. Minor disciplinary measures were administered in 71 cases.

PENSIONS.

The following pensions were granted during the year:

F. J. Wagner, chief engineer, retired August 30, 1920, and granted relief in the amount of \$2,000 per annum.

H. W. Wright, captain, retired December 31, 1920, and granted relief in the amount of \$79.15 per month.

T. D. McLane, captain, retired January 18, 1921, and granted relief in the amount of \$79.16 per month.

P. D. Martin, captain, retired March 3, 1921, and granted relief in the amount of \$79.16 per month.

P. J. Hollohan, captain, retired April 16, 1921, and granted relief in the amount of \$79.16 per month.

F. M. Pratt, inspector, retired October 7, 1920, and granted relief in the amount of \$69.16 per month.

Conrad Weitzel, private, retired October 7, 1920, and granted relief in the amount of \$69.16 per month.

C. R. Kuhns, private, retired December 31, 1920, and granted relief in the amount of \$69.16 per month.

George Bohlayer, private, retired February 4, 1921, and granted relief in the amount of \$69.16 per month.

W. A. Dixon, private, retired March 19, 1921, and granted relief in the amount of \$69.16 per month.

J. A. Sullivan, private, retired December 31, 1920, and granted relief in the amount of \$69.16 per month.

The relief of Mrs. Margaret I. Richards, widow of the late Private W. H. Richards, was increased from \$30 per month to \$35 per month, effective June 1, 1921.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Sullivan, widow of the late Private Jeremiah B. Sullivan (a pensioner at the time of his death), was granted relief in the amount of \$35 per month, effective May 9, 1921.

DEATHS.

The department lost no active member during the year by death. Pensioner Henry J. Burns died on December 11, 1921.

HORSES.

On July 1, 1920, there were 96 horses in the department. During the year 18 were purchased, 3 died, and 37 were transferred to other departments.

It is believed that the present number of horses on hand—74—will be sufficient for our needs until such time as the department is entirely equipped with motor apparatus.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

On September 13, 1920, the Commissioners authorized the chief engineer to send a battalion chief engineer and a captain of the department to New York to enter the New York City Fire College for a 30-day course, in order that the training of the members of the Washington Fire Department might be undertaken with a full knowledge of the latest approved methods and procedure and, also, that the department might be better informed in its work of establishing a standard drill for engine and truck companies. The two officers referred to, upon their return to Washington, submitted recommendations, the major portion of which were adopted, and the present training school of the fire department is now conducted along as up-to-date lines as is possible in the absence of a proper drill tower. Each new appointee in the fire department, before being assigned to duty in a company, is required to attend the drill school for 30 days, in order to receive necessary instruction and training, and in order to establish beyond question his ability for the work which he will be called upon to perform in active service. It is urged that the Commissioners endeavor to secure from Congress the necessary appropriation for the erection of a proper drill tower for this department.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

On September 14, 1920, new rules and regulations governing the officers and members of the fire department were approved by the Commissioners, and were placed in effect in the fire department on March 1, 1921. These new rules and regulations were rendered necessary, primarily, by the adoption in the fire department of the two-platoon system in lieu of the continuous twenty-four hour system.

MOTORIZATION.

The equipment of the entire department with motor apparatus is highly desirable, not only because of the added expedition in response to alarms which will result therefrom, but also from the standpoint of economy. It is hoped that during the coming year appropriations will be made by Congress to complete this work.

SALARIES.

The present salaries of the officers and members of the department, with the addition of the \$240 bonus, have been found to be only sufficient to permit the proper maintenance of themselves and their families. In fact, even with these salaries and the bonus referred to, the members of the department eagerly embrace any opportunity which may be offered to earn money in their time off duty, in order that their living conditions may be thereby improved. House rent, food, and clothing prices still remain abnormal, and the compensation allowed the members of the fire department can in no way be regarded as excessive. On the contrary, it is insufficient in many instances.

The report of the Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of Salaries, and the amounts of salaries carried on the reclassification bills which are now being considered by Congress, justify an increase in the rates now paid.

Attention is invited to the fact that the officers and members of the department are required to furnish their own uniforms, and in addition thereto are compelled to purchase rubber boots, fire helmets, and running clothes, consisting of water-proof coats and trousers. The officers and members of the department should be required to purchase two uniforms, one winter and one summer, but the cost of such uniforms, running clothes, etc., has been so high that it was felt that the members of the department could not afford to purchase more than one uniform. At the present time they are wearing summer uniforms throughout the entire year.

The necessity for increased compensation for members of the fire department has been recognized not only in the District of Columbia, but also in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Newark, Seattle, Jersey City, and Bridgeport, in which cities salaries in most instances are in excess of those now received by the officers and members of this department with the addition of the bonus.

ANNUAL LEAVE.

The officers and members of the fire department are at present allowed but 20 days annual leave. I believe that these men, especially in view of their long hours of duty, should receive not less than 30 days annual leave, the same as is granted other Government employees.

THEATER DETAILS.

At present the fire department details a member of the uniformed force to each performance given in a theater where movable scenery is used. The duties of this detail are to keep a constant lookout for fire, to see that all appliances are in proper working order, and to see that the fire prevention regulations are properly carried out. It is just as essential that the patrons of moving picture theaters receive the protection afforded by the appliance of such a detail, as those of the regular theaters of the District of Columbia, and the department's failure to afford such protection has already been questioned. With the present force it is impracticable to make such a detail which, in my opinion, should be made to all moving picture theaters having a seating capacity of 500 or more.

CHIEF ENGINEER FRANK J. WAGNER.

On August 31, 1920, the Commissioners granted to Chief Engineer Frank J. Wagner, at his own request, retirement from active service, and directed that he be placed upon the pension roll of the fire department with a pension of one-half the annual salary of which he was at that time receiving. Chief Wagner entered the service of the Fire Department of the city of Washington on April 1, 1879, and served continuously as a member thereof until August 31, 1920, the date upon which he was retired. During his 41 years of service Chief Wagner served in every capacity from private to that of chief engineer, and his efficiency and loyalty have often been the

subject of comment by the Commissioners, the press, and the public. He leaves behind him in the fire department a record worthy of emulation by every officer and member thereof.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

On August 1, 1921, I forwarded to you detailed estimates of the expenses of the fire department for the fiscal year 1923, in which estimates were embodied recommendations for the improvement of the service. It is urged that the Commissioners give all possible consideration to the said recommendations.

CONCLUSION.

To the officers and members of the fire department who have so faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties during the past year, I express my thanks.

I am also deeply appreciative of the whole hearted support which I have received from the Commissioners in the discharge of my duty.

GEO. S. WATSON,
Chief Engineer.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1921.

To the CHIEF ENGINEER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT:

I submit the following report of the transactions of the fire marshal's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

During the year 1,774 alarms of fire were received and investigated by this office. The number of alarms received is a decrease of 19 as compared with the number received during the preceding year. Of these 1,774 alarms of fire, 858 were box alarms, an increase of 27 over the number received the preceding year, and 916 were local or telephone calls, a decrease of 46 over the number received during the preceding year.

The loss caused by the 858 box alarms was estimated at \$436,533, part of which was covered by an insurance of \$7,081,758. The loss caused by the 916 local alarms was estimated at \$483,449, part of which was covered by an insurance of \$7,871,900.

The total loss for the fiscal year is estimated at \$919,982, a fraction over 6.15 per cent of the total insurance of \$14,953,658.

During the year 16 fires occurred for which additional alarms were received, they are as follows:

July 15, 1920. Box 646 at 6.30 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 6.33 p. m., for fire in a three story brick paper box factory and stable, No. 54-56 Hanover Street NW.; estimated loss.....	\$24,550
October 30, 1920. Box 412 at 4.05 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 4.11 p. m., for fire in a three-story brick feed store, stables and drug warehouse, located at 209-11-13-15-17 Seventh Street SW.; estimated loss.....	12,200
November 8, 1920: Box 235 at 3.48 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 3.58 a. m., then by a third alarm at 4.10 a. m., for fire in two two-story brick buildings used for storing baled waste paper, located in rear 141 Q Street NW.; estimated loss.....	11,600
November 11, 1920: Box 74 at 7.15 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 7.25 p. m., for fire in the four-story brick Irvington apartment house located at 3014-3016 Dent Place NW.; estimated loss.....	4,000
November 28, 1920: Box 329 at 1.09 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 1.15 p. m., for fire in the six-story brick Everett Hotel and dwelling adjoining, Nos. 1728-1730 H Street NW.; estimated loss.....	1,900
November 28, 1920: Box 46 at 8.15 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 8.24 p. m., for fire in a one-story brick building occupied by the United States Government and located in the Washington Barracks at the foot of Four-and-a-half Street SW.; estimated loss.....	1,000

December 12, 1920: Box 8175 at 11.16 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 11.28 a. m., then by a third alarm at 11.34 a. m., for fire in two one-story temporary frame buildings occupied by the United States Government as wards and annex to the Walter Reed Hospital, located on Georgia Avenue and Butternut Street NW.; estimated loss.....	\$30, 130
December 17, 1920: Box 831 at 2.11 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 5.17 p. m., for fire in a two-story brick church, located on northeast corner of First and Rhode Island Avenue NW.; estimated loss.....	1, 800
January 7, 1921: Box 987 at 10.09 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 10.25 p. m., for fire in a two-story frame dwelling located at Thirty-ninth and K Streets NE.; estimated loss.....	6, 150
January 10, 1921: Box 37 at 5.37 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 6.25 p. m., then by a third alarm at 6.48 p. m., for fire in an 11-story brick office building, occupied by the United States Department of Commerce, located at northeast corner of Nineteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; irreparable loss was done to a great number of records, damage to building is estimated at.....	10, 000
January 27, 1921: Box 42 at 4.32 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 4.37 p. m., for fire in the vacant Holmes Hotel, a four-story brick with a three-story frame annex, located at 329-331-333 Virginia Avenue SW.; estimated loss.....	6, 000
January 30, 1921: Box 679 at 9.55 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 10.17 p. m., for fire in a three-story frame and corrugated iron building, occupied as a brick and tile factory, located at Twenty-eighth and U Streets NE.; estimated loss.....	25, 000
February 3, 1921: Box 716 at 11.01 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 11.09 a. m., for fire in a three-story and attic brick building used as a dormitory by the Georgetown University, located at Thirty-seventh and O Streets NW.; estimated loss.....	1, 200
February 24, 1921: Box 164 at 1.28 a. m., followed by second alarm at 2.05 a. m., for fire in a four-story brick millinery store and apartment house, located at 931 G Street NW.; estimated loss.....	5, 700
March 5, 1921: Box 17 at 7.32 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 7.37 p. m., for fire in a three-story brick building used for putting up box lunches, located at 344 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; estimated loss.....	10, 000
April 21, 1921: Box 148 at 3.54 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 4.16 p. m., for fire in two three-story brick rooming houses, located at 1407-1409 Massachusetts Avenue NW.; estimated loss.....	13, 200
Loss for fires where additional alarms were sounded.....	164, 430
In addition to the foregoing 16 fires where additional alarms were sounded, six fires occurred where single alarms were sounded and where the loss for each exceeded \$5,000, they are as follows:	
October 16, 1920: No. 25 Engine Co., on a local at 4.40 p. m., assisted by No. 18 Engine Co., at 4.50 p. m., and by No. 15 Engine Co., at 4.58 p. m., for fire at the United States Naval Air Station, located at Bolling Field near Anacostia, D. C., which destroyed 15 aeroplanes with several frame buildings, including twin hangar, carpenter and fabric shops, including numerous supplies; estimated loss.....	\$450, 000
December 2, 1920: Box 124 at 6.27 p. m., for fire in a four-story brick gent's furnishing store and office building, located at 405 Seventh Street NW.; estimated loss.....	8, 272
January 5, 1921: Box 664 at 10.56 p. m., for a fire which destroyed a baggage car belonging to the Atlantic Coast Line on tracks in the Eckington Freight Yards NE.; estimated loss.....	15, 000
February 6, 1921: Box 212 at 6.53 p. m., for fire in a three-story brick ladies' clothing store and apartments, located at 1244 Seventh Street NW.; estimated loss.....	6, 500
April 6, 1921: Box 8121 at 4.10 a. m., for fire which destroyed St. Pauls Episcopal Church, located in Rock Creek Cemetery NE.; estimated loss..	37, 000
April 15, 1921: Box 936 at 10.22 a. m., for the destruction of an airplane which took afire in the air and was totally destroyed after landing on ground in Bolling Field near Anacostia, D. C., United States Army Air Service; estimated loss.....	10, 000
Loss for the six single alarm fires.....	526, 772

The foregoing 16 fires where additional alarms were sounded and the six fires where single alarms were sounded with a loss in excess of \$5,000 each caused a total loss of \$691,202, which leaves a loss of \$228,780 for the remaining 1,752 alarms of fire.

FIRE LOSS.

The loss for the fiscal year when compared with the loss for the preceding year is an increase of \$490,104. This excessive increase in fire loss over the preceding year is accounted for by the two fires that occurred at Bolling Field near Anacostia, D. C., occupied by the United States Army and Naval Air Service Stations where the loss amounted to \$460,000. This excessive loss occurred on a United States Government reservation and in reality should not be counted with District losses. If this loss is deducted from District losses, it would leave a loss for the District of only \$459,982, which gives a loss of \$30,104 in excess of the loss for the preceding year. Then, on the other hand, if the loss for the destruction of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which was located in Rock Creek Cemetery in the suburbs is deducted, it would make a decrease of \$6,996 in the loss for the city proper as compared with the loss for the preceding year.

The system inaugurated by the chief engineer of the fire department last year in sending firemen from the various fire stations to make inspections of apartment houses, hotels, hospitals, asylums, and various buildings has met with good results and if the loss for the fires just mentioned above where no inspection was made is taken into consideration the loss for the year is a decrease as compared for the loss for the preceding year.

During the year the fire department responded to fires from near-by points in Maryland and Virginia and rendered all possible aid in extinguishing fire and preventing its spread. There were 17 such fires to which the department responded, entailing a loss of \$69,660. The loss caused by these fires is not included with District losses.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF FIRES.

Ashes placed in wooden containers or thrown against woodwork.....	34
Automobiles, electric wires short-circuiting.....	51
Brush, grass, and leaves, ignition of.....	288
Chimneys, defective, soot in, sparks from, smoky.....	131
Electric batteries, fixtures, motors, switches, wires, etc., defective or short-circuiting.....	35
Gas (illuminating), careless use of, defective fixtures, heaters, pipes, ranges, stoves, looking for leaks with matches or candles.....	46
Matches, careless use of, children playing with matches and fire.....	219
Rubbish.....	60
Smoking, careless.....	165
Stoves, furnaces, heating plants, latrobes, incinerators, ovens, sparks from, stovepipes, defective, heat from, improper draft causing smoke, overheated.....	126
Stoves, heaters, lamps (kerosene), carelessness, defective, smoky.....	34

FOURTH OF JULY FIRES.

Despite the safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July in the District of Columbia and the prohibition placed on the sale or use of explosives in connection with this annual celebration, eight fires were caused by fireworks, six from the so-called harmless "sparklers" the sale of which is permitted. Two of the fires were caused by firecrackers presumably purchased outside of the District of Columbia. The damage caused by these eight fires was estimated at \$645.

INFLAMMABLE OILS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES.

During the year 1,058 applications for the storage and sale of kerosene were received and acted upon by this office.

For the storage and sale of gasoline 802 applications were received, of which number 106 were for the installation of new underground gasoline tanks in public and private garages and also for new gasoline service stations. Forty-six applications were received to install additional underground tanks in public garages and gasoline service stations for the storage and sale of new motor fuel oils. In six instances smaller tanks were replaced by tanks of a larger capacity. The number of tanks installed and not in use on November 1, 1920, the beginning of the license year, amounted to 113. These tanks were installed for private purposes and later their use was discontinued.

For the storage and sale of small arms ammunition 49 applications were filed; for the sale of black powder not in excess of 50 pounds, three applications were filed; for the storage of dynamite and black powder not in excess of 50 pounds each, one application was filed; for the storage of 200 pounds of high explosives outside of the city limits, one application was filed; to transport 5 tons of dynamite and blasting powder in half-ton lots from point of delivery by freight cars to point of destination in Virginia and one application was filed to store a large quantity of calcium carbide in the city limits.

INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections made during the year by the corps of inspectors connected with the fire marshal's office numbered 54,234 as compared with 49,659 made during the preceding year. There were 1,337 complaints received and investigated by this office.

In addition to the foregoing inspections 79,806 inspections were made of apartment houses, hotels, asylums, private schools, and homes for the aged, infirm, and destitute persons by firemen connected with the various fire stations.

Whenever it was found necessary to remedy certain defects or bad conditions liable to cause a fire, notices were served by the inspection force to rectify the defects or bad conditions. The cooperation of the public generally with this office is evidenced by the fact that in but seven instances was it necessary to take action in the police court to secure compliance with notices served.

Before the opening of the theatrical season and before licenses were issued to the managers of the various theaters all fire appliances such as standpipes, hose, fire extinguishers, sprinkler system or water curtain over the proscenium arch, exits, exit lights and signs, house scenery, fire escapes, etc., are tested and ordered to be placed in proper working order.

During the year 11 theaters, exclusive of motion-picture theaters, were in operation in the District of Columbia. A uniformed member of the fire department was detailed for duty at each performance in each of the theaters mentioned. These theaters were also inspected at least once each week during performances by the inspectors of the fire marshal's office.

All scenery arriving in the District of Columbia for use in any of the theaters is tested. If such scenery will not stand the test the managers are required to treat it with a fireproof solution or else remove it from the theater before a performance can be given.

A great number of the theaters several years ago had made a practice of opening traveling shows on Sunday evening in place of Monday; this practice entails additional work on the corps of inspectors as it is necessary to detail one or two inspectors on Sundays to wait upon the arrival of the scenery and give it a test.

MOTION-PICTURE FILM EXCHANGES.

On March 3, 1920, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia promulgated and substituted a new set of regulations pertaining to the handling and storage of motion-picture films in place of the present set of regulations. They are to become effective one year from date so as to give the managements of the various film exchanges ample time to comply with the new regulations. The new regulations are more exacting than the former regulations and will have a tendency to reduce fires in film exchanges to a minimum. Fires in film exchanges have always proved to be very disastrous.

The regulations forbid film exchanges in buildings used as tenements, apartments, flats, hotels, dwellings, or buildings used partly for dwelling purposes. In buildings not restricted it will be necessary to provide fireproof vaults, provided with fireproof doors, automatic water sprinklers, and well ventilated. Laboratories, carpenter shops, costume and dressing rooms, receiving and delivery rooms, rooms used for examining and repairing films shall be separated with fireproof partitions provided with fireproof doors, and all rooms where films are examined or handled shall be provided with automatic water sprinklers.

The new regulations have been amended to comply with investigations, tests, and recommendations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Fire Protection Association.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As in last year's report, I recommend that a position with the title of chief inspector be created in the fire marshal's office. The number of inspectors in the fire marshal's office has increased to such an extent that it requires the full time of one man to properly supervise and record the work performed by them. It is proposed to have this chief inspector take immediate charge of the inspectional force in the office of the fire marshal; to be responsible for the serving and enforcement of notices by the inspectors; to have charge of and be responsible for the keeping of proper inspectional report and records; and to act when necessary for the deputy fire marshal or the fire marshal in their absence. The position referred to was recommended by the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification.

It is further recommended that six additional inspectors be provided for the fire marshal's office. While it is true that the inspection force is assisted by privates detailed from the fire department, it must be borne in mind that such details are but temporary in character and necessarily can continue only so long as conditions in the fire-fighting force of the fire department may warrant. The present force is therefore subject at any time to reduction to such an extent as to render practically impossible a proper enforcement of the fire-prevention regulations.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I wish to express my sincere thanks to the members connected with the fire marshal's office for their hearty cooperation given to me during the past year, and also to the members of the various fire stations who assisted in the work of inspecting and reducing the fire hazard.

The fire loss as mentioned in this report is greatly in excess of the preceding year, and when loss occasioned by the two fires that occurred at the United States Naval and Army Air Service is deducted, there still remains an excess over last year, but when consideration is given the additional buildings erected, such as apartments, dwellings, garages, etc., and the increase in the number of automobiles with the attendant additional fire hazards I consider that the loss is not greater, but is on a par with that of the preceding year.

I extend to you my thanks for the cooperation and assistance that you have given me in the conduct and operation of the fire marshal's office.

L. V. SEIB,
Fire Marshal.

TABLE NO. 1.—Number of alarms responded to by companies.

	First alarm.	Second alarm.	Third alarm.	Fourth alarm.	Fifth alarm.	Sixth alarm.	Local alarm.	Time worked engine.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Fires extinguished by chemicals.		Hand pumps used.	Transfers.	Special alarms.
								H. M.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Hand.	Wagon.			
Engine Company:																
No. 1.....	137	3	1				43	55 22	21,550		40	26	16	1	1	
No. 2.....	142	4	1				49	60 15	25,600	50	176	24	14	4	1	
No. 3.....	154	8					24	36 10	21,600	100	100	20	14	14	2	
No. 4.....	148	7					23	40 ..	14,900	50	16	21	34	6	1	
No. 5.....	79	1					47	48 45	16,450	200	100	22	19	8		
No. 6.....	204	4	1				22	58 45	27,750		40	20	15		1	
No. 7.....	181	3	3				29	52 ..	26,850	250	148	19	35	14	2	
No. 8.....	139	2					28	41 20	17,950	700	60	27	11	14	3	
No. 9.....	153	3	2				58	30 ..	26,750	50	60	12	8	10		
No. 10.....	91	1					24	87 15	20,400	200	52	15	8	8	2	
No. 11.....	95	1	1				43	13 35	10,550	150	24	20	7	6		1
No. 12.....	141	2	1				32	45 25	15,650	150	172	14	15	9	2	
No. 13.....	95	1					12	31 ..	11,950	400		12	11	2	2	
No. 14.....	147	5	1				29	50 ..	19,400	50	232	8	33	8		
No. 15.....	34						15	5 45	2,900		32	5	4	2		
No. 16.....	123	4					27	40 ..	18,350	100	56	8	12	5	1	
No. 17.....	34	2					17	8 10	6,000	50		5		2		
No. 18.....	112	1					23	16 ..	12,600	50		3	2	2	1	
No. 19.....	24						27		2,000		2					
No. 20.....	27		1				36	45 45	16,750	50	40	7	5	5		
No. 21.....	79	3					40	12 ..	5,250	200		2	4	9		
No. 22.....	25						42	13 50	9,800	150	145	10	3	4		
No. 23.....	96	1					28	29 35	13,850	150	72	12	5	4	3	
No. 24.....	79	1					35	30 30	11,800	100	104	14	11	12	1	
No. 25.....	34						33	13 55	7,400	350	50	8	3	2		
No. 26.....	29	1					11	11 ..	3,900		28	4	1	6		
No. 27.....	22						20	22 45	4,750	200		2	2	5		
No. 28.....	36						46	23 30	14,450	200	34	6	2		1	
Truck Company:																
No. 1.....	106	8					12				1,578			1	1	
No. 2.....	103	1	1				12				1,134	7		5	3	
No. 3.....	123	3	1				13				2,777	10				
No. 4.....	236	3	1				9				2,188	5		4		
No. 5.....	37	1					6				639			5		
No. 6.....	90		1				19				505					
No. 7.....	99	1					12				682	9		6	1	
No. 8.....	32						13				116			2		
No. 9.....	47	2					11				281					
No. 10.....	102						3									
No. 11.....	15						13			145	1,219	30		9		
No. 12.....	25	2					9				145	10	3	4		
Fireboat No. 1 ¹	19						3	8 10	2,350		738	4		1		
Water tower.....	52	3	1												1	

¹ Fireboat made three trips breaking ice.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Causes for which alarms of fire were sounded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.*

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Airplane, backfiring, also one afire.....	2	Explosions of cans, one containing tire cement and one wax.....	2
Alarms, erroneous.....	6	Explosion of gun powder.....	1
Alarms, false.....	145	Explosion of oil-burning boiler in gas plant.....	1
Alarms, no fire:		Fats, asphaltum, grease, oil, tar, wax, heated on stoves; becoming overheated and igniting, also grease in ventilating stacks igniting.....	20
Air compressor, exploding.....	1	Fertilizer becoming overheated.....	1
Ammonia pipe, breaking, tank disconnected.....	3	Fire-alarm box, leaky gas pipe leading to light.....	1
Automatic fire-alarm short-circuiting.....	1	Fire built by watchman and laborers.....	3
Boat sinking, fire boat called out.....	1	Fireplaces, defective, sparks from.....	8
Cellar filled with water.....	1	Fireworks, sparklers.....	8
Collisions of automobiles.....	4	Fires out of District of Columbia.....	17
Company sent to cut off ringing of burglar alarm.....	1	Foodstuffs and soiled clothing placed on stoves to boil or cook becoming ignited.....	24
Electric current left turned on air compressor.....	1	Friction, igniting belt.....	1
Elevator stuck between floors.....	1	Fumigating with sulphur candles.....	3
Freight car fell from elevated tracks onto street.....	1	Gas (illuminating) careless use of.....	46
Pumping water out of cellar.....	1	Gas jet igniting lace curtains and woodwork and clothing and loose paper on wall.....	9
Sprinkler head opened from excessive heat.....	1	Gasoline, careless use, vapors igniting.....	46
Steam escaping.....	4	Gasoline ignited by static electricity generated by pouring gasoline through chamolais.....	2
Alcohol lamp, explosion.....	2	Gasoline, cleaning purposes, beds, vapor igniting.....	4
Alcohol stove, upset.....	1	Gasoline tank on motor cycle, leaky.....	1
Ashes placed in wooden containers thrown against woodwork.....	34	Incendiary.....	3
Automobiles:		Incubators, overheated.....	2
Acetylene gas pipe, leaky.....	1	Iron, hot, placed against woodwork.....	1
Backfiring.....	23	Kindling fire with kerosene and careless use of kerosene.....	8
Electric wires short-circuiting.....	51	Lightning, struck by.....	5
Exhaust.....	3	Matches, children playing with matches and fire, careless use of.....	219
Friction from brake, igniting grease on automobile.....	3	Matches, mice and rats.....	4
Gasoline pipe becoming disconnected and gas igniting from electric wires.....	1	Mischiefous fires.....	6
Gasoline, spilling, cleaning and careless use, filling tank.....	17	Motion-picture film igniting in machine.....	1
Sparks from burning carbon.....	1	Paper burning and thrown from a window.....	1
Tank being filled with gasoline and igniting from lighted lamp.....	2	Rags set on fire to drive mosquitoes away.....	1
Brush, grass, leaves igniting.....	288	Reflection of light from an electric.....	1
Burning insulation for purpose of recovering copper wire.....	1	Rekindling of former fires.....	7
Candles, careless use of.....	7	Rubbish.....	60
Canvas covering in asphalt plant igniting, from hot sand from a blower.....	1	Smoking, careless.....	165
Celluloid shade placed over electric light and igniting.....	1	Smokehouse, overheated.....	4
Chimneys, defective, soot in, sparks from, smoke.....	131	Sparks.....	30
Chimneys, paper placed in holes.....	2	Sparks from cotton-picking machine.....	1
Christmas tree, lighting candles.....	1	Sparking from cupola in iron foundry.....	1
Dental mold placed in table drawer while overheated.....	1	Spark from emery wheel.....	1
Electric batteries, fixtures, motors, switches, wires, etc., short-circuiting or defective.....	35	Spark from exhaust of gasoline portable engine.....	1
Electric bulb left on grafonola.....	1	Sparks from a forge.....	1
Electric bulb painted and smoking.....	1	Sparks from incinerator.....	1
Electric cable in conduit, insulation burning off.....	1	Sparks from machinery.....	2
Electric commutator on ice machine short-circuiting.....	1	Spontaneous combustion.....	24
Electric iron, current left turned on.....	9	Steam escaping.....	7
Electric pole short-circuiting.....	1	Stoves; furnaces; ranges; latrobes; incinerators; heating plants; ovens, sparks from: stovepipes, defective, heat from, improper draft, overheated, smoking.....	126
Electric toy train under Christmas tree short-circuiting.....	2	Stove, gasoline, exploding; filled while burning.....	7
Electric transformer short-circuiting in power house.....	1	Stoves, lamps, heaters (kerosene), defective, smoky, heat from, exploding, upset, curtain blowing against.....	34
Electric wires short-circuiting under bridges.....	3	Suspicious.....	8
Electric wires short-circuiting on motor boat.....	1	Tar pots, overheated, boiling over and upset.....	5
Electric wires and plows short-circuiting on street cars.....	17	Thawing frozen water pipe.....	1
		Tree.....	1
		Unknown.....	17
		Wax paper, careless use of.....	1

TABLE No. 3.—*Description of motor-propelled, motor-pumping engines, 1921.*

Engine.	Register number.	Style engine.	Size.	Number of cylinders.	Size of cylinders.	Built by—	Horse-power.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Pumps.	Displacement.	Style of pump.
No. 2, La France.	2566	Motor driven.	Second.	6	5½ by 6	American La France.	105	Pounds.	Aug. 6, 1919	10½	750	Rotary gear.
No. 5, La France.	2568	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6	do.	105	8,700	Aug. 5, 1919	10½	750	Do.
No. 8, La France.	2868	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6	do.	105	8,700	Apr. 13, 1917	10½	750	Do.
No. 9, Ahrens-Fox.	645	do.	do.	4	5½ by 6½	Ahrens-Fox.	105	10,500	Aug. 6, 1917	(1)	750	Multiflex-piston.
No. 10, La France.	2567	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6	American La France.	105	8,700	Aug. 6, 1919	10½	750	Rotary gear.
No. 12, La France.	2869	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6	do.	105	8,700	Apr. 14, 1920	10½	750	Do.
No. 13, La France.	3205	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6½	do.	105	8,700	Feb. 2, 1921	10½	750	Do.
No. 16, Ahrens-Fox.	328	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6½	Ahrens-Fox.	92.3	15,000	Dec. 10, 1913	6½ by 4½	700	Reciprocating.
No. 18, La France.	3296	do.	do.	6	5½ by 7	American La France.	105	8,700	Feb. 2, 1915	10½	750	Rotary gear.
No. 20, La France.	350	do.	Third.	4	5½ by 6	do.	75	8,150	Dec. 7, 1915	9½	600	Do.
No. 21, La France.	2870	do.	Second.	6	5½ by 6	do.	105	8,700	Apr. 15, 1920	10½	750	Do.
No. 22, La France.	2652	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6	do.	105	8,300	July 19, 1918	10½	750	Do.
No. 23, La France.	513	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6	Ahrens-Fox.	92.3	15,000	June 7, 1912	6½ by 4½	700	Reciprocating.
No. 24, Ahrens-Fox. ²	514	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6	do.	92.3	15,000	May 2, 1913	6½ by 4½	700	Do.
No. 25, La France.	3294	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6	American La France.	105	8,700	Feb. 2, 1921	10½	750	Rotary gear.

¹ Minor bore, 33.² Combination pumping engine and hose wagon.

TABLE No. 4.—Description of tractor-drawn steam fire engines, 1921.

	Register No.	Style engine.	Style tractor.	Class.	Built by—	Cylinders.	Horse-power.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Cylinder.	Pumps.	Displacement of water per minute.
No. 1, Continental ¹	188	Double upright crank-neck piston.	Front-drive Christie.	Second....	Ahrens-Fox.....	4	70	Pounds. 13, 100	Oct. 30, 1911	Inches. 8 by 8	Inches. 4½ by 8	Gallons. 700
No. 3, Metropolitan ²	3244	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	American La France..	4	70	13, 100	Oct. 10, 1908	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 4, Metropolitan ³	3187	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	70	13, 100	Aug. 30, 1907	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 6, Metropolitan ⁴	2876	.....do.....	.....do.....	Ex-First..	.....do.....	4	70	14, 500	Jan. 3, 1906	8 by 8	5½ by 9	1, 100
No. 7, Metropolitan ⁵	3075	.....do.....	.....do.....	Second..	.....do.....	4	70	13, 100	Aug. 28, 1905	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 11, Metropolitan ⁶	3186	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	70	13, 100	Aug. 30, 1907	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 14, Metropolitan ⁷	2877	.....do.....	.....do.....	Ex-First..	.....do.....	4	70	14, 500	Jan. 3, 1903	9½ by 9	5½ by 9	1, 100
No. 23, Metropolitan ⁸	3285	.....do.....	.....do.....	Second..	.....do.....	4	70	13, 100	Oct. 18, 1909	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
RESERVE.												
No. 13, Metropolitan ⁸ ..	3016	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	70	13, 100	Nov. 6, 1904	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700

¹ Gasoline tractor, received and installed by the department, Feb. 6, 1918.² Gasoline tractor, received and installed by the department, Jan. 11, 1916.³ Gasoline tractor, received and installed by the department, Jan. 11, 1916, reinstalled under engine Reg. No. 3187, Apr. 19, 1920.⁴ Gasoline tractor, received and installed by the department, Sept. 5, 1917.⁵ Gasoline tractor, received and installed by the department, Jan. 24, 1917.⁶ Gasoline tractor, received and installed by the department, Sept. 25, 1917.⁷ Gasoline tractor, received and installed by the department, Jan. 24, 1918.⁸ Gasoline tractor, received and installed by the department, May 25, 1915, reinstalled under engine Reg. No. 3016, Apr. 22, 1921.

NOTE.—Reserve engine Reg. No. 2875 was condemned, May 13, 1921.

TABLE No. 5.—Description of engines, horse drawn, 1921.

Engine.	Register number.	Style of engine.	Size.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Displacement of water per minute.
No. 15, La France ¹	394	Double upright crane-neck piston.....	Second.....	American La France.....	7,750	Jan. 1, 1898	74 by 83	43 by 8	Gallons ² 600
No. 17, Metropolitan.....	3017	do.....	Fourth.....	do.....	7,200	Nov. 6, 1904	62 by 7	4 by 7	500
No. 19, Clapp & Jones ³	518	do.....	Third.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,000	Nov. 16, 1896	7 by 7	43 by 7	600
No. 26, Metropolitan.....	3245	do.....	Fourth.....	American La France.....	7,200	Oct. 2, 1908	64 by 7	4 by 7	500
No. 27, Metropolitan.....	3161	do.....	do.....	do.....	7,200	Dec. 13, 1905	61 by 7	4 by 7	500
RESERVE ENGINES.									
No. 1, Clapp & Jones ⁴	509	do.....	Second.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,300	Oct. 30, 1888	84 by 7	5 by 7	700
No. 2, Metropolitan ⁵	3076	do.....	Third.....	American La France.....	7,800	Aug. 28, 1905	74 by 7	43 by 7	600
No. 3, Clapp & Jones ⁶	2365	do.....	do.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7 by 7	43 by 7	600
No. 4, Clapp & Jones.....	2286	do.....	do.....	do.....	8,000	Sept. 6, 1893	7 by 7	43 by 7	600
No. 5, Amoskeag ⁷	326	do.....	Second.....	Manchester Locomotive Works.....	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	66 by 8	44 by 8	700
No. 6, La France.....	320	do.....	Third.....	do.....	7,800	May 7, 1895	74 by 8	44 by 8	600
No. 7, Metropolitan.....	2480	do.....	do.....	American La France.....	7,900	Nov. 9, 1896	74 by 7	43 by 7	600

¹ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Sept. 12, 1912.² Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Jan. 28, 1913.³ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, July 26, 1909.⁴ Engine boiler reconstructed June 2, 1916.⁵ Engine new boiler installed May 23, 1916.⁶ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Oct. 16, 1911.⁷ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Sept. 10, 1913.

NOTE.—Reserve engine, register No. 519, second size, received by department Nov. 16, 1889, was condemned Dec. 30, 1920.

TABLE NO. 6.—Description of motor-propelled combination chemical and hose wagons, 1921.

Location.	Register number.	Style.	Class.	Number feet 2½-inch hose.	Built by—	Number of cylinders.	Size of cylinders.
Engine company:							<i>Inches.</i>
No. 1.....	2050	Single tank.	First....	1,200	American La France Co.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 2.....	2572	do.	do.	1,200	do.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 3.....	1051	do.	do.	1,200	do.	4	5½ by 7
No. 4.....	5180	do.	do.	1,200	Brockway Motor Co.	4	4½ by 5½
No. 5.....	2573	do.	do.	1,200	American La France Co.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 6.....	41136	do.	do.	1,200	White Motor Co.	4	4½ by 6½
No. 7.....	2049	do.	do.	1,200	American La France Co.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 8.....	2871	do.	do.	1,200	do.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 9.....	1052	do.	do.	1,200	do.	4	5½ by 7
No. 10.....	2574	do.	do.	1,200	do.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 11.....	7414	do.	do.	1,200	White Motor Co.	4	4½ by 6½
No. 12.....	2872	do.	do.	1,200	American La France Co.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 13.....	5181	do.	do.	1,200	Brockway Motor Co.	4	4½ by 5½
No. 14.....	2048	do.	do.	1,200	American La France Co.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 16.....	2575	do.	do.	1,200	do.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 18.....	5182	do.	do.	1,200	Brockway Motor Co.	4	4½ by 5½
No. 20.....	951	do.	do.	1,200	American La France Co.	4	5½ by 7
No. 21.....	2873	do.	do.	1,200	do.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 22.....	2047	do.	do.	1,200	do.	6	4½ by 5½
No. 23.....	41152	do.	do.	1,200	White Motor Co.	4	4½ by 6½
No. 24.....	15217	do.	do.	1,200	James Boyd & Bros.	4	4½ by 5½
No. 28.....	41128	do.	do.	1,200	White Motor Co.	4	4½ by 6½
Reserve:							
No. 1, fire department repair shop.	1	do.	do.	1,200	Fire department repair shop.	4	5½ by 7
No. 2, at No. 2 Engine Company.	9619	do.	do.	1,200	Seagrave Co.	4	5½ by 6
No. 3, fire department repair shop.	422	do.	do.	1,200	Ahrens-Fox Co.	6	4½ by 5½

Location.	Horse-power.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Capacity of tanks.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Engine company:				
No. 1.....	75	7,600	Dec. 17, 1918	50
No. 2.....	75	7,750	Sept. 18, 1919	50
No. 3.....	75	7,700	Jan. 25, 1916	50
No. 4.....	40	6,000	Feb. 9, 1921	50
No. 5.....	75	7,750	July 28, 1919	50
No. 6.....	45	9,500	Aug. 2, 1917	50
No. 7.....	75	7,660	Dec. 17, 1918	50
No. 8.....	75	7,200	May 6, 1920	50
No. 9.....	75	7,700	Jan. 26, 1916	50
No. 10.....	75	7,750	July 28, 1919	50
No. 11.....	45	9,500	Aug. 4, 1917	50
No. 12.....	75	7,100	May 8, 1920	50
No. 13.....	40	6,000	Feb. 9, 1921	50
No. 14.....	75	7,600	Feb. 6, 1919	50
No. 16.....	75	7,750	July 30, 1919	50
No. 18.....	40	6,000	Feb. 9, 1921	50
No. 20.....	75	7,700	Dec. 7, 1915	50
No. 21.....	75	7,300	May 6, 1920	50
No. 22.....	75	7,800	Oct. 18, 1918	50
No. 23.....	45	9,500	Aug. 2, 1917	50
No. 24.....	40	9,300	Sept. 25, 1912	50
No. 28.....	45	9,500	Aug. 17, 1917	50
Reserve:				
No. 1 at fire department repair shop.....	75	7,800	Mar. 20, 1919	35
No. 2 at No. 2 Engine Company.....	50	12,000	Nov. 24, 1913	50
No. 3 at fire department repair shop.....	60	9,300	Nov. 23, 1913	50

NOTE.—Reserve No. 1 hose wagon designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, and built in the fire department repair shop. Reserve No. 2 hose wagon was rebuilt and new engine installed July 1, 1919, at fire department repair shop.

TABLE NO. 7.—Description of combination chemical and hose wagons, horse drawn, 1921.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Number of feet 2½-inch hose.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the fire department.	Capacity of tanks.
Engine company:					<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 15.....	Double tank.	First..	1,200	C. T. Holloway.....	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70
No. 17.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	.....do.....	6,200	.....do.....	70
No. 19.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France..	7,200	Oct. 29, 1908	70
No. 25.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	.....do.....	7,200	Oct. 24, 1908	70
No. 26.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	U. S. Fire Apparatus..	7,200	Jan. 24, 1911	35
No. 27.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France..	7,200	Oct. 24, 1903	70
Reserve:							
No. 1.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	.....do.....	7,200	Oct. 29, 1903	70
No. 2.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	.....do.....	7,200	Sept. 23, 1905	70
No. 3.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	.....do.....	7,200	Sept. 4, 1906	70
No. 4.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	Seagrave.....	7,200	Oct. 21, 1907	70
No. 5.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France..	7,200	Jan. 23, 1905	70
No. 6.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	U. S. Fire Apparatus..	7,200	Sept. 7, 1910	70

NOTE.—Four combination chemical and hose wagons were condemned during the year, as follows: One Seagrave, received by department, Oct. 21, 1907; 1 Boyd, received by department Nov. 13, 1909; and 2 La France, received by department Oct. 13, 1909, and Oct. 29, 1908.

TABLE No. 8. — *Description of motor-propelled hook and ladder trucks, 1921.*

Location.	Ladders.	Style.	Built by—	Register number of truck.	When received by the department.	Weight drawn to fire.	Length of aerial ladder.	Make of tractor.	Tractor register number.	Number of cylinders.	Size of cylinders.	Horse-power.
Truck Company:						Pounds.	<i>Feet.</i>				<i>Inches.</i>	
No. 1 ¹	305	Automatic	Webb Motor Co.....	.....	May 5, 1913	17,000	75	La France, front drive.....	2,570	4	5½ by 7	75
No. 2.....	354	do.....	American La France.....	223	Sept. 8, 1919	17,000	85	do.....	2,569	6	5½ by 6	105
No. 3.....	313	do.....	do.....	66	Sept. 28, 1907	13,500	75	do.....	2,571	4	5½ by 7	75
No. 4.....	354	do.....	Christie Front Drive Motor Co.....	.....	Nov. 23, 1917	22,500	85	Christie, front drive.....	.....	4	5½ by 7	70
No. 6.....	354	do.....	American La France.....	200	July 13, 1918	17,000	85	La France, front drive.....	2,651	6	5½ by 6	105
No. 7.....	314	do.....	do.....	11	Nov. 20, 1908	13,000	65	Christie, front drive.....	.....	4	5½ by 7	70
No. 9.....	354	do.....	do.....	243	May 4, 1920	17,000	85	La France, front drive.....	2,867	6	5½ by 6	105
No. 10.....	327	do.....	Seagrave Co.....	2,292	Oct. 7, 1907	8,400	65	Christie, front drive.....	.....	4	5½ by 7	70
Reserve:												
No. 1 ²	305	do.....	do.....	60	Dec. 16, 1902	13,500	75	do.....	.....	4	5½ by 7	70

¹ No. 1 truck was rebuilt by the fire department repair shop and a La France tractor installed under same.² Extra No. 1 truck was rebuilt and placed in service Nov. 8, 1910.

One Christie tractor taken from No. 3 truck is to be condemned.

TABLE NO. 9.—Description of trucks, horse drawn, 1921.

Location.	Ladder.	Style.	Reg. No.		Received by department.	Weight drawn to fire.	Length of aerial ladder.
Truck company:						<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 5.....	301	Hayes.....	241	American La France..	Oct. 17, 1903	8,500	65
No. 8.....	275	.....do.....	248	.....do.....	Nov. 22, 1904	8,000	55
No. 11.....	193	Robinson.....	2018	.....do.....	Sept. 6, 1907	8,350	50
No. 12.....	332	Hayes.....	116	.....do.....	Nov. 12, 1891	9,000	75
Reserve:							
No. 2.....	372	.....do.....	224	.....do.....	Nov. 19, 1900	9,000	75
No. 6.....	347	.....do.....	229	.....do.....	Mar. 13, 1901	9,000	75
No. 9.....	343	.....do.....	115	.....do.....	Sept. 6, 1891	9,350	85
No. 2-D. S.....	361	.....do.....	207	.....do.....	Oct. 5, 1898	9,000	75

NOTE.—Truck No. 2-D. S. reserve truck assigned to drill school.

TABLE NO. 10.—Description of motor vehicles, 1921.

				When received by the fire department.	Horse-power.
Chief engineer.....	No. 2 Engine Co...	Touring..	Stutz Mfg. Co.....	Aug. 15, 1913	50
Deputy chief engineer..	No. 14 Engine Co..	Roadster..	Warren Motor Co....	Aug. 26, 1912	40
First battalion chief...	No. 4 Truck Co....	.....do.....	Jeffery Motor Co....	Jan. 1, 1916	40
Second battalion chief...	No. 2 Truck Co....	.....do.....	Chevrolet Motor Co..	Dec. 14, 1914	23
Third battalion chief...	No. 1 Truck Co....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	23
Fourth battalion chief...	No. 6 Truck Co....	.....do.....	Carter Motor Co.....	July 25, 1911	40
Fire marshal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Buick Motor Co.....	Dec. 8, 1919	28
Superintendent of machinery.	Fire department repair shop.	.....do.....	Jeffery Motor Co....	Jan. 1, 1916	40
For special service.....	No. 2 Engine Co...	Touring..	Hudson Motor Co....	May 14, 1918	29.4

NOTE.—One automobile, "Chevrolet Roadster," engine No. 6205, condemned, Jan. 11, 1921. One automobile, "Carter Motor Co., Roadster," engine No. 581, condemned, Apr. 1, 1921.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRE BOAT FIREFIGHTER, 1921.

The boat was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del. Length over all, 101 feet; length at load water line, 95 feet; beam, 9 feet 6 inches; draft, 9 feet; displacement, 130 tons; single screw; speed, 12 miles per hour. The power engine is a single-cylinder, high-pressure, noncondensing engine.

The fire appliances on this boat consist of the following: Two duplex fire pumps, 17 by 11 by 10 inches, with a displacement of 3,000 gallons of water per minute for each pump. The pumps were built by the Blake Pump Co., Cambridge, Mass. One monitor on forward deck throws stream 2 to 4½ inches. One monitor on engine-room roof throws stream 2 to 3½ inches. Two turret nozzles on pilot house, one on the port and the other on the starboard side, throw streams from 1½ to 2 inches. Two turret nozzles on engine-room roof, one on the port side and one on the starboard side, throw streams from 1½ to 2 inches.

On this boat are 14 connections for 2½-inch hose, so that fire can be fought for a distance of 2,000 feet or more ashore.

This boat is also constructed for use as an ice breaker.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON, *September 29, 1921.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The urgent library needs of to-day to which the library trustees call attention are—

1. *Strengthening of central library* (a) by increase of pay of force, (b) by increase of number of force, and (c) by adequate new book accessions.

2. *Extension of scope of library's usefulness* (a) through branch libraries, and (b) through library stations or branches in school buildings.

ENACT RECLASSIFICATION LEGISLATION.

The question of adequate compensation for an adequate force will be answered in the solution of the reclassification problem, whether the solution be along the line of the Sterling-Lehlbach bill or of the Smoot-Wood bill. The principle of pay for librarians equal to that awarded to other scientific, technical, and professional workers with comparable education, training, and responsibilities has been followed in both bills and tentative allocations of the library staff to the two classifications indicate that in salary scales they run close together. The library's need of a larger and better paid force is so glaringly obvious that the application to the library of any scientific and equitable project of reclassification, based on the determination to secure a maximum of efficiency, will surely result in a material betterment of library conditions. The trustees therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Smoot-Wood or the Sterling-Lehlbach reclassification bill; and prior to such enactment, if Congress approves the basic principle underlying both bills or either bill, the trustees urge the application of that principle in shaping the commissioners' estimates and in congressional appropriations for increase of pay of District employees, including especially the underpaid and undermanned public library force.

ADOPT BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY'S ALLOCATIONS.

The library trustees also urge that in both estimates and appropriations the recommendations or opinions of the Bureau of Efficiency concerning allocations of employees to positions be given the thoughtful and favorable consideration which they deserve.

INCREASE SALARY OF LIBRARIAN.

Since the librarian is the only library official appointed directly by the library trustees, the board feels a special obligation to call repeatedly renewed attention to the inadequacy of our librarian's

salary when compared with the minimum for the librarian's grade in both reclassification bills; when compared with the salaries of librarians of cities of Washington's classification in population, containing libraries of approximately the same grade as that of Washington; and when considered in the light of Librarian Bowerman's standing among the foremost progressive librarians of the country, in the light of his high personal and professional qualifications, and in view of his seventeen years of devoted, effective service in the library's upbuilding. The salaries of librarians in cities of Washington's class and in some cities of much smaller population are as follows:

New York City, chief librarian, (probably) \$12,000; chief, circulation department, \$5,500*; Brooklyn, \$9,200; Chicago, \$7,200*; Detroit, \$7,500*; Cleveland, \$7,000; St. Louis, \$9,000; Boston, \$6,000*; Baltimore, \$6,600*; Pittsburgh, \$6,000; Los Angeles, \$6,000; Buffalo, \$5,000; Milwaukee, \$5,000*; Newark, \$8,250 plus bonus \$875, \$9,125*; Minneapolis, \$5,000*; Kansas City, \$6,010*; Seattle, \$6,500*; Indianapolis, \$5,000*; Rochester, \$5,000*; Providence, \$6,760*; Springfield, Mass., \$5,000*; Bridgeport, Conn., \$5,000*.

LIBRARY STAFF INADEQUATE IN SIZE.

The library force is now and always has been too small in numbers to do the increasing work which the community demands of it. The library's circulation, the best measure of its usefulness, has increased every year; but in recent years there has been either no corresponding increase of library staff or no increase at all. For the year now under consideration the force was not enlarged at all, though the circulation work of the preceding year had increased 10 per cent. Faced with the alternative of enlargement of staff or the closing of some essential library activity the library trustees authorized the employment of seven additional persons above those provided for by congressional appropriations and devoted to the purpose a large fraction of the desk fund—mainly receipts from fines collected for retaining books beyond the designated time—ordinarily used almost exclusively for the purchase of books. Since but one additional employee was provided in the current appropriations, the library trustees have authorized the continuance of such employments from the desk fund for the present fiscal year. But for next year relief should be afforded by appropriations, since the opening of two new branches (for which staffs must also be supplied) will compel increased work at the central library in preparation of stocks of books for these branches, in supplementing them by loans, and for the necessary supervision at headquarters. Moreover, the desk-fund money will all be needed next year for this fund's primary purpose of buying books and none can longer be spared to strengthen service. The book needs of the main library will require not only all of the desk fund but a large increase of the regular book appropriations. Books are costing more, and the two new branches are to be equipped with their original stocks.

* Starred figures are recent and in most cases are larger than the last preceding figures previously obtained. If late figures for all cities could be secured they would probably show general increases.

EDUCATIONAL EXTENSION THROUGH BRANCH LIBRARIES.

The library trustees note with grateful appreciation the appropriation by Congress of \$10,000 for the purchase of a site for a branch library for Southeast Washington, and legislation authorizing the acceptance from the Carnegie Corporation of not less than \$50,000 for the erection of the building.¹ An admirable site for the new branch has been bought at the intersection of Seventh and D Streets and South Carolina Avenue SE., just off Pennsylvania Avenue, one square west of the navy yard car transfer point. The commission to supervise the erection of the branch library consists of the District Engineer Commissioner, chairman; the president of the library trustees, and the chairman of the committee on branch libraries, with the public librarian as secretary. Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York, is the architect of the branch library, and the plans for it are nearly ready for consideration and approval by the commissioners, the library trustees, the building commission, and the Carnegie Corporation.

Seven branch libraries were recommended in the librarian's special report of 1917, including the Takoma branch already in operation. Encouraged by securing the Southeastern branch, the library trustees urge the hearty cooperation of all book-loving Washington to secure an adequate congressional appropriation to purchase a suitable site for a third branch library in Columbia Heights.

If Congress, following the Southeastern branch precedent, will appropriate for sites for these needed branches, the library trustees will appeal with confidence to the Carnegie Corporation to carry out Mr. Carnegie's expressed intent "to give the money necessary to build branch library buildings" sufficient in number to develop Washington's public-library system.

EDUCATIONAL EXTENSION THROUGH LIBRARIES IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The library board, the school board, and the commissioners have long been committed in principle to a plan by which the system of branch libraries in separate buildings should be supplemented by a system of branch libraries in certain public school buildings, chiefly suburban, serving neighborhoods remote from the central library and from the proposed separate branch libraries. As the school buildings have fallen far short of meeting the need for schoolrooms, the school authorities have been able to do but little to carry out the program for library stations in school buildings. A suitable room has been assigned for library uses in the new Eastern High School Building, now under construction. The Board of Education and the

¹ Free Public Library: For the purchase of a site for a branch of the Free Public Library in the southeastern section of the District of Columbia, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and authority is hereby conferred upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept from the Carnegie Corporation of New York not less than \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable branch library building on such a site, subject to the approval of said commissioners and the board of library trustees. Authority is hereby conferred upon a commission to consist of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the president of the board of library trustees, and the chairman of the committee on branch libraries of the library trustees to supervise the erection of said branch library building. (Section of second deficiency appropriation bill, approved June 16, 1921.)

superintendent of schools are in hearty sympathy with the project of libraries in school buildings, and their cooperation, subject only to the limitation of school exigencies, is assured.

The public library in theory, in fact, and by the specific terms of its organic act is a supplement of the public educational system of the District. It suffers from inadequate support with all the other parts of this system, and it will share the benefits of the better days at hand in which schools and library and the public educational system of the District as an entirety will receive the maintenance and enjoy the progressive development which the community welfare demands.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR 1922-23.

The annual estimates of the library trustees as submitted to the District Commissioners follow. The salaries conform to the classifications under the Smoot-Wood bill, and the allocations of employees to positions are approved by the representative of the Bureau of Efficiency. With the estimates there was sent a chart showing the allocations of all present and proposed library positions. In most cases the positions are entered in the estimates at the minimum salary for the grade to which they were allocated by the Bureau of Efficiency. The exceptions consist of a few positions placed slightly above the minimum (1) because of special responsibility and length of service, (2) to avoid reduction from present salary plus bonus, and (3) so as not to fall below the Nolan minimum wage standard, now regarded as reasonable.

Our estimates call for 10 new positions for our present establishment. This is no increase over our recommendations for last year or for several years. For the coming year we secured but one additional assistant, and in view of the fact that the use of the library goes on increasing every year and for the current year has increased 10 per cent, these additional positions are absolutely necessary. Indeed, we have employed for a number of months and must employ all of next year an average of seven people from our desk fund, and even so we have had to close the main library every Wednesday at 3 p. m., and must continue to do so next year. Such closing on a week day is not creditable to the public library of the National Capital and many people are greatly inconvenienced thereby.

We hope the new Southeastern branch library will be ready a year hence and believe that the estimate for service there is a conservative one. The use of that branch is sure to be large and it will be necessary to open it 12 hours a day—the same as the central library.

The Board of Education has agreed to allot a large room for branch library purposes in the new Eastern High School, to be opened a year hence. We have for so long been trying to make arrangements to have branches in certain school buildings that we do not want to fail to utilize this opportunity. The provision for service there is conservative, since that branch will serve the school during the daytime and the community in the daytime and evening.

We regard the proposed increases in special services as reasonable. We must pay for such special services at higher rates than heretofore. There are a number of school stations now being conducted at the expense of communities which ought to be conducted as municipal functions. The one at the Chevy Chase School is notable. The citizens' association there have supported it for more than a year and will support it again the coming year. They ask to be relieved, and we ought to take it off their hands. There are a number of other schools where we have been urged by citizens to open library stations and we could do so advantageously if we had the funds.

For the lack of funds we have been obliged to close the central library Saturday afternoons during the summer. The proposed increase for Sunday and holiday service will not enable us to resume such Saturday afternoon opening, but it will provide for the opening of the new Southeastern branch on the same holidays and Sundays that the main library is open.

In connection with the large proposed increase in our book fund, with the constant rise in the cost of books, and the constantly increasing use of the library our present appropriation each year becomes less adequate for our needs. We now face the necessity of stocking the Southeastern branch and the Eastern High School branch. In the case of the Southeastern branch, which is near the navy yard, we shall need to buy many expensive technical books. The proposed increase in our appropriation for books is therefore needed to catch up on arrears at the main library and to take these forward steps.

Our bindery force is paid at a much lower rate than similar employees are paid at the Government Printing Office. In fairness we want to bring our bindery pay up to Government Printing Office figures. We are not now able to rebind all books needing attention. It is wasteful to keep the books out of commission for lack of re-binding.

The proposed increase in maintenance is necessary in part because of the addition of the Southeastern branch, for which we must buy many supplies in addition to heating and lighting, and for the Eastern High School branch which will need supplies, although the heating and lighting expenses will be met by the Board of Education. Our central library has fallen sadly into arrears in the matter of equipment by our complete inability during the past two years to do more than meet absolutely essential running expenses even with the small deficiency appropriations that we have got for each of the past two years. As a result we need additional filing cases, book trucks, typewriters, chairs, tables, multigraph, refrigerator, and many other similar things. One of our Ford delivery cars is practically worn out and needs replacement now, but we lack the funds for such replacement; the other will hardly run more than another year. We therefore need to buy two cars next year. The proposed increase in this appropriation seems large, but we believe it to be amply justified.

Free public library estimates.

NOTE.—The grades in these estimates are those of the Smoot-Wood reclassification bill; the allocations have been made by the U. S. Bureau of Efficiency. Arguments are given only in the case of proposals for new positions.

	Appropriation, 1922.	Appropriation plus bonus, 1922.	Estimates, 1923.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.			
Librarian (grade 17, \$5,700-\$7,500).....	\$4,000	\$4,000	¹ \$6,000
Assistant librarian (grade 13, \$3,000-\$3,600).....	2,000	2,240	3,000
Chief, circulation department (grade 11, \$2,460-\$3,000).....	1,760	2,000	2,460
Director of children's work (grade 11).....	1,600	1,840	2,460
Director of reference work (grade 11).....	1,500	1,740	2,460
Director library training class (new) (grade 11).....			2,460
NOTE.—This position bears the same relation to the Public Library that the principalship of the normal school does to the school system.			
Children's librarian (central library) (grade 9, \$1,860-\$2,400).....	1,200	1,440	1,860
Supervisor of school work (grade 9).....	1,260	1,500	¹ 1,920
Librarian's secretary.....	1,200	1,440	
Chief clerk and assistant to librarian (grade 9).....			¹ 1,980
Takoma Park branch librarian (grade 9).....	1,200	1,440	¹ 1,920
Chief, order and accessions division (grade 9).....	1,200	1,440	¹ 1,980
Chief, industrial division (grade 9).....	1,200	1,440	¹ 1,920
Chief, fine arts division (new) (grade 9).....			1,860
NOTE.—This position is required to furnish better facilities for use of material on art, music, and the drama, including the picture collection of 51,000 mounts.			
Reference librarian (grade 9).....	1,200	1,440	1,860
Chief, catalogue department (grade 11).....	1,400	1,640	2,460
Supervisor of binding (new) (grade 9).....			¹ 1,920
NOTE.—Requires professional knowledge of the worth of the individual book, technical knowledge of binding materials and processes, and business capacity in the management of a bindery where 5 skilled binders are employed.			
Assistant (grade 9).....	1,200	1,440	¹ 1,920
Assistant in charge of periodicals.....	1,200	1,440	
Assistant in charge of picture collection (grade 8, \$1,680-\$2,040).....	8,000	9,920	1,680
8 assistants, at \$1,000 each.....			
2 assistants, at \$1,860 each (grade 9).....			3,720
6 assistants, at \$1,500 each (grade 7, \$1,500-\$1,860).....			9,000
7 assistants, at \$900 each.....	6,300	7,980	
9 assistants, at \$1,500 each (3 new) (grade 7).....			13,500
1 assistant (grade 6, \$1,320-\$1,680).....			1,320
6 assistants, at \$780 each.....	4,680	6,120	
2 assistants, at \$1,320 each (grade 6).....			2,640
4 assistants, at \$1,140 each (grade 5, \$1,140-\$1,500).....			4,560
Copyist (grade 5).....	780	1,020	1,140
Classifier (grade 9).....	1,000	1,240	1,860
Shelf lister (grade 9).....	1,120	1,360	1,860
Cataloguer (grade 9).....	960	1,200	1,860
Cataloguer (grade 7).....	900	1,140	1,500
2 cataloguers, at \$780 each.....	1,560	2,040	
1 cataloguer (grade 7).....			1,500
1 cataloguer (grade 6).....			1,320
Stenographer and typewriter (grade 7).....	1,100	1,340	1,500
Stenographer and typewriter (grade 6).....	1,000	1,240	1,320
2 attendants, at \$900 each.....	1,800	2,280	
2 attendants, at \$1,320 each (grade 6).....			2,640
11 attendants, at \$780 each.....	8,580	11,220	
11 attendants, at \$1,140 each (grade 5).....			12,540
Collator (grade 5).....			1,140
Shelf erector and head page (new) (grade 5).....	780	1,020	1,140
NOTE.—The head page selects, trains, and supervises 16 pages and is responsible for the shelving of the book collection.			
4 messengers, at \$720 each.....	2,880	3,840	
3 messengers, at \$1,140 each (grade 5).....			3,420
1 assistant head page (grade 4, \$900-\$1,260).....			^{1,2} 1,020
10 pages, at \$420 each.....	4,200	6,600	
10 pages, at \$660 each (grade 2, \$540-\$720).....			² 6,600
2 pages, at \$540 each (new) (grade 2).....			1,080
4 janitors, at \$720 each.....	2,880	3,840	
4 janitors, at \$1,080 each (grade 3, \$900-\$1,080).....			² 4,320
Janitor at Takoma Park branch (grade 3).....			^{2,4} 960
Engineer (grade 8).....	660	900	1,680
Assistant engineer (new) (grade 7).....	1,300	1,540	1,500
NOTE.—Since the central building is open 12 hours, an assistant licensed engineer is required to alternate with the chief engineer. Union scale for a licensed engineer is \$35 weekly, or \$1,820 yearly.			

¹ Placed above minimum of grade because of responsibility and length of service.

² Placed above minimum of grade to avoid reduction in present salary.

³ Placed above minimum of grade so as not to fall below Nolan minimum wage standard.

⁴ \$120 allowance for quarters.

Free public library estimates—Continued.

	Appropriation, 1922.	Appropriation plus bonns, 1922.	Esti- mates, 1923.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.			
Fireman (grade 3).....	\$720	\$360	¹ \$1,080
Workman (grade 3).....	600	840	¹ 1,080
Library guard (grade 3).....	720	960	¹ 1,080
12 cloak room attendants, at \$360 each.....	720	1,152	.....
12 cloak room attendants, at \$540 each (grade 2).....	.....	.....	1,080
6 charwomen, at \$240 each.....	1,440	2,304	.....
6 charwomen, at \$384 each (grade 1, \$360-\$660).....	.....	.....	¹ 2,304
	77,800	98,536	135,384
NEW SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED FOR.			
Southeastern branch (new):			
NOTE.—Since the branch library will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, two shifts of workers will be required. This branch will be much larger than that at Takoma Park. The proximity of the navy yard will necessitate much reference work in technical subjects.			
Librarian (grade 11).....			2,460
NOTE.—The responsibility for the selection of books, and for organizing and administering the branch to make it most effective in the community makes it essential to have a librarian of advanced training and experience. This position will involve much larger responsibility than the branch librarian at Takoma Park.			
First assistant (grade 9).....			1,860
NOTE.—Since the branch will be open 12 hours daily, a well-trained first assistant is required to be in charge in absence of branch librarian.			
Children's librarian (grade 9).....			1,860
NOTE.—The children's librarian is required to be an expert in children's literature and reading tastes, able to advise children, parents, and teachers. Must be able to attract and hold children's interest.			
Assistant (grade 7).....			1,500
NOTE.—A responsible assistant, trained in children's work, at this salary, is required to alternate with the children's librarian.			
2 assistants, at \$1,140 each (grade 5).....			2,280
NOTE.—Junior assistants required for desk and clerical work.			
Page (grade 2).....			540
NOTE.—Required for shelving books, and to messenger those that are overdue.			
Janitor (grade 3).....			¹ 2,960
NOTE.—A dependable man able to care for fires, to act as guard and to keep the building clean and perform minor repairs is essential.			
Eastern High School branch (new):			
NOTE.—Branch will be open 12 hours daily, necessitating two shifts of staff.			
Librarian (grade 9).....			1,860
Children's librarian (grade 7).....			1,500
Assistant (grade 5).....			1,140
Page (grade 2).....			540
Total for statutory services.....			151,884
SPECIAL SERVICES.			
For substitutes and other special and temporary service, including the conducting of stations in public school buildings, at the discretion of the librarian.....			
	3,500		7,500
NOTE.—This sum is required to employ extra assistants during vacation seasons, to meet emergencies, and to employ librarians in settlement and school stations now supported at community expense, as for example at Chevy Chase; also a part-time janitor at the new Southeastern branch.			
For extra services on Sundays, holidays, and Saturday half holidays.....			
	3,000		5,000
NOTE.—The library has been forced to close on the Saturday half holidays for the past two summers. The sum asked for will not be sufficient to resume this service but it will give increases which will induce competent persons to work on Sundays and legal holidays at the central library and will pay assistants and janitor at the new Southeastern branch.			

¹ Placed above minimum of grade so as not to fall below Nolan minimum wage standard.² \$120 allowance for quarters.

Free public library estimates—Continued.

	Appropriation, 1922.	Appropriation plus bonus, 1922.	Estimates, 1923.
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT EXPENSES, ETC.			
For books, periodicals, and newspapers, including payment in advance for subscriptions to periodicals, newspapers, subscription books, and society publications.	\$12,500		\$25,000
NOTE.—This increase is required to secure original stocks for two new branches and to meet arrears at main library and larger demands at the high prices now prevailing.			
For binding, by contract or otherwise, including necessary personal service.	7,000		12,000
NOTE.—The rate of compensation in the library's bindery is behind that of the Government Printing Office. The price of all materials is still high and the number of books to be rebound is constantly increasing.			
For maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment; purchase, exchange and maintenance of bicycles and motor delivery vehicles, and other contingent expenses.	11,000		
For maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment; purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor vehicles, including not exceeding one passenger motor vehicle for use in inspection work; also traveling expenses of librarian incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift or exchange, in studying other library systems, and in attending library association meetings, at the discretion of the board of library trustees; and other contingent expenses.			18,000
NOTE.—Large arrears of equipment at the main library and maintenance of two new branches make this additional amount necessary.			
For extraordinary repairs and improvements to the buildings of the free public libraries.	3,000		3,000
For repairs and improvements to the buildings and equipment of the free public libraries.			
NOTE.—The auditor objects to the word "extraordinary." The library needs this sum for current repairs and improvements to its buildings and building equipment.			25,000
Site for a branch library in Columbia Heights section.			
NOTE.—A large building is needed to serve the large and intelligent population of the Columbia Heights section and adjacent territory. A large site is needed. To be of most service such site must be located between Fourteenth Street and Mount Pleasant car lines, approximately at Columbia Road—where sites are somewhat expensive. Competent real estate men consider this estimate as moderate.			
	117,800		247,384

Summary of estimated increases.

	Over basic.	Over basic plus bonus.
New officers asked:		
Central library—		
Director of library training class	\$2,400	
Chief, fine arts division	1,860	
Supervisor of binding	1,920	
3 assistants, at \$1,500 each	4,500	
Shelf curator and head page	1,140	
2 pages, at \$540 each	1,080	
Assistant engineer	1,500	
	14,460	
Southeastern branch (new)—		
Librarian	2,460	
First assistant	1,860	
Children's librarian	1,860	
Assistant	1,500	
2 assistants, at \$1,140 each	2,280	
Page	540	
Janitor	960	
	11,460	
Eastern High School branch (new)—		
Librarian	1,860	
Children's librarian	1,500	
Assistant	1,140	
Page	540	
	5,040	
	30,960	

Summary of estimated increases—Continued.

	Over basic.	Over basic plus bonus.
Increases in salaries asked for:		
Librarian.....	\$2,000	\$2,000
Assistant librarian.....	1,000	760
Chief, circulation department.....	700	460
Director, children's work.....	860	620
Director, reference work.....	960	720
Children's librarian (central library).....	660	420
Supervisor of school work.....	660	420
Chief clerk and assistant to librarian.....	750	540
Takoma Park branch librarian.....	720	480
Chief, order and accessions division.....	750	540
Chief, industrial division.....	720	480
Reference librarian.....	660	420
Chief, catalogue department.....	1,060	820
Assistant.....	720	480
Assistant in charge of pictures.....	480	240
2 assistants.....	1,720	1,240
6 assistants.....	3,000	1,560
6 assistants.....	3,600	2,160
1 assistant.....	420	180
2 assistants.....	1,080	600
4 assistants.....	1,440	480
Copyist.....	360	120
Classifier.....	860	620
Shelf lister.....	740	500
Cataloguer.....	900	660
Cataloguer.....	600	360
Cataloguer.....	720	480
Cataloguer.....	540	300
Stenographer and typewriter.....	400	160
Stenographer and typewriter.....	320	80
2 attendants.....	840	360
11 attendants.....	3,960	1,320
Collator.....	360	120
3 messengers.....	1,260	540
1 assistant head page.....	300	60
10 pages.....	2,400	.....
4 janitors.....	1,440	480
Janitor at Takoma Park branch.....	300	60
Engineer.....	380	140
Fireman.....	360	120
Workman.....	480	240
Library guard.....	360	120
2 cloak room attendants.....	360	1 - 72
6 charwomen.....	864	.....
	43,124	22,388
Other increases asked for:		
Substitutes.....	4,000	.....
Sunday and holiday service.....	2,000	.....
Books, periodicals, and newspapers.....	12,500	.....
Bookbinding.....	5,000	.....
Contingent.....	7,000	.....
	30,500	30,500
	104,584	52,888
Site for a branch library in Northwest Washington.....	25,000	25,000
Total.....	129,584	77,888

¹ Reduction of \$36 each, or \$72 from pay including bonus.

The librarian's report to the trustees covers thoroughly the details of administration. It is attached to and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the board of library trustees,

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1921.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report on the work of the Free Public Library for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, covering the seventeenth year of my service in Washington.

As in former years, this report is in part made up of extracts from or summaries of the reports made to me by chiefs of the divisions of the library service, and in part of my own comments on matters of general library administration. In view of the fact that the appropriation for printing the reports of the District Government has been cut in half as compared with previous years, it is necessary to eliminate many details to be found in earlier reports and to cover only the most salient features of the library's work, problems, and prospects.

The report contains, as usual, a table summarizing the most important library statistics, arranged according to the American Library Association form (p. 26), a table of municipal library expenditures, book circulations, and branch library provision in American cities above 200,000 as compared with Washington (p. 27) and the treasurer's report (pp. 28-30).

SOME OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Looking backward at the work during the past year and forward toward future work, the library may be characterized in three different and apparently contradictory ways:

A millionaire library—not a millionaire in funds or resources, but a millionaire in use. Last year the library circulated into Washington homes just under a million volumes, 985,309 to be exact; but with the 72,100 mounted pictures also circulated, the total is well over a million pieces.

A poverty-stricken library—for at one time during the year the question was seriously faced of interrupting some essential feature of its work, such as the children's department, unique in Washington, because of shortage of staff. More and more people each year continue to make larger and larger demands on the library, but the library's force supplied by appropriations remains practically stationary. The immediate emergency has been met for last year and the coming year by using funds hitherto devoted to book purchases for slight expansion of staff. The central building of the Public Library of the National Capital continues to close every Wednesday at 3 p. m. and every Saturday in summer at 1 p. m. for lack of funds and therefore force with which to keep it open.

A forward-looking library, full of hope for the future—since near the close of the year two new branch libraries were assured, one through an appropriation by Congress for a site on which a separate building is to be erected from Carnegie Corporation funds in Southeast Washington, and another by the allotment of a fine room for a branch library in the new Eastern High School, now being erected. It is hoped that the tide turns here and that the library, now so cramped in space and ability to serve, may look forward to the series of branch libraries, more separate buildings, and more branches in school buildings, so much needed to relieve the demands on the central library and to carry library facilities to all Washingtonians.

CIRCULATION AGENCIES AND WORK.

To state that 60,638 persons are registered library users, of whom 20,123 were added during the year, and that 985,309 volumes were loaned for home use gives but little idea of the real service of the Public Library to the people of Washington. A better idea is conveyed by noting that of these new borrowers nearly half were men, 5,200 were children, more than 2,000 were between the ages of 16 and 18, 1,133 were teachers using the special privilege card, and 223 were strangers temporarily in Washington who paid \$5 deposit fees in order to avail themselves of the use of the library.

Not only at the central library and the Takoma Park branch were books circulated, but also at various points throughout the city, in social settlements, Government departments, department stores, schools, colleges, and summer camps. The desire for these stations was so keen that they were maintained through the service of interested volunteers or by persons paid by cooperating institutions, since the library with its limited staff was unable to supply assistants.

It should be noted also that 87,000 more volumes were circulated this year than last in spite of the dismissal from the public service of thousands of war workers and Government clerks, from which a decided decrease in library use was anticipated.

In order that the flood of work at crowded desks could be more expeditiously handled and the ever-growing volume of clerical detail promptly dispatched, much thought was given to working out new methods to save time and labor or to get better results. The innovation of greatest interest was in the use of trained assistants for the collection of overdue books. Over 1,100 calls were made by automobile, resulting in the collection of books valued at over \$1,286, and \$378 in money from fines and lost books. Of equal importance with the money value of the books was the education of the delinquents in responsibility to the library, a result impossible to secure when ordinary messengers are employed.

INFORMATION SERVICE.

It is at the information desks with their constant succession of inquirers bringing questions ranging over every field of thought that the best indication is given of how deeply the library is rooted in the life of the community. During the past year the volume of requests has increased to such an extent that it was a difficult problem to handle the situation at busy hours. Since the main information

desk is centrally located, practically all questions are presented at this point. Questions of general information are answered, material is suggested for home use, or special calls are referred to other departments—reference, industrial, children's, or administration.

A noticeable feature of the past year has been the increase of questions from various District associations for information on current topics. Business houses have sought material on management in relation to industry and the conduct of hotels, welfare of employes, and similar questions. Government offices have been supplied with a large number of books for official use. Health and hygiene have figured in the demands for books on the care and feeding of children, on diseases, especially recognition of symptoms, and informational books recommended by the Public Health Service. There has been a heavy demand for books on educational subjects from faculty members and students of colleges and high schools. For recreational purposes plays have been popular for schools and community centers, and for individuals books on games, etiquette of entertaining, etc. Suggestions for fiction purchases have been numerous.

To the information desk too have come foreigners—Armenians, Greeks, Lithuanians, Poles, Rumanians, and Russians—unable to speak English, sometimes accompanied by interpreters, who have desired books in their own languages; and pupils from Americanization schools in pursuit of books for school purposes. One school of 26 students, ranging in age from 8 to 30 years, including Greeks, Poles, Rumanians, and Japanese, registered in a body. The evidence of an increasing number of foreign applicants, especially Greeks, warrants enlarging collections already in the library and adding small collections of other languages. (The two foregoing sections from the report of Grace B. Finney, chief, circulating department.)

DEPOSIT STATIONS AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

A circulation of 88,415 volumes from 14 stations and 11 high schools and colleges, an increase of 11,355 over the previous banner year was achieved in spite of the prolonged absence of the assistant in charge, and the resignation of five experienced station librarians. The closing of two stations was in part compensated by the opening of two new ones.

That 62,142 books were circulated from 14 small but active deposit stations suggests two things: First, what could be accomplished with branch libraries in the same distant sections of the city, having adequate equipments and staffs; and, second, the fact that several thousand readers seem to prefer the nearer and more limited facilities immediately available to the larger and better, but more remote, resources of the main library.

Service to the high schools and colleges of the city is a feature of library extension work that still offers several problems to be solved, but, on the whole, is satisfactory. The circulation of 26,273 volumes among the pupils of 11 high schools and colleges is an advance of 1,029 over the previous year. The high-school librarians have done good work and have cooperated with the main library most cordially. This year has held many perplexities especially for the librarians of Business, Eastern, and Western High Schools, where two-session

schools have been maintained and the overcrowding of the libraries by their use as study halls made the care of the books a serious and difficult problem. (From the report of Cecilia Franzoni, supervisor, stations and high schools.)

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH.

The circulation of 47,742 volumes from the Takoma Park branch shows an increase of 3,576 over the previous year and represents an average of 15 books for each card holder. The central library loaned 1,211 books to the branch to meet special requests.

The excellent collection of 9,354 volumes should be made more accessible to residents on the Maryland side. A recent survey indicates that about 800 students attending Maryland institutions in the vicinity may use the branch for reference only, as they are not entitled to register. An act of Congress would, it is held, be necessary to permit Maryland people who are not employed in the District to borrow books for home use.

Meetings of various organizations held at the branch numbered 391, with a total attendance of 6,436. Since November the study rooms have been used by four classes from the Takoma Park public school, where overcrowded conditions made it impossible to accommodate them. The Citizens' Association and the Civic Study Club brought many interesting speakers to their well-attended meetings. Three hundred of Takoma Park's citizens welcomed the District Commissioners, who spoke at a meeting of the Citizens' Association last November. The Horticultural Club has done much for the community in arranging three illustrated lectures and seven flower shows, which attracted many visitors. (From the report of Rebecca P. Warner, branch librarian.)

REFERENCE DIVISION.

The reference room serves all kinds of adult readers—students, teachers, social workers, club women, authors, and many other casual questioners of every description. A great deal of work is done for high-school students preparing debates or special topics in English and history. Last year a record was made of 7,187 inquiries, not counting minor questions, of which 457 were telephone calls. The telephone service is important, though no effort has been made to stimulate it. However, no figures can adequately convey an idea of the service to the readers by the reference-room staff, for some questions involve much search and ingenuity, others little, and always the effort is made to supply the material best suited to the individual reader.

The bibliographical work done by the reference division varies from the short reading list for an individual reader or a group to a long list for publication or permanent use, so only the most important can be noted. A bibliography of the plan of the city of Washington, which aimed to cover the subject completely, was compiled for the Engineer Commissioner, Col. Kutz. A selection of reference books for a newspaper library was made for the Evening

Star. To meet the constant call for suggestions of good plays to be given by schools and clubs, a list of plays for amateur production was begun. Annotations from various printed lists are pasted on cards, the call numbers given, and the cards grouped under appropriate headings, as comedies, tragedies, Christmas, etc. These lists do not aim to be bibliographies of the subjects, but they do answer the very definite question of what this library can supply to fill specific needs.

The pamphlet collection, which continues to be used very largely for current affairs, was revised and brought up to date. The Public Affairs Information Service bulletin is proving very serviceable since it lists material of value, which is checked and procured. The Washingtoniana collection was similarly revised, and valuable additions were made from the Leupp and Wineberger gifts. This local material continues to be used by all who are interested in Washington history and present problems. (From the report of Emma Hance, director of reference work.)

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.

Interest in the problems connected with the readjustment of business and general economic conditions of the country has influenced the reference work of the industrial division very decidedly in recent months. Therefore, the business books have been in far more active demand than any other class of books. In the early fall the chief librarian appeared before the Washington Chamber of Commerce and made a plea for the library. His talk on "Selling the Library to the Business Man"¹, supplemented by a good display of the library's resources in this field, together with other timely publicity in the way of special feature articles published in the daily press, have all been of value in bringing the library's wealth of business literature before the public. Another contributing cause has been the decided improvement recently made in the quality of the material in business literature; especially is this true of the periodical literature. These facts have contributed largely toward making business men library users in increasing numbers. Not only is this activity felt among executives, but all down the line men are seeking information to better their particular work—the accountant, the salesman, the bank clerk, the men in small private enterprises. Of course, business students always form a goodly proportion of library users. Such sets as the Alexander Hamilton Modern Business set, the La Salle Extension series, and others which can not be obtained by the individual except at great cost, are used by the ambitious and enterprising young man. Perhaps next in importance are books and pamphlets on rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and placing the reconstructed man again in some gainful occupation. Books on highway engineering and other construction work are also in good demand. The collection of manufacturers' catalogues has been largely replenished and strengthened. Many firms issued no new catalogues during the period of war conditions, but are now responding to requests for new editions. (From the report of Ruth H. Todd, chief, industrial division.)

¹ Published in Special Libraries, November, 1920, and reprinted separately.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

In a recreation survey recently made in another large city it was found that reading was the favorite recreation of five of the six groups surveyed and that it held third place in the sixth group. The circulation of nearly half a million volumes among the children of Washington by its Public Library indicates that reading is the first choice of many of the young people of the city and undoubtedly would be the elected pleasure of most of them but for the fact that the central library is located in the business section, remote from their homes, and that there are no neighborhood branch libraries into which they may go and be in the safe company of book friends chosen for them by specialists in children's reading.

If Emerson said truly, "Many times the reading of a book has made the future of a man," Washington must face the fact that it is failing many of its children in neglecting to provide them with books which are as necessary as mental safety zones in this day of overstimulation and exposure to cheap thinking.

Notwithstanding the testimony of parents, teachers, and other workers with children to the crying need for juvenile books, the children's department is mortified to report a long list of refusals to requests. The lack of provision for service has left the playgrounds entirely without books, as is also the case with Sunday schools, camps, clubs, settlements, and other places where young people congregate.

The children's department is thus placed in the embarrassing position of denying the book privileges which the best modern thought has long since agreed should be the right of tax-paying communities. In order to give the services asked in all sections of the city, with sufficient books and sufficient staffs to handle them, to do advisory work with adults for their children and with the children themselves that the standards of their reading may be raised, to review the number of books necessary for such highly specialized service, the children's department should have three times the staff it now has and many of these should be highly trained persons of long experience with children's work.

Instead of such a staff trained and available for this constructive work in the community, the department has carried on the work, which increased 63,475 volumes, or 18 per cent, in the last year, with fifteen new appointments of totally untrained persons in a staff of 17 1/2 persons.

A pound of cure for children is very expensive, nor will it ever accomplish what an ounce of prevention might do for them. (From the report of Louise P. Latimer, director of children's work.)

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

"MY DEAR MISS —: I was very glad to read the book called John of the Woods. It was a pleasure to read it. I read it three times. My mother took it to work with her. She read it at recesses. I enjoyed it so much that I felt like keeping it. But I returned it for the other children to enjoy it too." "We are returning your very interesting books. My mother and father liked the books so they read the books too." "The books that I read were very interesting. My father read nearly all of them. My uncle was even interested in them." "My family read every book that I brought home. I enjoyed the books so much that I would sit all day reading the same book, but would put it inside my desk when I had to do some work. I hope you will send us

as nice books when we are in the sixth grade." "The books that we are returning to you have some wonderful stories in them. I read about Columbus; I think it the best story I have read." "The books I like best are about inventors and explorers." "Some of the books I liked better than others were Heidi, Secret Garden, and Peep-in-the-World. I don't see where you get all these interesting books. I go to the sixth grade next year and I hope to meet with some of your books."

These selections from notes received at the close of the last school year indicate something of the pleasure which the books sent to the schools carry into many homes. They point to a range of influence even beyond the child and the fact that several of the notes quoted, as well as numbers of others received, are expressions of appreciation from children of foreign parentage is a matter for more than casual interest. The enthusiasm of the children is contagious, and the commendation and interest of the teacher spur on the poorer readers and encourage the more advanced. The teachers are very appreciative, commenting frequently upon their dependence on the books in creating atmosphere about the subjects being studied, in broadening the interests of the children, in developing good reading habits, and in assisting in the problem of discipline. "The books teach for us; we could not teach without them," is the report often made.

The circulation through this division for the year was 212,540 volumes, an increase of 24,092 over 1919-20, the largest previous record in the history of the work with schools. This growth was unstimulated since no school visiting was attempted; the 150 per cent turnover of assistants and pages precluded outside activities.

The book stock numbers 20,972 volumes, so that there was a use of slightly more than 10 per volume. This situation entails heavy wear on the collection. In the face of still mounting book costs and curtailed binding funds present opportunities for growth of the division are limited. (From the report of M. Ethel Bubb, supervisor, work with schools.)

THE PICTURE DIVISION AND EXHIBITIONS.

The picture division reports a circulation of 72,100 mounts, an increase of 5,251 compared with the previous year. The collection now numbers 51,477 mounts; 2,239 pictures were mounted during the year. So much time was required to fill orders and interview individuals that needed work in revision and a closer classification was not possible. An important purchase was of 2,000 Seeman prints, now arranged under subjects for future exhibitions. Material on the Czecho-Slovakian countries was strengthened by the addition of 200 post cards in colors, showing costumes and social customs.

There has been a greater demand for pictures to be used for commercial purposes, such as material for advertising and illustrations of machinery and furniture for business houses. Among requests filled were pictures for magazine articles, lantern slides to illustrate lectures given by Government departments, portraits of Chinese children for posters used by the Near East Fund, designs for insignia for an infantry company and for the letter-head of a riding club. There has been a large demand for pictures for costumes and historical settings and scenery for plays given by schools, community centers, and clubs. The use made of the fine arts collection by travel

and art clubs previous to the war was large; it has not been revived to any appreciable extent. Though art and travel pictures are constantly used, the bulk of the requests are from schools and individuals.

The exhibition cases and display facilities were in constant use throughout the year. A majority of the exhibitions consisted of original work. Notable was an exhibit of printing consisting of books, catalogues, booklets, color prints, etc., collected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts and held under the auspices of the Typothetæ of Washington. It illustrated the high degree of excellence reached by the printing craft of America. Noteworthy also was an exhibit of original paintings in oil and water colors by the Washington Landscape Club.

Five sets sent to the library by the American Federation of Art through the cooperation of the Washington Society of the Fine Arts included pictorial photographs collected by the Pictorial Photographers of America; a house furnishing exhibit of model interiors and color schemes for individual rooms; facsimiles of Dutch etchings of the seventeenth century loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Henry Wolf's wood engravings, proof prints of the American Artist and Gilbert Stuart Portrait series; and photographs of the best war monuments and memorials in this and other countries.

An extraordinarily interesting traveling exhibit installed by the Department of Agriculture occupied all available floor and wall space in lecture hall and exhibition room. The improvement of homes and farming lands was illustrated by large photographs, fruits and vegetables by wax specimens, and various cuts of meat by pen and ink drawings. Articles made by children on the local playgrounds were exhibited as usual. (From report of Grace B. Finney, chief, circulating department, and also in charge of picture collection and exhibitions.)

ACCESSIONS—PURCHASES AND GIFTS.

During the year 15,132 books were purchased at an expenditure of \$17,670.05. This shows an increase in expenditure over last year of \$511.18 and a decrease of 2,067 in the number of volumes purchased. Thus the controlling feature in the purchase of many books during the year has been the steady increase in publishers' prices, as the average cost per volume has gone up to \$1.17 this year as against \$1 last year. Much care has been given to the selection of titles in aiming to purchase those of lasting value and at the same time to meet current demands. Though the bulk of the purchases have been made in this country, it has been found advantageous to import many books appearing simultaneously in England and the United States. Arrangements have been made with one of the largest publishers of technical books to send all new books on approval. An importer sends on approval new French, Italian, and Spanish books. The library's Spanish collection is being strengthened by the purchase of titles on a list, compiled at the request of this library, by Mr. C. K. Jones, of the Library of Congress.

The gift record shows a decrease from last year in the number of bound volumes received, but an increase in the number of volumes accessioned, which is an indication that those received this year have

been of more value to the library. The annual gift of books from the Evening Star contained many desirable books. The Washington Herald has also very kindly remembered the library with a number of review copies.

The funds for the purchase of books have been reduced the past year and will again be reduced the coming year by the allotment of a large slice of the desk fund to the employment of additional assistants. The book needs of the main library, especially with books costing more, and the original stocking of the two new branches require a large increase of the regular book appropriation and the supplementing of such appropriation by the entire desk fund, undiminished by expenditure for other purposes. (From report of Frances S. Osborne, chief, order and accessions division.)

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

There were 18,735 volumes classified and catalogued during the year; of these, 3,191 were new titles and 14,771 were replacements of volumes worn out or lost, or duplicates of books already in the library. This is a slight increase over the figures of last year.

The analytical work recorded shows a substantial increase over that of last year; nearly twice the number of entries for parts of books were made. More than a year ago title analyticals were made for all plays in the library in any foreign language. During the past year the English drama was treated in like manner. Work has been started on a selective annotated list of subjects of current interest to be used as a supplementary service tool where needed for work with the public. A gift of modern Greek books was made ready for circulation. As printed cards were available for only 6, the remaining 24 were transliterated.

The Takoma Park branch catalogue has been thoroughly revised and will now serve as a model for new branches. The taking of inventory was resumed after a lapse of four years. On account of the pressure of work and many resignations, particularly during the war period, it was impossible to do this before. The final figures are proof of the wisdom of an annual inventory. A list of all serials, transactions, periodicals, etc., regularly received by the library has been compiled at the request of the Research Information Service of the National Research Council for incorporation in the proposed new edition of the "Union list of periodicals, transactions, and allied publications," on file in Washington libraries. (From the report of Julia H. Laskey, chief, catalogue department.)

BINDERY DEPARTMENT.

Of the 11,999 volumes rebound, 7,020 were handled in the library's own bindery, and 4,979 were sent to an outside firm. The use of funds usually devoted to the purchase of new books for the purpose of rebinding was justified, for thereby it was possible to utilize books already on hand rather than to hold them out of use and to buy, probably at advanced prices, more new books, including copies of the same titles that were waiting to be rebound.

There were 12,144 volumes repaired, more than twice the number handled the previous year. The advance in book prices and cost of binding make it imperative to preserve all possible material. The past year has seen the crest of the high cost of binding supplies.

Gratifying reductions have been made in the prices of cotton and paper products, which have now practically reached 1917 prices. However, even with this reduction of approximately 32 per cent cover board is selling for twice the 1915 prices.

By comparison with progressive libraries in other cities this library's binding appropriation is meager. This activity can not be curtailed without proving a handicap to the library. (From the report of Elizabeth P. Gray, supervisor of binding.)

THE LIBRARY STAFF AND RECLASSIFICATION PROSPECTS.

As has so often been noted in these reports, the resignations from the library staff have always been excessive. The turnover reached 90 per cent in 1918 and 98 per cent in 1919. In 1920 such turnover was reduced to 49 per cent, and last year to 40 per cent. With a staff of 99 (exclusive of bindery), there were 39 resignations—15 from the professional and clerical staff, 18 from the messenger and page force, and 6 from the building force. The turnover is still far too high. Such frequent changes involve excessive work and strain in training a succession of persons who are too often soon lost to the service. That the resignations were not more numerous was not because the salaries are now satisfactory but because of hope held out of the passage of reclassification legislation that will result in equitable salaries.

Again during the past year the librarian and Miss Herbert, the assistant librarian, have given a very large amount of time to reclassification matters. The principle of pay for librarians equal to that awarded to other scientific, technical, and professional workers with comparable education, training, and responsibilities has been followed in the two principal competing reclassification bills—the Sterling-Lehlbach and the Smoot-Wood bills. Tentative allocations of the library staff to the two classifications indicate that in salary scales they run almost neck and neck. The passage of either bill in its present form would open the way for putting into effect a reasonable scale of pay for the employees of this library. It is devoutly to be hoped that reclassification legislation will soon be enacted. With a proper salary schedule in force, the problem of recruiting and holding a competent force would be greatly simplified. The energies of the staff could then be given to service to the public and would not be so constantly frittered away by recruitment and training problems, temporary adjustments and transfers, makeshifts necessary to keep the service from falling to pieces.

The staff is not only too poorly paid, but always has been and is now insufficient in numbers. Every year shows some increase in circulation, the best criterion of work done; most recent years have seen either no increase in staff, or if any, one that did not keep pace with the growth in library work. For the year under review no enlargement in staff whatever was granted; but the work of the last year increased 10 per cent and the staff has been breaking down under the growing strain. Faced with the alternative of enlargement of staff or the closing of some essential activity, the library trustees authorized the employment of seven additional persons above those provided for by congressional appropriations, and devoted to the purpose a generous portion of the desk fund—receipts from fines collected for retaining books beyond the allotted time—ordinarily used

almost exclusively for the purchase of books. Since but one additional person was provided in the current appropriation, the library trustees have authorized the continuance of such employments from the desk fund for the present fiscal year. For next year relief should be afforded by appropriations, since the opening of two new branches—for which staffs must also be supplied—will involve increased work at the central library, in preparation of stocks of books for such branches, in supplementing them by loans, and for the necessary supervision from headquarters. Moreover, it is believed that the work done at the new branches will be chiefly new business; that is, that not many of the readers who will use such new branches now come to the central library.

A fine spirit of cooperation and professional zeal pervades the staff. It is an inspiration to lead such a staff.

Eight members of the library staff attended the annual conference of the American Library Association at Swampscott, Mass., in June: the librarian, Mittie E. Burch, Esther H. Burkhardt, Alice H. Carr, Gladys M. Flanagan, Katherine E. Greenwood, Emma Hance, and Jean Macdonald.

The librarian has continued his service on the library commission of the Boy Scouts of America. This has also involved much work on the part of the library's experts in juvenile literature in passing judgment on books submitted.

The librarian participated as one of the speakers in the formal opening of the new public library of Roanoke, Va., on March 21.

SOUTHEASTERN BRANCH—PROGRAM FOR SEPARATE BRANCHES.

The most important event of the year was the securing of an appropriation of \$10,000 in the second deficiency bill for the purpose of a site for a branch library for Southeast Washington, accompanied by legislation authorizing the acceptance from the Carnegie Corporation of not less than \$50,000 for the erection of the building. It has been expected that the way would be open to use the old Naval Hospital building at Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue SE., for branch library purposes, but the Secretary of the Navy was unwilling to transfer the hospital building for that purpose. When it became known that the board of education was about to present to Congress in special session an appeal for a large appropriation for more public school buildings, it seemed fitting to present the Public Library's equally urgent claim for more library buildings. The board of education, the superintendent of schools, the District Commissioners, the Washington Chamber of Commerce, the Woman's City Club, the men's City Club, and other civic bodies cordially supported the library item as properly forming a part of needed extension of local educational facilities and Congress voted the appropriation. The granting of this appropriation not only insures this branch library, but it establishes a precedent for congressional appropriations for the purchase of all necessary sites for the remaining branch libraries.

A fine site for the new branch has been purchased on Seventh and D Streets and South Carolina Avenue SE., just off from Pennsylvania Avenue, one square west of the navy yard car transfer point, within sight of three public school buildings and with two other school buildings near by. The commission to supervise the erection

of the branch building, consisting of the District Engineer Commissioner, chairman, the president of the library trustees, and the chairman of the committee on branch libraries, with the public librarian as secretary, has retained Mr. Edward L. Tilton of New York as its architect and plans for the new building are in progress. It is hoped to have the building ready for opening on July 1 next.

With this Southeastern branch assured, it is but natural to make plans for the other separate branch libraries needed to give the District the system of branches needed to furnish adequate public library service. As outlined in the special report to the District Commissioners in 1917, there should be in addition to (1) the Takoma Park branch, in operation for several years, (2) the Southeastern branch, now being planned, the following branches, with approximate locations: (3) Columbia Heights, Columbia Road between Fourteenth and Sixteenth Streets; (4) Northeastern, H and Eleventh Streets NE.; (5) Southwestern, F and Four-and-a-half Streets SW.; (6) Georgetown, Wisconsin Avenue and P Street NW.; and (7) Dupont Circle, for which the well-known Stewart Castle site would be excellent.

It is believed that the Columbia Heights branch should come next. The suggested approximate site is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the central library and is a convenient center of the most rapidly growing population in the District. Because of the high average education of the population of this section it is likely that in spite of the street car trip necessary to use the main library, a large fraction of the residents of the section are library users. Such a branch would afford some positive relief from the congestion of the main library. To give adequate service to the large and highly intelligent population it is designed to serve, it must be a capacious branch, for it is fully expected that if a large building is put up, if it is well stocked with books and conducted by a strong, well-trained staff, the branch will speedily show a use approximating in extent and quality that of the central library. A large building will of course require a large site.

With the completion of the plans for the Southeastern branch building they will be submitted to the officers of the Carnegie Corporation for their approval. The appeal should then be renewed to the corporation to carry out Mr. Carnegie's expressed intent "to give the money necessary to build branch library buildings" sufficient in number to develop Washington's public library system.

EASTERN HIGH AND OTHER SCHOOL BRANCHES.

Not only has the program for the establishment of branches in separate buildings been advanced with the securing of the Southeastern branch, but the part of the program long considered scarcely less important which looks toward the maintenance of branches of the Public Library in public school buildings has likewise gone forward, with the assignment of a fine room as a branch library in the new Eastern High School building, now under construction. It is expected that the school building will be ready for occupancy in September, 1922, and that the branch library will then be opened.

The library board, the school board, and the Commissioners have long been committed in principle to the plan by which the system of branch libraries in separate buildings, as already outlined, should

be supplemented by a system of branch libraries in certain public school buildings, chiefly suburban, serving neighborhoods remote from the central library or any of the proposed separate branch libraries. As the supply of school buildings has lagged far behind the school needs, it has never been possible for the school authorities to assign such rooms for library purposes. Even if such rooms had been available the library has had its hands more than full with its inadequate staff to meet the demands at the central library. With a comprehensive school building program now under way, the superintendent of schools, who is most sympathetic with the proposed plan for branch libraries in school buildings, where needed, has not only approved of the branch library allotment in the new Eastern High School building but has also begun to work out, in conjunction with the public librarian, a program for the proposed series of branch libraries in school buildings supplementing the separate branch libraries.

Without anticipating too much the program to be formulated for such branches in school buildings, it may be assumed that any program would be but an extension and perhaps a modification of the plan agreed upon between the board of education and the board of library trustees in 1918. Such branch libraries in school buildings are sure to prove reinforcements of the schools where they are located, whose teachers and pupils they would serve first. Next they would cooperate with the community center work that is likely to have a place in almost every suburban school, and finally they would serve the general public. It has been understood that in their maintenance and operation the board of education would furnish the permanent equipment, such as shelves, desks, chairs, the janitor service, heat and light, and that the books and magazines, library supplies, library service, and transportation of books would be furnished by the board of library trustees.

The proposed school-building program calls for the establishment of several junior high schools, to be erected, it is understood, in suburban sections. Inasmuch as these are new establishments, not provided with school libraries, as are the well established senior high schools, it is suggested that here are opportunities to have branches of the Public Library which will serve the schools first and after that the needs of the general public.

One concrete example of the need for a branch library in a school building should be specially mentioned, if only to give credit for the fine work done by the community in supporting the substitute for the full-fledged branch that should find a place there. For more than a year the Chevy Chase Citizens' Association has maintained by subscriptions and entertainments a library station in the E. V. Brown School. The Public Library could supply the books only, lacking the funds to furnish the trained service. This venture should be put on a full basis of municipal support. Also space in the school building, long since noted as well suited to this purpose, should be inclosed and set aside as a branch library room. Several other communities have in former years supported from private funds similar ventures in school buildings. They can not be expected to keep up such support indefinitely. They ought to be released and the demands, thus demonstrated, should be met by the establishment and maintenance by appropriations of branches in suitable quarters.

WASHINGTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM UNDERDEVELOPED.

It is high time that Washington's public-library system should be so strengthened and extended as to afford full library facilities to this intelligent population living in homes scattered over a rapidly enlarging area. The table appended to the report (p. 27) giving certain facts concerning the public libraries of American cities above 200,000 population shows that they have an average of more than 15 branch libraries and an average of 9 such branch libraries housed in separate buildings. Several cities smaller than Washington have branch libraries in excess of these averages. For example, Indianapolis has 16 branch libraries, 9 of which are in separate buildings, and Minneapolis has 16 branch libraries, 8 in separate buildings. Washington has but one branch library, though two others are now assured a year hence. Most outsiders are accustomed to think of Washington, with its world-famous Library of Congress and its extensive technical libraries in Government departments, as very well supplied with libraries. Contrast with such opinions one from a distinguished newcomer to Washington, Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, one of the editors of the *Independent*, a professor in the School of Journalism of Columbia University, and the author of several important books in the fields of chemistry, education, and English literature. In a letter to the librarian Dr. Slosson writes:

Coming to Washington from New York, I am painfully struck by the lack of library facilities. In New York City we have a library building, reading room, and good stock of reference works and circulating books within a very short walk of every part of the city. When I came back to New York from my first visit to Washington and told Mrs. Slosson that I had bought a house at Lanier Place her first question was "How close is the nearest branch library?" I told her that I had not noticed, but that there must be one around the corner. But when she came down and found that there was no branch library and that to get to the Public Library took a couple of hours' time and 16 cents in carfare, she was much disappointed. As it is we mostly rely upon the corner drug store, which has a small range of flashy fiction.

Libraries ought to be as accessible as grocery stores and drug stores if the mind is as important as the body.

Now that a fresh start has been made at branch library development here, it is hoped that the efforts put forth will soon succeed in supplying the branch libraries that Washington so much needs and that in this respect Washington will not much longer be compelled to lag so far behind much smaller cities. Not less than one branch library a year should be erected until the entire seven separate branches are erected and in operation. Concurrently the program for erecting new schools now going forward should, by the inclusion of branch library rooms where needed to supplement the separate branch buildings, speedily complete the system of branches required to give complete public library service to all Washingtonians.

For the unfailing, sympathetic support generously given by the board of library trustees in the past year of stress and anxiety I render most cordial thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LIBRARY STATISTICS ACCORDING TO AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FORM.

Annual report for year ended June 30, 1921.

Name of library: Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Population served (latest statistics or estimate—state which): 437,571 (1920 census).

Terms of use: Free for lending; free for reference.

Total number of agencies: 135.

Consisting of: Central library, 1; branch, 1 (in its own building); colleges, 2; schools, 119 (1,244 collections sent to 425 classrooms in 110 schools); stations, 12.

Number of days open during the year (central library): 354 (closed all Wednesdays, 3 p. m.; Saturdays, 1 p. m., July 1 through September 30).

Hours open each week for lending (central library): 66.

Hours open each week for reading (central library): 72.

Number of staff: 104; library service, 83; janitor service, 16; bookbinders, 5.

Total value of library property (exclusive of sites): \$650,000.

Accessions and use.

	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
INCREASE OF COLLECTION.			
Number of volumes at beginning of year.....			223, 516
Number of volumes added during year by purchase.....			15, 132
By gift or exchange.....			2, 923
By binding.....			250
Number of volumes lost or withdrawn.....			8, 900
Total number at end of year.....			232, 921
Of this number, how many are in reference department.....			17, 478
Number of pamphlets. Large number received and used but no separate count kept.			
Number of pictures, photographs, and prints added.....			4, 201
Total number of pictures, photographs, and prints.....			51, 477
Other additions: Maps.....			5
Number of periodicals and newspapers currently secured (give both number of titles and copies, not pieces): Five hundred and fifty-three titles, 843 copies.			
USE OF COLLECTIONS.			
Number of volumes lent for home use, fiction.....	320, 819	243, 202	564, 021
Total number of volumes lent for home use.....	535, 735	449, 574	985, 309
Number of volumes sent to agencies.....			62, 871
Number of prints lent for home use.....			72, 100
REGISTRATION.			
Number of borrowers registered during year.....	14, 922	5, 201	20, 123
Total number of registered borrowers.....			60, 638

Registration period, 3 years.

Number of persons using library for reading and study: Large but not recorded.

Number of publications issued: Annual report and Monthly Bulletin only.

Financial statement.

Receipts from—	
Unexpended balance . . .	\$5, 334. 52
Congressional appropriation (maintenance) . . .	140, 385. 08
Endowment funds	115. 00
Fines and sale of publications	9, 347. 88
Duplicate pay collection . . .	1, 127. 93
Interest on deposits	81. 14
Other sources	1, 158. 60

Total	157, 550. 15
Appropriation for branch site (balance reverts) . .	10, 000. 00

Payments for—	
Books	\$17, 675. 85
Periodicals	2, 003. 06
Binding	11, 444. 59
Salaries, library service . .	96, 563. 44
Salaries, janitor service . .	11, 512. 15
Heat	2, 658. 77
Light	3, 305. 49
Supplies	2, 757. 26
Printing	350. 75
Telephone	420. 54
Transportation, postage, express, freight, etc . . .	344. 33
Other maintenance	7, 883. 07

Total maintenance	156, 919. 30
Balance	630. 85

Grand total	157, 550. 15
For site	8, 360. 30

Municipal library expenditures and circulations per capita, 1920 or 1921.

Cities (ranked according to 1920 census).	Population, census of 1920 (figures revised July, 1921).	Expenditures, 1920 or 1921.	Per capita expenditures.	Home circulation (volumes).	Expenditure per volume circulated.	Per capita circulation (volumes).	Number of branches.	Branches housed in separate buildings devoted exclusively to library purposes.
New York City	5, 620, 048	\$2, 084, 630. 97	\$0. 370	16, 963, 601	\$0. 122	3. 01	97	71
New York Public	3, 132, 650	1, 176, 706. 72	. 375	9, 658, 977	. 121	3. 08	44	42
Brooklyn	2, 018, 356	675, 591. 60	. 334	5, 479, 154	. 123	2. 71	33	23
Queens	469, 042	232, 332. 65	. 495	1, 825, 470	. 127	3. 89	20	6
Chicago	2, 701, 705	836, 976. 64	. 309	7, 651, 928	. 109	2. 83	45	5
Philadelphia	1, 823, 779	413, 628. 04	. 226	3, 651, 087	. 113	2. 00	28	27
Detroit	1, 177, 645	736, 265. 34	. 625	2, 433, 231	. 302	2. 06	15	12
Cleveland	796, 841	755, 456. 92	. 948	3, 864, 889	. 195	4. 85	52	17
St. Louis	772, 897	371, 020. 23	. 480	2, 208, 090	. 168	2. 85	7	6
Boston	748, 060	686, 115. 65	. 917	2, 448, 776	. 280	3. 27	30	11
Baltimore	733, 826	172, 189. 32	. 234	714, 531	. 240	. 97	18	18
Pittsburgh	588, 343	418, 238. 41	. 710	1, 843, 387	. 226	3. 13	9	9
Old City		367, 195. 01		1, 418, 430			8	8
Allegheny		51, 043. 40		424, 957			1	1
Los Angeles	576, 673	415, 031. 06	. 719	3, 334, 895	. 124	5. 78	14	8
Milwaukee	539, 449	206, 703. 06	. 383	1, 801, 907	. 114	3. 34	11	2
Buffalo	506, 775	194, 316. 49	. 383	1, 838, 195	. 105	3. 60	7	1
San Francisco	506, 676	160, 558. 23	. 316	1, 405, 356	. 114	2. 77	9	9
Cincinnati	493, 678	253, 152. 22	. 512	1, 883, 766	. 134	3. 81	24	14
Washington	437, 571	156, 919. 30	. 358	985, 309	. 159	2. 25	1	1
Minneapolis	415, 419	252, 985. 53	. 608	1, 537, 954	. 164	3. 70	16	9
Newark	414, 524	200, 067. 00	. 482	643, 272	. 311	1. 55	1	1
New Orleans	387, 219	55, 948. 08	. 144	484, 603	. 115	1. 25	5	5
Kansas City	324, 410	186, 366. 24	. 574	997, 281	. 186	3. 07	12	2
Seattle	315, 312	280, 113. 50	. 888	1, 828, 496	. 153	5. 79	9	8
Indianapolis	314, 194	229, 234. 18	. 729	889, 068	. 257	2. 82	16	9
Jersey City	298, 103	141, 052. 50	. 473	1, 223, 474	. 115	4. 10	7	1
Rochester	295, 750	100, 597. 03	. 340	1, 132, 181	. 088	3. 82	7	1
Portland	275, 898	262, 735. 22	. 952	1, 711, 215	. 153	6. 20	17	11
Denver	256, 491	129, 586. 39	. 505	949, 461	. 136	3. 70	8	8
Toledo	243, 164	116, 632. 46	. 479	973, 922	. 119	4. 00	5	5
Providence	237, 595	171, 274. 18	. 720	501, 127	. 341	2. 10	5	1
Columbus	237, 031	40, 880. 75	. 172	249, 396	. 163	1. 05		
Louisville	234, 891	113, 522. 09	. 483	1, 109, 253	. 102	4. 72	11	8
St. Paul	234, 698	197, 753. 03	. 842	1, 222, 409	. 161	5. 20	4	3
Oakland	216, 261	136, 152. 34	. 628	964, 788	. 141	4. 46	12	12
Akron	208, 435	33, 439. 07	. 160	139, 579	. 239	. 67		
Atlanta	200, 616	63, 885. 00	. 318	337, 530	. 189	1. 68	4	2
Totals and averages	23, 133, 977	10, 573, 426. 47	. 457	69, 923, 957	. 151	3. 02	{ 506 15. 3	297 9

¹ Circulation department only.² City and county.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

(July 1, 1920-June 30, 1921.)

Receipts, desk fund.

Balance on hand, June 30, 1920.....	\$5.198.82
Fines:	
Issue department (central library).....	\$6,047.10
Juvenile department (central library).....	1,803.24
Industrial department (central library).....	787.78
Takoma Park branch.....	418.37
Stations.....	291.39
Total.....	9,347.88
Duplicate collection.....	1,127.93
Reserves.....	148.15
Reissued cards.....	219.39
Books lost and injured.....	596.54
Duplicate copies of magazines.....	8.66
Refund for damaged books.....	67.45
Sale of books.....	21.15
Interest.....	79.87
Total.....	16,815.84

Expenditures, desk fund.

Books, main collection.....	\$5,809.72
Books, Takoma collection.....	372.03
Services of assistants.....	3,095.25
Periodicals, subscriptions.....	905.76
Membership fees in learned societies.....	93.50
Reimbursing emergency fund.....	175.00
Post cards and stamps for overdue notices, etc.....	450.00
Traveling expenses.....	277.00
Rebinding books (outside work).....	3,289.85
Auditing accounts.....	20.00
Premiums on bonds of treasurer and notary.....	14.25
Dodge car and upkeep.....	1,563.71
Binders.....	56.70
Building supplies.....	184.31
Miscellaneous.....	52.83
Total disbursements.....	16,359.91
Balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	455.93
	16,815.84

Donation fund, including Henry Pastor memorial fund, Woman's Anthropological Society fund and vending-machine fund.

(George F. Bowerman, treasurer.)

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Receipts, 1920:

To balance on hand July 1	\$135.70
Vending machine fund.....	97.26
Woman's Anthropological Society fund.....	75.00
Henry Pastor memorial fund.....	40.00
Interest on deposit.....	1.27
	349.23

Expenditures:

Membership fees in learned societies.....	\$20.30
Periodical subscriptions.....	86.40
Books.....	5.00
Vending machine supplies.....	62.61
To balance on hand June 30, 1921.....	174.92
	349.23

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The library is supported principally from congressional appropriations, which are disbursed on pay rolls and vouchers audited by the District of Columbia auditor. A complete statement of library receipts and expenditures would therefore combine these appropriations with the funds controlled by the library trustees. Appropriations revert unless expended within the fiscal year, so that there are no balances from them to carry forward. The following summary combines receipts and expenditures from appropriations and from the desk and donation funds:

Receipts.

Congressional appropriations:

Central library and Takoma branch—

Salaries, regular roll (including bonus)-----	\$97,396.00
Salaries, Sunday and holiday roll-----	3,000.00
Salaries, employment of substitutes (including bonus)-----	4,584.34
Books and periodicals-----	12,500.00
Binding (including bonus, salary rolls)-----	8,154.74
Contingent expenses-----	11,000.00
Contingent expenses, deficiency-----	750.00
Extraordinary repairs-----	3,000.00

Total congressional appropriations----- \$140,385.08

Desk fund:

Balance, June 30, 1920-----	5,198.82
Receipts, including interest-----	11,617.02

Donation fund:

Balance, June 30, 1920-----	135.70
Receipts, including interest-----	213.53

Total, library funds----- 17,165.07

Total receipts ----- 157,550.15

Expenditures.

Central library and Takoma branch:

Salaries (exclusive of bindery)-----	\$108,075.59
Books-----	17,675.85
Subscriptions to periodicals-----	2,003.06
Membership fees in learned societies-----	113.80
Binding services-----	7,354.74
Binding supplies-----	800.00
Binding (outside work)-----	3,289.85
Contingent expenses-----	13,042.70
Dodge car and upkeep-----	1,563.71
Extraordinary repairs-----	3,000.00

Total expenditures----- \$156,919.30

Balance, desk and donation funds----- 630.85

157,550.15

AUDIT BY FINANCE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

We, the finance committee of the board of library trustees, hereby certify that we have had the accounts of the treasurer of the board audited, so far as the same relate to the desk and the donation funds, including the Henry Pastor memorial fund, the Woman's Anthropological Society fund, and the vending-machine fund, receipts and disbursements, and find that all the receipts have been collected and accounted for; that the disbursements are represented by canceled

checks and vouchers, and that the same are correct. We also certify that the balances shown by the report of the treasurer correspond to the balances in bank.

C. J. BELL,
Chairman.
JOHN B. LARNER,
BENJ. W. GUY,
Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1921.

This is to certify that I have audited the desk fund and donation fund accounts of the Public Library, and find that there was on hand in the desk fund account on the 1st day of July, 1920, the sum of \$5,198.82; that the receipts during the year ending June 30, 1921, amounted to the sum of \$11,617.02; and that the expenditures for the same period amounted to the sum of \$16,359.91; leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer as of June 30, 1921, of \$455.93, which amount is shown to be on deposit in bank after allowance for outstanding checks.

I find that the balance on hand July 1, 1920, in the donation fund account was \$135.70, and that the receipts during the year amounted to the sum of \$213.53, and that the balance on hand as of June 30, 1921, amounted to the sum of \$174.92.

Respectfully submitted,

A. STUART VIPOND,
Auditor.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLAYGROUNDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1921.*

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: The supervisor herewith presents her sixth report, which is the Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Playgrounds. This report covers the period from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.

The past year has been one of unusual interest and activity, and shows an increased attendance and a very marked increased co-operation extended us from all agencies in the city with our scope of work much enlarged. In years past it has been the duty of this department to ascertain the needs of the community, and then to meet the needs as far as possible with the appropriation available. The time has come when the needs of the community are forced upon the department by the community itself, with insufficient appropriation to meet the demands. Within the past year a universal demand for more play space has been expressed by practically every civic organization and commercial body, by editorial appeals in the public press, by cooperative action and approval of important corrective and preventive agencies dealing with the child in the District of Columbia.

The widespread interest in the playgrounds of the Nation's Capital is evinced by the many visits during the past year by private and public representatives from the cities of the United States and from Government representatives of other countries.

During the year 1921 the attendance on municipal playgrounds in the city totaled 2,748,598 persons. The increased attendance over the previous year was very marked.

This increase was due not only to the increase in the number of grounds, but also to the growing habit among parents to regard the playgrounds as a part of the daily life of the child.

During the year 186,998 boys have engaged in baseball and 53,735 have played soccer ball. Among the girls we find as much interest in the organized play as among the boys, 104,557 girls having played basket ball and 140,239 having played schlag ball on our playgrounds. We find that 119,190 little people listened to the story telling in quiet corners, 101,194 worked during the kindergarten hour, and 13,860 played ring games.

The playground forms a big part in the plan of the Capital City's child. Increased opportunity for occupational play and industrial recreation must go hand in hand with the restriction of child labor—most school children have as leisure time a total number of hours each day greater than the number of hours they spend in school. The most desirable location for a junior playground

is adjacent to the public school building. In the first place it affords the school a maximum use of the playground for recess periods and makes possible the installation of a curriculum of educational play during these periods under carefully trained supervisors. The school basements and playrooms may be used in inclement weather. A system of rotation recesses whereby each class has its recreation period as a unit distinct from the others has been tried out on some of the larger school grounds by the Municipal Playground Department the past year and proven itself worthy.

It has been said by one of our supervising principals that the taking over of a school ground by the Municipal Playground Department was of the greatest possible benefit to the school and the neighborhood.

The ability of the play leader determines the usefulness of the grounds. If she has general knowledge of games, the quality of leadership, and enthusiastic appreciation of the opportunities of encouraging healthful physical habits and a sympathetic understanding of her neighborhood, then the playgrounds offer more kinds of interesting activities to the child than any counter attractions.

The attendance on the municipal playgrounds would prove that Washington has some directors with these highly specialized attainments, and each new ground as it adapts itself to the needs of the neighborhood becomes a great force for good.

Public playgrounds with leaders who win the interest of the children and have the skill and initiative to guide their activities, make a contribution to the community no less definite, no less constructive, than the public school.

The difficulties confronting the department at present of meeting this situation may be more easily comprehended when one considers that in a list of 25 major cities of the United States, the District of Columbia stands last in point of salaries paid playground workers.

The municipal playgrounds of the District of Columbia are open 12 months of the year; for 10 months there is supervision and play leadership, organization of athletics and industrial classes; for 2 months—January and February—the grounds are simply open as zones of safety. On each ground there is a caretaker for 12 months of the year and a director for 10 months; on the larger grounds there are assistants for the summer months. Several extra play stations are always kept open during the summer season. At present, it will be noticed that there are no year-round, full-time directors of playgrounds in the District, the maximum appropriation in any one instance being for 10 months of the year. Twenty-two directors are employed for the 10 months' period, while 22 assistants are employed for 3 months, the remaining 12 having an average of but 5 months. Under such circumstances it may easily be seen that it taxes the ingenuity of the department to keep the grounds up to their present efficient basis.

Where playgrounds have been established in the District, juvenile offences have decreased, and where there are at present no playgrounds provided the ratio of arrests of youth under 17 years of age is exceedingly high. For instance, in the first precinct there is no playground and the arrests in that precinct last year of the youth under 17 years of age was in ratio 1 to every 5 of the population

living within that precinct under 20 years of age. In precinct No. 4 where there were two large colored playgrounds and one white playground, the ratio of arrests of youth under 17 years of age was 1 to every 217 white and 1 to every 139 colored. In precinct No. 10, where there were 5 white playgrounds and no colored, the arrests of white youth under 17 years of age was 1 to every 400 and 1 to every 40 colored. The smallest number of arrests appear in every instance where there was opportunity for the greatest amount of supervised play, which must be construed to mean that mischief making is less inviting than constructive play.

The founder of the juvenile court system in the United States has said that the playground has proven itself to be the great deterrent to delinquency and lawlessness among children, and that playgrounds do more to prevent crime than jails, courts, and policemen.

Our police department gives credit to the playground department for having lessened its labors through the prevention of juvenile crime and misdemeanors. Playgrounds have come to be our great preventive as well as protective agency. Appropriations for playgrounds now lessen the appropriations for corrective institutions in the future.

The most skillful, economic organization and management of the department of playgrounds is vital to its life and usefulness. What we have to offer is small salaries and part-time work. What we must demand is competent people who have specialized in this work, or those who are willing to give their time as apprentices and take the training under our own direction.

Economic management of the department is maintained by an efficient working force which must depend, first, on the obtaining or training competent employees; second, scientifically reducing the force when lack of funds make it necessary; third, in keeping track of the most desirable and competent persons for reappointment. Each worker must prove his ability before being employed. Every director in playground work should have a salary equal to the teaching salary in the public schools. The persons in charge of special work should be salaried equal to the directors of special work in the schools.

There never has been a time when there has been such a demand for more playgrounds. It has been a pleasure to consider carefully the multiplicity of suggestions and the necessary coordination of the plans which have been advanced. We feel sure all that has been done, and all that has been suggested for the future of the playground comes from the deepest, truest sense of civic loyalty and civic pride.

The work of this department in the future should be so planned and developed that it may meet the demands and so reflect credit upon the people of the Nation's Capital.

Lost two grounds.—We have lost two well-located, well-equipped, well-attended playgrounds in the thickly settled northwest section this past year.

Wilcox, Eighteenth Street and Columbia Road, has been loaned for some years through the courtesy of the owner, Gen. Timothy Wilcox, United States Army, and had come to be looked upon as a fixture. It was in the midst of substantial homes and apartments with no other piece of ground to take its place.

Columbia Heights, Park Road near Fourteenth Street NW., was taken over by the owner for building purposes after having been loaned as a playground for 11 years. Columbia Heights was a playground division center for which it was ideally located taking care of the E. V. Brown, Eaton, Petworth, Morgan, Cooke, Hubbard, Monroe West, Powell, Dennison, Johnson, and Ross schools.

Three small grounds were opened during the fiscal year:

Twin Oaks, Fourteenth and Taylor Streets NW., one-quarter acre. This ground was cut off from the tuberculosis hospital ground in cutting Taylor Streets through to Fourteenth Street. It was opened September 16, 1920, and has many little people on it daily. A small portable shelter house was erected and a play station installed.

Trinity Community at Third and C Streets NW., a strip of ground in front of the Trinity Community House that is augmented by the closing of Indiana Avenue, between Second and Third Streets, at certain hours of the day. This was opened April 8, 1921, and is the gathering place of many children, the smaller of whom have had this playground provision made for them. A sand box, swings, and a seesaw were installed.

New Hampshire Avenue, at New Hampshire Avenue between L and M Streets NW. A small piece of ground that had become the natural gathering place for the children has been fenced and a play station and a few smaller pieces of apparatus have been installed for the younger children.

Six public school yards have been opened as municipal playgrounds with full approval of the Board of Education. Thomson opened November 3, 1920; Brightwood Park, March 29, 1921; Corcoran, March 28, 1921; Monroe, April 11, 1921; Dennison, May 9, 1921; and Brookland, May 9, 1921.

There are four classes of property used for playgrounds and supervised by the playground department of the District—ground that is owned by the District of Columbia, ground that is owned by the Federal Government, ground that is loaned through the courtesy of the owner, and public school yards. The playgrounds are all conducted under similar rules and regulations. Although community needs vary in the several sections of the city, the general plan of work and equipment is the same.

Each playground is in charge of a director who is responsible to the supervisor for the success of the playground in the community in which it is situated. Each has a watchman who is a special policeman.

During the summer vacation period of the schools the director has an assistant or two who works with her in every phase of playground activity, and an assistant is provided on the larger grounds for a longer period of time.

The following school playgrounds were opened during the summer of 1921 as a result of Commissioner Oyster's appeal for funds for summer playgrounds: Grover Cleveland, Fairbrother, Jefferson, Emery, Arthur, Bryan, Giddings, Phelps, Langston-Slater, and Garfield.

The Womans National Foundation Playground, Florida Avenue between Connecticut Avenue and Nineteenth Street NW.: The Womans National Foundation has been most generous to the children in their offer this July to the Commissioners of the District of the

use of 4 acres of their spacious grounds for playground purposes until such time as it shall be needed for building operations. This offer was immediately and gratefully accepted, and no more inviting or picturesque place could be selected for a playground. The children of the neighborhood are enjoying it to the fullest.

PLAN FOR ORGANIZATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

For athletic purposes the public schools have been grouped into 12 divisions, each having as a center a municipal playground. These divisions are such that all the schools in each division are reasonably near one of these centers where the boys and girls may practice during their playtime. Each school of a division is invited to enter a team in baseball and soccer for boys, and one in basket ball, tennis, and schlag for girls, which may compete for the division championship trophy which is presented to the winning team of each division. The team winning the trophy may keep it for a year and may have the name of the school it represents engraved upon it. In case any school should win this trophy for three years in succession it may keep the trophy permanently. These games are arranged in the playground divisions so that the schools may have a field for practice and play that is easily accessible. The playground director is the coach and referee and it is for the city championship games only that the boys have to leave their own neighborhood. After the division championships have been determined these several champion teams compete for the city championship.

PLAYGROUND DIVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bloomingdale playground division: Brookland, Brightwood, Brightwood Park, Emery, Woodburn, Cleveland, Gage, Takoma, Eckington, and Langdon.

Garfield Park division: Jefferson-Amidon, Brent, Potomac, Bowen, Dent, Hilton Smallwood, Bradley, Greenleaf, Peabody, Van Ness, and Fairbrother.

Georgetown playground divisions: Addison, Filmore, Jackson, Force, Weightman, Corcoran, Hyde, Tenley, Grant, Curtis, Industrial Home, Adams, and Toner.

Columbia Heights division: E. V. Brown, Eaton, Morgan, Petworth, Park View, Cooke, Hubbard, Monroe, Powell, Dennison, Johnson, West, and Ross.

New York Avenue playground division: Abbot, Gales, Seaton, Webster, Arthur, Henry-Polk, Twining, Blake, Morse, and Thomson.

Rosedale playground division: Blair, Edmunds, Ludlow, Pierce, Wheatley, Blow, Hayes, Madison, Taylor, Carbery, Kenilworth, Maury, and Webb.

Virginia Avenue playground division: Bryan, Cranch, Randle Highlands, Wallach-Towers, Buchanan, Ketcham, Tyler, Congress Heights, Lenox, and Van Buren.

PLAYGROUND DIVISIONS OF COLORED SCHOOLS.

Cardozo playground division: Ambush, Bowen, Cardozo, Birney, Garfield, Giddings, McCormick, Randall, and Syphax.

Howard playground division: Mott, Bruce, Garnett, Patterson, John F. Cook, Garrison, MaGruder, Wilson, Slater, Burnville, Crummell, Deanwood, Orphan's Home, and Langston.

Logan playground division: Logan, Lovejoy, Payne, Simmons, Douglass, and Smothers.

Rose Park playground division: Military Road, Montgomery, Phillips, Reno, Stevens, Sumner, and Wormley.

Willow Tree playground division: Bell, Lincoln, and Bannecker.

SUMMER BASEBALL.

During the summer months the interest in baseball was not lax. Shortly after the closing of the schools the boys on the various playgrounds organized two baseball leagues and played a regular schedule of games, the boys under 16 years of age comprising the junior league, with men and boys over 16 years in the twilight league. The games in the former league were played at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and in the evening league at 5.45 in the afternoon.

On account of the number of teams in the junior league, the playgrounds department found it necessary to divide it into two divisions, the eastern and western divisions. In the western division, at the close of the regular schedule, the New York Avenue, Bloomingdale, and Mackin teams were in a three-cornered tie for first place. In an afterseason series the boys representing New York Avenue proved the winners. In the eastern division the Rosedale aggregation were the winners. The two teams then played a series of games for the championship of the District, the Rosedales taking two straight games.

The twilight league, which was composed mostly of working men and boys, found it difficult at times to play a full game on account of the distance between some of the playgrounds; on several occasions it was impossible to finish the legal number of innings constituting a game, because of darkness. Some of the games were obliged to be played on Saturday afternoons in order to finish the schedule.

The team representing the Terminal Playground proved the champions; the New York Avenue boys were the runners-up throughout the season. A silver loving cup was awarded the winners.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BASEBALL, 1921.

Most popular of organized activities is playground ball. The various elementary schools were placed in seven divisions, according to the proximity to the municipal playground center. The large attendance at the games in the graded-school league gave ample justification that this sport was enjoyed by spectators as well as players. The operation of this league was directed by the municipal playground department. The various divisions played a regular schedule of games, and after the winner of each division was determined, these division champions were divided into two sections, the eastern and the western divisions. The victors of each division then played a series of games for the championship of the elementary schools of the District, which resulted in the Hyde School, of the Georgetown division, defeating the Maury School, of the Rosedale division, in two out of three games played.

The following table shows the different division champions and their representation:

Playground division.	Number of schools.	Number of boys.	Championship.	Playground division.	Number of schools.	Number of boys.	Championship.
Bloomingdale.....	8	159	Gage.	Rosedale.....	13	325	Maury.
Garfield Park.....	7	127	Dent.	Virginia Avenue....	10	160	Wallach.
Georgetown.....	12	300	Hyde.				
Columbia Heights...	10	250	Cooke.		69	1,509	
New York Avenue..	9	188	Henry-Polk.				

SPRING ATHLETIC MEET, 1921.

In order to stimulate interest in athletics the fifth annual field and track meet was held at the Central High School Stadium on June 11. Prior to this city meet, each of the seven playground division centers held their individual meet, when the winners of the first, second, and third places were determined, which not only entitled them to gold, silver, and bronze buttons, but also made them eligible to compete in the big meet, in the events in which they qualified. The schools scoring the largest number of points in the division meets received a trophy from the playground department, and the school winning the most points at the city meet won the honor of being declared the champion team of the elementary schools of the District.

The entry list was unusually large; this was due to the fact that while all the regular events had their full quota of participants, another event, namely, the running hop-step-jump, was added this year.

All boys winning first, second, and third places received gold, silver, and bronze medals.

The successful and capable manner in which these meets were conducted elicited commendations for the municipal playground department. Great credit must be given to the judges for their efficiency and accuracy in deciding the winners in the closely contested events. These officials included Bryan Morse, coach at the George Washington University; Charles M. Guyon, coach at Eastern High; Earl Fuller, director of boys activities, Y. M. C. A.; and Elmer P. Hardell, Physical Training Department, McKinley Manual Training School.

Ross School of the Columbia Heights was the winner with 34 points; Adams second, with 30 points; Monroe third, 26 points.

The Ross School having been victorious three successive years are entitled to the silver loving cup as its permanent property. The C Club, of the Central High School, donated a silver cup which must be won three times before being claimed by any of the schools.

The following schools were point winners:

Ross	34	West	6
Adams	30	Henry-Polk	6
Monroe	26	Cooke	5
Maury	16	Carberry	5
Wallach	9	Curtis	5
Hilton	8	Thomson	4
E. V. Brown	6	Morgan	4
Twining	6	Emery	3

The above table will show the closeness of the competitors.

DIVISION TRACK MEETS.

The several municipal playground division centers held field and track meets for the boys who are patrons of the grounds in the various divisions.

Five events were scheduled for each of the four classes, as follows:

85 pound class.—50 yard dash, running high jump, running broad jump, running hop-step-jump, 360 yard relay.

100 pound class.—60 yard dash, running high jump, running broad jump, running hop-step-jump, 440 yard relay.

115 pound class.—70 yard dash, running high jump, running broad jump, running hop-step-jump, 440 yard relay.

Unlimited class.—100 yard dash, running high jump, running broad jump, running hop-step-jump, 880 yard relay.

Through the generosity of Mr. Clark Griffith, of the Washington baseball team, the winners of first, second, and third places in each event were presented with admission tickets, which allowed them to witness a league game at the American League Park.

SOCCER BALL, 1921.

The soccer season was the most successful ever enjoyed by the boys of the elementary school leagues. More boys were interested in the game and better teams were sent into the field. A regular schedule of games was played between the schools representing each division, and favored by remarkable weather conditions, each playground was enabled to play its full quota of games, after which the eastern and western division championship games were decided.

The Pierce team of the Rosedale section in the eastern division disposed of the Lenox and Brent School representatives, who were champions of the Virginia Avenue and Garfield Park divisions, respectively. In the western division the Abbot School of the New York Avenue playground division triumphed over Gage of Bloomingdale, Curtis of Georgetown, and Monroe of the Columbia Heights playground division, thereby becoming entitled to battle with the eastern division title holders for the city championship.

In a scheduled three-game series the Pierce eleven won the first two contests, with close scores, 2-0, 4-3. These matches were keenly fought, but the superior team work of the boys from the eastern part of the city proved the undoing of their opponents.

The Pierce lads had a wonderful season, going through the entire season without losing a single game.

Playground.	Number of schools.	Number of boys.	Championship team.	Playground.	Number of schools.	Number of boys.	Championship team.
Bloomingdale.....	5	86	Gage.	New York Avenue....	8	170	Abbot.
Columbia Heights.....	8	151	Monroe.	Rosedale.....	11	159	Pierce.
Garfield Park.....	6	130	Brent.	Virginia Avenue.....	6	112	Lenox.
Georgetown.....	12	267	Curtis.				

BASEBALL ON COLORED GROUNDS, 1921.

Baseball for the past season has been very successful on the playgrounds for colored children. It proved itself to be the greatest of all sports fostered by the playground department. The popularity of baseball was due to the fact that the play was of such a high standard as to evoke special interest and appreciation.

The organized baseball was controlled by two large leagues, i. e., a junior and senior league. Only boys 16 years and under were eligible to play in the junior league, while the senior league was open to boys over 16 years. Each playground furnished a team for each league.

The leagues, however, did not offer the only baseball that was produced on the playgrounds, for baseball games were started nearly as soon as the playgrounds were opened and continued throughout the day. The games were played by boys of all ages and usually were very popular.

The season brought out and developed a large number of players, which makes the future for baseball seem very bright.

BASKET BALL ON COLORED GROUNDS.

Both boys' and girls' basket ball is taught on the colored grounds. Those wishing to learn it are coached at times set aside during the day for basket ball practice. To arouse a desire on the part of the children to learn the game, teams are formed on each playground and schedules arranged for intraplayground leagues. These leagues are arranged to suit the difference in the ages of those playing. They prove most interesting and serve their purpose, namely, stimulating a desire for good wholesome exercise on the part of the child.

TENNIS ON COLORED GROUNDS.

The facilities for tennis on colored playgrounds are very limited, as tennis is a game which requires a great deal of space and only furnishes recreation for a small number. However, a few grounds boast of at least one tennis court. On such grounds tennis is played constantly and tournaments are held, but the main value of a playground tennis court is its use for teaching the game to the smaller children.

SCHLAG BALL OF COLORED GROUNDS.

Because of the successful introduction of schlag ball on the colored grounds last summer, through (intra-playground leagues) this spring an elementary school league was organized. The colored schools of the city were divided and assigned, respectively, to one of the five colored playground divisions, namely, Howard, Logan, Cardozo, Willow Tree, and Rose Park. The director of each of these grounds visited the schools assigned her and invited all girls of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades interested in schlag ball to enter the schlag ball league and play on the school team against the other school teams in the divisions for a loving cup which is a perpetual

trophy and must be won by a school three successive times before it can become the permanent property of that school. These five division leagues were quite successful, and the following is the result of the season's work:

Playgrounds.	Number of schools.	Champion teams.	Playgrounds.	Number of schools.	Champion teams.
Cardozo.....	5	Giddings.	Rose Park.....	3	Phillips School.
Howard.....	8	Mott.	Willow Tree.....	3	Bell School.
Logan.....	5	Logan School.			

GIRLS' BASKET BALL, 1920.

In the early years of the District of Columbia playground department the organized league games for the elementary school children were conducted for the boys only. The need of the girls of the elementary school for wholesome athletics was recognized so basket-ball leagues were organized in 1915. Basket ball was selected for the league games because it not only furnished the needed exercise for the physical development of the girls, but it also provided ample opportunity for the development of self-control, mental alertness, and consideration for as well as cooperation with others. As a result of the intelligent coaching of our directors the girls have cultivated a cheerful spirit in their play, the ability to think and act quickly, and so much enthusiasm in the game that the department feels well paid for its efforts in this part of the work and are proud to say that the work has been a success from every standpoint.

The record for the season of 1920 shows the following:

Girls' basket ball league, 1920.

Name of playground.	Number of school.	Number of girls.	Champion team.	Name of playground.	Number of school.	Number of girls.	Champion team.
Bloomingtondale.....	7	82	Emery.	Rosedale.....	10	173	Carbery.
Columbia Heights.....	12	233	Ross.	Virginia Avenue.....	5	64	Wallach.
Garfield Park.....	6	112	Peabody.				
Georgetown.....	11	174	Addison.		56		
New York Avenue.....	5	67	Blake.				

INDOOR MEET, 1921.

Shortly after the opening of the playgrounds, on March 1, the boys started training for the fifth annual indoor meet, which was held in the gymnasium of the boys' department at the Y. M. C. A. in April.

Mr. Earl Fuller, of the "Y", tendered the young athletes the use of the gymnasium two nights a week for a month preceding the meet, and that the entrants appreciated this courtesy was attested to by the fact that large numbers took advantage of the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the running track, etc. The entries numbered nearly 700, and unusual interest was shown during the three nights which were necessary to run off the various events.

The boys representing the Columbia Heights Playground were the winners, scoring 34 points, while Hoover, Garfield Park, and Georgetown battled gamely for second place, scoring 25, 24, and 21 points, respectively.

The winning team was presented with a silver loving cup, donated by the Y. M. C. A., which must be won three times before becoming the permanent property of any playground.

The following is a list of point winners and the number of entries:

Playgrounds.	Number of entries.	Number of points.	Playgrounds.	Number of entries.	Number of points.
Columbia Heights.....	61	34	Virginia Avenue.....	41	0
Hoover.....	72	25	Twin Oaks.....	33	0
Garfield.....	67	24	Industrial Home.....	33	0
Georgetown.....	58	21	Gallinger.....	16	0
Thomson.....	66	17	Mitchell Park.....	11	0
New York Avenue.....	47	11	Mackin.....	11	0
Bloomington.....	51	6	Rosedale.....	9	0
Park View.....	50	6			
Terminal.....	67	.....	Total.....	693	144

PLAYGROUND MEETS.

The second annual spring playground meet of the Bloomingdale playground was held June 2 on the Bloomingdale playground. There were events for girls as well as those for boys. The number of entries were about 350, with at least 500 spectators.

Other playgrounds having similar meets were Georgetown, Columbia Heights, Hoover, Garfield Park, Terminal, Rosedale, and Virginia Avenue, and on some of the smaller grounds the events were selected to suit the size of the athletic field.

ATHLETIC BADGE TEST FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

During the summer months the boys and girls were very much interested in the athletic badge button test adopted by the department. For the bronze button, goal throwing, balancing, folk dancing, hiking, and swimming. The silver buttons were awarded last year and the gold buttons this year to girls. Accuracy of eye and control of muscle is developed by goal throwing. Poise and control are the results of balance beam work, while grace and sense of rhythm are derived from folk dancing. All are attracted by the hikes and swimming trips, and are drawn to the other tests through them. There is much to learn on hikes, whether they are in the woods or through the city; it may be nature study, or some form of hare and hound chase, or preparing food over a camp fire. There is no better physical training to be found than swimming. This test aims at the all-round development of the child, helping educationally, socially, and physically.

GIRLS' SCHLAG BALL LEAGUES.

The schlag ball league which is carried on as one of our spring activities, has lost none of its attractiveness for the girls of the elementary schools. This year two new schools entered teams, making the total number of schools entering 64. There was also an increase

in the number of girls entering, 165 more than last year. Schlag ball as a spring game is to the girls what baseball is to the boys, and, with the exception that it is played with a volley ball and is batted entirely with the palm of the hand, it is similar to baseball.

Playground divisions.	Number of schools	Number of children.	Champion team.	Playground divisions.	Number of schools	Number of children.	Champion team.
Bloomingdale.....	9	202	Emery.	Rosedale.....	10	173	Madison.
Columbia Heights.....	12	231	Morgan.	Virginia Avenue.....	8	128	Lenox.
Garfield.....	7	150	Dent.				
Georgetown.....	11	209	Curtis.		64	1,223	
New York Avenue.....	7	130	Twining				

SUMMER SCHLAG BALL, 1920.

A schedule of schlag ball games was run off during the past summer for the girls of the various playgrounds. The grounds entering teams in the league were Garfield Park, New York Avenue, Rose-dale, Virginia Avenue, and Terminal. Each of these playgrounds were represented by strong teams which made the contests very lively. The girls of the Terminal Playground proved themselves the strongest, winning every game which they played. After the schedule was finished the Terminal team was presented with a felt pennant inscribed with the name of the champion team and the date.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The hand craft and industrial work on playgrounds develops the imagination, creative powers, and latent talents of the child. When the interest is aroused hammer and saw, needle and thread, scissors, paper, clay, reed, raffia, and paint are all fascinating means of expression, opening the door to wonderful possibilities in the child mind. In working out a program for industrial work on playgrounds it is the aim of those in charge to give instruction on small articles rather than attempt making elaborate pieces. To direct the mind of the child toward useful occupation demands tact and ingenuity, each child selecting that form of occupational play most attractive to him. The result of the summer's work has been most satisfactory. A greater variety of articles completed, with the workmanship convincing proof of the conscientious effort of both the instructors and the child. Industrial exhibitions were held on all grounds during the month of September, and the season closed with a creditable collective exhibition of work at the Public Library October 11 to 23.

FESTIVALS.

Festivals and carnivals or parties of any kind appeal to children. It is only necessary to mention a party to have the entire population of the playground in a whirl of excitement. Suggestions spring up at every turn and willing little helpers tumble over each other in their efforts to assist.

Various kinds of festivals have been arranged throughout the year; May days, valentine parties, Halloween dances, harvest parties,

and Christmas celebrations hold the attention of the boys and girls as the seasons change.

Baby shows were greeted with delight and afforded opportunity to the little mothers to enter small brothers and sisters in this better-baby contest, each coveting the prize for her own precious baby.

Lady-come-to-see day is ideal in playground festivities. It is an occasion when all the little folks dress up like big folks and visit a playground. The director always presides over the "tea table"; she enters into the spirit of the day, accompanies her guests around the grounds, and serves "T" under a shady tree.

YOUNG AMERICA FIRST.

A motion-picture film depicting the activities of the municipal playgrounds has been completed and is now the property of the District of Columbia playground department, under the control of the supervisor. This film had its first showing the week of March 20 to 27 in Loew's Columbia.

Miss Katharine Kail, director of girls' activities, took much interest in this film while it was being made and was with the photographer watching to see that the picture was not staged for the occasion, but upon entering the playground the "shots" were made while the regular work was going on, and before the children began to realize that their pictures were being taken the film was well under way.

The community singing can not be heard in a moving picture, but community whistling can be seen in this picture. One of the playground whistling clubs of the city was hard at work when the camera turned its batteries that way.

The swimming pools are well shown and the work that is done by them, as well as the enjoyment the children get from the water carnival. The camera was turned on a pitched battle of water polo at high-water mark, with beautiful pictures the result.

Safety first, a playground slogan, is also well portrayed. The industrial classes that are held on the grounds are shown knitting, embroidering, crocheting, making baskets, chair caning, and rug weaving.

The public-school athletics of the grammar grades, as played off on the municipal playgrounds, are shown as good sport.

This film was made possible through the generosity of some of our foremost business men: Gude Bros., E. L. Stock, John Dolph, R. P. Andrews, Isaac Gans, T. H. Edmonds, Chapin Sacks Corporation, Semmes Motor Co. (Inc.), the Tolman Laundry, and the Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co. (Inc.).

Our business men who have shown such civic pride are to be congratulated upon the result of their undertaking, for the pictures will speak louder than words of the real work that is being done by the municipality to take care of the leisure time of its children. Here the Capital City's child may be seen in every phase of recreation, with something over 2,000 children appearing in the picture.

AMERICANS IN THE MAKING.

A motion-picture film showing the activities on the colored playgrounds of the District, made by the Monumental Picture Corpora-

tion, will soon be ready for exhibition. The film will be made up from scenes from each of the five colored playgrounds with the children engaged in games or athletic contests. The directors of these grounds have made this film possible through the interest they have aroused each in her own community in playground work.

CLUBS.

Clubs of various kinds are formed on the playgrounds. The Junior Animal Rescue League is an organization fostered by the directors to encourage the children in observing, talking, and writing about their household pets and in teaching the habits and care of domestic animals. Each year we observe "Be kind to animals week." Safety first is given attention and "Safety-first week" observed on the playgrounds with ceremony enough to make a lasting impression, with special drills and safety-first yells to teach proper street crossing.

REPORT OF THE BATHING BEACH AND SWIMMING POOLS.

The playground swimming pools in Georgetown and Rosedale opened June 18 and the Howard Pool opened May 29, 1921. The attendance was equal to that of past years and on Howard exceeded all records.

Free swimming instruction was given in all pools; water carnivals and swimming meets were held for boys and girls. The attendance to September 1 for Georgetown was 13,148; Rosedale, 14,348; and Howard, 28,039; making a total attendance to September 1, 55,535.

Supt. F. J. Brunner opened the municipal bathing beach as usual on the last Saturday in April, and the attendance for the first day was 68. Swimming meets were held for the graded schools, both sexes, high school championship for boys and open championships for men.

The attendance in the free elementary classes has already exceeded last year's attendance by 2,500, and the pools will be open about two months longer. Swimming lessons have been given to 6,354 men and boys, 10,194 women and girls, while the pools have been enjoyed by 65,976 persons up to September 1, 1921.

REPORT OF THE REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

It is the function of this division to keep the playgrounds in proper condition, to distribute supplies and equipment to playgrounds, to inspect all apparatus and pass on its safety, to manufacture small playground apparatus, and to provide for the housing and safe-keeping of all playground stores and supplies.

The equipment on all grounds was kept in repair and such apparatus constructed as swings, slides, ladders, frames for baby swings, kindergarten tables, benches, balance beams, bicycle racks, concrete baseball bases, incline boards, seesaw boards, baby hammock frames, box-swing chairs, park benches, and a variety of other similar articles. Baseball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, and basket-ball courts were laid out and new pieces of apparatus installed.

The expense of the repair and construction division is prorated among the various grounds.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

But one-fourth of the children of the District are now provided with supervised recreation on public playgrounds. A total of less than 40 of the 44,320 acres of land in the city are devoted to supervised play. Washington has had public playgrounds for nearly 20 years and as yet less than 20 acres so used are owned by the District, about 6 acres of ground used as playgrounds are loaned by the Federal Government out of the 2,747 acres of public parks in the District, and one of the 275 small reservations within the old city limits has been designated by Congress for supervised play under the control of the commissioners. Other grounds now in use are temporary.

PLAYGROUNDS OWNED BY THE DISTRICT.

Rosedale, Cardozo, and Georgetown.—Purchased with congressional appropriation of \$75,000.

New York Avenue.—Purchased in 1918 with congressional appropriation of \$30,000.

Park View and Logan.—Purchased in 1920 by congressional appropriation of \$47,000.

Virginia Avenue (Reservation 126).—Transferred to the commissioners by Congress for playground purposes; first half in 1904 and entire reservation in 1919.

Bloomingdale.—Turned over to the commissioners by the Washington Aqueduct in 1913.

Happy Hollow.—Turned back to the commissioners by the Washington Aqueduct in 1917.

Mitchell Park.—Willed to the city by Elizabeth P. Mitchell, in memory of Morton Mitchell, for a park and used by the commissioners for a playground since 1918.

Twin Oaks.—Land cut off from the tuberculosis hospital grounds in cutting Taylor Street through.

PLAYGROUNDS LOANED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Garfield.—Loaned by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, 1907.

Willow Tree.—Loaned by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, 1914.

Howard.—Loaned by the Interior Department, 1908.

OTHER GROUNDS.

Other grounds are temporary, being loaned through the courtesy of the owners until such time as they are needed for building purposes. We are also temporarily using some school grounds.

It is recommended—

That school playgrounds be under the supervision of the municipal playground department during the summer vacation and days when school is not in session.

That school yards having playground equipment be used throughout the year for supervised play after school.

That more Federal reservations be made available for supervised play.

That branch libraries be opened on playgrounds with children's books put in circulation.

That public playgrounds be established within walking distance of every home in the city.

That additional provision be made for swimming.

That shelter houses be built on all grounds now in operation.

That playgrounds be open and lighted in the evening.

That a part of the reservation known as Judiciary Square be transferred by Congress to the control of the District commissioners to be used for playground purposes. The exact location of the section desired is that part of the square north from E Street extending to F Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, NW.

That public spirited citizens be reminded that there is no gift that can be made to the city of greater use and enjoyment with more lasting honor to the name of the donor of the gift of land for a public playground.

Respectfully submitted.

SUSIE ROOT RHODES,
Supervisor of Playgrounds.

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